

er districts of the great cities the state of affairs seems to be about the worst on earth.

The poorest boy in the land still has the happy knowledge that he may some day be President, but the recent great changes in industrial conditions make it practically impossible for those at the bottom to ever get up hereafter, except through miracles. Everywhere I find contentment and subdued murmurs of hatred for the ruling classes. The working people go about with happy, smiling faces and an eager longing to throw a few rocks just for luck. It is very interesting and instructive. Every man, however poor he may be, feels that he is a part of the body politic and fully realizes that the machinery of the government is run by a few bosses in the interests of those who have money to pay for such legislation as they want. The result is a united and homogeneous people rapidly drawing toward a bloody revolution.

Trusting that I have been fair to both sides, I beg to remain as ever your obedient servant.—Theophilus Fitzmaurice Garmoyle, Benson, Iowa.

WORDS OF CHEER FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

A letter written from East London, Cape Colony, South Africa, under date of August 26, by A. Kirkland Soga, editor of "Izwi Labantu," a Kaffir-Sesutho English weekly, published in East London.

The accompanying lines are my tribute of esteem for William Jennings Bryan, and also to those Single Tax men and women, white and black, everywhere, who are striving for the cause of human freedom, and the social emancipation of all.

Personally I am satisfied that as far as it is within the power of human effort to accomplish the amelioration of the social condition of the white people, and thus through them the Negroes and other colored races who are less advanced on the highway of progress, the solution politically lies along the lines of true democracy.

There is a true democracy, and there is also a false and spurious article which is masquerading under that title at the present time, much to the inconvenience of the Stalwarts, and the masking of the real issues, which are struggling against many adverse conditions to assert themselves. Like all great causes, true democracy has a long pull before it; but it also has a strong and most encouraging party espousing its principles, which, because of their transparent truthfulness, must overcome in the long run.

Your cause may not be hopeful for the next Presidential election, but what of that? It is not for Presidential elections that this battle is being fought, but for the election of Man to his proper place in the existing order of things. How soon, or how long, therefore, appears to me insignificant, the platform being what it is, and the men being willing and able to advance it at all times and seasons.

The American Negroes, in whom, being an Afro-Anglican, I am of course especially interested, are being led by a sentimental regard for old associations in the Republican party, to support what was once but is now no longer, able to fulfill their ideals. But that is a long story, and it does not alter my high regard for President Roosevelt who would, if he could, but unfortunately cannot, and never will be able to grant the Negroes as a race the full social and political amelioration they seek.

My opinions count for nothing, nor do I desire to force them on anybody, but I ask the opportunity of expressing them with the liberty involved in freedom of the press, by your good will. There will probably come a time in politics when the Negro will call a halt, and will reconsider the whole position. That time is not yet, but there are already Negroes of prophetic insight who look far ahead; men like Bishop Henry Turner, of Atlanta, who can see a little further through a brick wall than some of his countrymen are prepared to give him credit for; and he is not alone, either. Time, sir, time and patience—much against our will, perhaps—but yet again patience, and those sun-glints of which Macaulay speaks, which touch the tops of the highest mountains first, will break out in their full effulgence, overspreading hill and valley with the fullness of light.

HAIL TO THE STALWARTS.

Ho! for the Stalwarts who swear by the soil,
For the Gallants who labor, and struggle and toll;
True patriots, and freemen, who fear not the frown
Of tyrants, who seek but to trample them down.

The powers of Misrule shall yet quake at the tread
Of the hosts of the army of Liberty's cause;
And Anarchy struck by the panic of dread
In vain seek to shelter 'neath Tyranny's laws.

Ho! for the Stalwarts, the pride of the bold,
The hope of their country, the strength of their race,

Who scorn to be bought, sold, or tempted with Gold
And sternly resist the foul taint of disgrace.

Who scorn to cry—Hold! who disdain to surrender
To the haughty demands of proud kinglets uncrowned;
But whose shout of defiance shall peal forth like Thunder,
Or the blast of the Trumpet of Victory's sound,
Hail! to the Stalwarts who lead in the World
'Gainst the strongholds of avarice, drink and despair.
The curses of Sin from their thrones shall be hurled;
And man shall rejoice in his freedom from care.

Brutality's chains shall no longer enthrall!
From the wrists of the Bondsman, the shackles shall fall.
And Afric! whose Sorrows cry loudly to Heaven,
Shall "stretch out her hands"—and be Blessed and Forgiven.

Our wives and our children shall break forth in Song
In the fullness of joy at the End of the Days;
And mankind released from Oppression and Wrong
Shall "sound the loud timbre!" in peans of praise.

Ho! for the creatures of envy and greed;
Ha! for the Plutocrat's merciless rod!
From the curse of oppression the Helots are freed;
Jehovah shall Triumph! Hosanna to God!
A. KIRKLAND SOGA.

CUBAN RECIPROCITY.

President Roosevelt has determined to call Congress in extraordinary session November 9th for the express purpose of ratifying the Cuban reciprocity treaty. When the last Congress adjourned without ratifying this treaty, although the President had used all the great power of his office to force it through, he declared in one of his speeches that the treaty would be ratified, "as sure as fate." The fated day will soon be here, and the forces of the rival factions of the Republican party are buckling on their armor for the fight. The ground work of the squabble is sugar and the Sugar Trust. Whatever reduction the treaty finally contains on the tariff on raw sugar, is an increased profit to the Sugar Trust, except any slight advance the Cuban sugar grower may obtain over the price now paid by the trusts. The Trust wants to have Cuban sugar on the free list, but is willing to take any discount that it can get Congress to allow. The present duty on raw sugar amounts to \$36 per ton; and as the Cuban crop is about 900,000 tons, which would give the trust the enormous bonus of \$32,400,000 annually, if the Cuban treaty should only allow a dis-

count of 25 per cent. from the present duty on raw sugar, the saving to the Sugar Trust would approximate or perhaps exceed \$8,000,000.

It is rather startling to have President Roosevelt so anxious to see this bonus given to the Sugar Trust, and yet pose as the great trust fighter. But it must be remembered that no trust has been prevented from its extortion by the Republican plan of fighting them, and that "words are good only when backed by deeds."

The faction of the Republicans that is fighting Cuban reciprocity is the ultra-protectionists, who declare that no letter or word of the sacred tariff must be changed; and they are backed by the money of the trusts and the protected organizations and monopolies. The Protective Tariff League, the organization of the manufacturers who are benefited by the tariff, is the center around which all monopolists gather, and is supported by the money of monopolists. Its organ, the American Economist, is fighting Cuban reciprocity tooth and nail, on the ground that the Republican party is pledged to protect the domestic sugar growing interests. In its issue of September 11 it appeals to the Republicans to stand firm for those interests, and says:

There are some things which even Congress cannot do, and one of these things is to enact a revenue measure which originates with the Executive, is ratified by the Senate, and finally "approved" by the House of Representatives. Article 6 of the Constitution prescribes a procedure precisely the reverse of this. It requires that all laws relating to the revenues shall originate in the House, be concurred by the Senate and approved by the President. From the foundation of the Republic up to the present day this procedure has been followed. No revenue measure has ever been enacted into a law that did not originate in the House of Representatives.

Thus this faction of the Republican party takes issue with President Roosevelt and his faction by declaring that a reciprocity treaty which reduces the tariff is unconstitutional because, "all laws relating to the revenues must originate in the House of Representatives." As this reciprocity treaty with Cuba will be the most important political issue that will come before Congress, the position of the Democrats, who hold the balance of power between the Republican factions, is significant. At the close of the last Congress, after Cuban reciprocity had been defeated, the Democratic members held a caucus and declared:

Resolved, First: That we condemn the Republican majority in Congress for their failure to pass a measure providing reciprocity with Cuba.

The bill which passed the House of Rep-

resentatives was heartily supported by the Democratic minority after the protection to the sugar trust had been removed by the solid Democratic vote, aided by a small minority of the Republican members. As it passed the House, the bill carried relief to Cuba, reduced the price of sugar to American consumers and struck a heavy blow at the notorious and obnoxious sugar trust. The refusal of the Republican senators to consider this measure unless the protection to the sugar trust should be restored gives evidence that the President and the Republican party in Congress are willing to refuse relief to Cuba and totally ignore American consumers, rather than abandon their alliance with the trusts.

From these declarations it will be seen that the Democrats favor Cuban reciprocity, but demand that at the same time the protection to the Sugar Trust of one cent and upwards a pound on refined sugar, known as the differential duty, should be abolished. That proposition was passed by the House of Representatives, the vote being: Yeas, 199; nays, 105; 61 Republicans voting with the Democrats. (See Congressional Record, April 18, 1902, page 4610.)

The minority faction of the Republicans thus voting with the Democrats made the majority for the abolition of the protection to the Sugar Trust. The bill then passed the House as amended: Yeas, 247; nays, 52; but the Senate refused to adopt it.

The whole fight will be repeated when Congress meets, and it will be interesting to watch the votes of the Republican members, and see how they line up, for or against the Administration programme. The Democrats will offer the same amendment to abolish the differential duty on refined sugar which gives shelter to the Trust, and adds at least one cent a pound to all sugar consumed in this country. * * *

MAYOR JOHNSON'S WAY.

AS AN ADMINISTRATOR.

A committee of three men connected with the city government of Montreal were in the city yesterday investigating the methods of street cleaning and other work in charge of the board of public service. They are on a tour through several cities of the Middle States. The visitors were very favorably impressed with the condition of the city's streets and were surprised to learn the relatively small cost of the work.

"We pay a good deal more than that," said one of the men, "but our streets are much dirtier than yours." They considered the Cleveland street cleaning service the best they had seen. They left for Detroit after a tour of the city.

The night work on the paved streets

is to be stopped for awhile. More men are needed for day work in cleaning the leaves off the streets. About 50 men have been laid off who have been doing night work. This will result in a saving of about \$80 a day.—Cleveland Plain Dealer, of Oct. 9.

AS A CAMPAIGNER.

This morning [Oct. 7] Mayor Johnson faced a howling mob of Republican students of the Ohio Normal University at Ada. This meeting was not on Chairman Salen's programme. It was arranged by Mr. Johnson himself before leaving Kenton. He was informed by W. L. Finley and other Hardin county leaders that it was the Republican student vote at Ada which made Hardin county doubtful, and that without this student vote the county would be safely Democratic. The mayor at once decided to go to Ada and talk to the students.

A telephone message was sent just before the mayor started and the meeting was arranged upon an hour's notice. It proved to be one of the most interesting incidents of the campaign. . . . As by a preconcerted plan the boys, as soon as they had become well settled in the hall, sang in chorus a doggerel rhyme, a compound of pointed anathema for Johnson and Democrats in general and of praise for "Hanna, Herrick, Harding, rah, rah, rah." The student body is Republican ten to one and the personal consignment of Johnson to the nether regions was bellowed forth with a thunder of strong lungs which made the ancient building tremble.

"That was a fine song," said Mr. Johnson, smiling at the crowd, and heedless of the grins of derision which met him on every side. "I wish you boys would sing it again so that I could receive the full benefit of it."

No further invitation was required, and again the lusty Republican throats expressed their unqualified contempt for Johnson and the "Demmes" and their everlasting faith in "Hanna-Herrick-Harding, Rah! Rah! Rah!"

"That's a fine song," repeated Mr. Johnson, still in the very best of good humor. "A mighty fine song. I'd like to know the man who wrote it. Of course there is not much argument about it, but it is a good song, nevertheless."

Then the mayor spoke for 45 minutes upon subjects which were most calculated to appeal to the students. He dwelt mainly upon Senator Hanna's past record. Instead of attacking Mr. Willis [professor of political science in the University, and a Republican representative to the last legislature from Hardin county], as