

the best policy will have to be rejected, as the senator knows that many a private fortune is gained by means that would not endure the test of day, much less of morality. But the senator also knows that transactions do not lose their moral character when we leave the domain of private life and enter that of national politics. He knows that, if there is any difference, the ethical obligation is more binding in public than in private life, on account of the greater numbers and interests involved.

But, if the senator's doctrine be new, its practice had been thoroughly initiated by the United States before he spoke.

The sincere and hearty welcome given by Porto Rico was rewarded by the subordination of the political consideration of "plain duty" to the demand for a tariff on the part of the commercial oligarchy which ran the McKinley administration.

The political consideration of Cuban independence, reaffirmed "to the letter" by the last Republican national convention, was subordinated to the demand of that oligarchy for the control of Cuba's foreign policy, and for interference in her domestic concerns.

The political consideration of our virtual pledge of independence to the Filipinos was subordinated to the demand of that oligarchy that the Philippines be seized under the form of a treaty and that the war be provoked by us for the purpose of subjugation or extermination.

And, if the Danish West Indies are ceded to us, against the well-known wishes of their inhabitants, the senator will doubtless be the first to proclaim that, if they have the impudence to object to being sold to a new master, all political considerations must be subordinated to "benevolent assimilation" at the cannon's mouth.

Of course the mere fact that we have already expended more money on the Philippine war than we are likely to gain in trade profit with the islands, or through them, for 200 years, is too trifling a consideration for a sound business man like Senator McLaurin, or for the present "sound business administration."

The policy advocated by the senator involves, too, a not unlikely abandonment of the Monroe doctrine, for if, in return for our permission of European encroachment in Central and South America, we may obtain any commercial advantage (which is

not at all impossible), it will of course be our duty to throw that doctrine overboard.

The senator distinctly advocates a policy which is utterly at variance with constitutional liberty, and which robs the United States of that peculiar honor which she enjoyed until recently as the bulwark of republicanism. He advocates a policy which measures the national honor by the extent to which we can exploit weaker peoples. He advocates the very policy against which his own forefathers rebelled in 1776—a policy through which Great Britain lost her national honor so long ago that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary,

Soften the senator's doctrine by whatever euphemism he may, it nevertheless remains a fact that his doctrine means nothing more or less than robbery and murder on a national scale.

It is suggested that the United States senate appoint a commission, of which the republican senator from South Carolina shall be chairman, to make a tour of the world and report as to those peoples (weaker than ourselves) with whom our trade may be increased; so that, upon one miserable pretext after another, we may seize their lands and subjugate or exterminate their inhabitants for the enhancement of the balance of trade and to the glory of the "national honor."

JOHN SAMPSON.

Washington, D. C., 2420, 14th St., December 27, 1901.

To the children of the tenement a park means play. They are slow to appreciate the esthetic values of trees, grass or landscape gardening, and make the lives of the policemen who do miserable. I met two little girls one day, each holding a baby in her arms, gazing through the fence around one of the small triangle parks downtown, beautiful examples I thought of what nature studies in the schools can do; but when I asked one of them whether they were ever allowed to go inside, she hitched up the baby and said: "No, it ain't a park, it's grass."—Robert Alston Stevenson, in Scribner's for September.

The story is told of an anonymous correspondent who forwarded £50 in bank notes to a predecessor of Sir M. Hicks-Beach with the note: "Dear Sir—Some time ago I defrauded the revenue of £500; my conscience gnaws

and I send you £50. When it gnaws again I'll send you more."—English Paper.

"Molly," said some one to the little daughter of a clergyman, "does your father preach the same sermon twice?" "I think, perhaps, he does," returned Molly, cautiously, "but I think he talks loud and soft in different places the second time, so it doesn't sound the same at all."—London Tit-Bits.

The remedy for the evils of liberty is more liberty.—Macaulay.

Wantno—Ah! so he saw service in South Africa. Did he take part in many victories?

Showup—He fought on the English side.

BOOK NOTICES.

"Common People," by Frank Oliver Hall (Boston: James H. West company. Price \$1.00) comprises eight sermons. They deal respectively with common people at home, at work, at play, at study, in politics, at church, as neighbors, and climbing. Though sermons in general character, these essays lack both the text and the dullness of your conventional sermon. There is not a dry paragraph in one of them. And altogether they are wholesome as well as interesting. From many of the ideas presented we should dissent, and from some of them strenuously. But any book which strives with intelligence and vigor to awaken young men from a lethargy of satisfaction with their own comfort and enjoyments to their responsibilities, as this book does, may be forgiven many more and much worse things than we find in it to condemn. Its description of patriotism, a typical example of the style, is alone an inspiration: "What is a patriot? A man who lies behind a breastwork and undertakes to shoot some other man to death? A man who charges up a hill and perhaps lies down and dies on a slope? No, that is not patriotism. That may be one of the manifestations of patriotism, or it may be only a manifestation of bull dog ferocity, of brutal and degrading lust for a fight. * * * To love one's country, to be ready in emergency to die for one's country, to be ready above all to live for one's country—that is patriotism."

"Smaller Profits, Reduced Salaries and Lower Wages; the Condition, the Cause, the Cure, by a Business Man," is the

CHINESE
EXCLUSION

The editorial article of THE PUBLIC entitled,
"The Chinese Exclusion Act,"

has been put in pamphlet form. For price, etc., see list of PUBLIC LEAFLETS on next page.