

United States, save at our pleasure. When tribute is levied and immediately returned as a benefaction its only purpose is to declare and maintain a state of vassalage.

God forbid that the day should come when, in the American mind, the thought of man as a "consumer" shall submerge the old American thought of man as a creature of God, endowed with "unalienable rights."

FOR HIS GOOD.

"I bring you the stately matron named Christendom, returning bedraggled, besmirched and dishonored from pirate raids in Kiao-Chou, Manchuria, South Africa and the Philippines, with her soul full of meanness, her pocket full of 'bottle' and her mouth full of pious hypocrites. Give her soap and towel, but hide the looking glass."—Mark Twain's Greeting to the Red Cross Society.

PREFACE.

Oh, a little Christian song I'm going to sing,
And both dollars and religion it will bring.
It's about the white man's burden,
And its martyr's crown and guerdon,
With a kind of catchy Barrack Ballad swing.
(P. S.) It's an easy trick to write that sort of thing.

BALLAD.

If you see an island shore
Which has not been grabbed before,
Lying in the track of trade as islands should,
With the simple native quite
Unprepared to make a fight,
Oh, you just drop in and take it for his good.

Chorus:

Oh, you kindly stop and take it for his good,
Not for love of money, be it understood,
But you row yourself to land,
With a Bible in your hand,
And you pray for him, and rob him, for his good;
If he hollers, then you shoot him—for his good.

There've been sad and bloody scenes
In the distant Philippines,
Where we've slaughtered thirty thousand for their good,
And, with bullet and with brand,
Desolated all the land;
But you know we only did it for their good.

Chorus (fortissimo, beginning with a howl):

Ow! just club your gun and kill him for his good;
Don't you waste a cartridge, give him steel or wood,
When he's wounded and he's down
Brain him, 'cause his skin is brown,
Only mind you do it for his good.
"Take no prisoners," but kill them—for their good.

Yes, and still more far away,
Down in China, let us say,
Where the "Christian" robs the "heathen" for his good,
You may burn and you may shoot,
You may fill your sack with loot,
But be sure you do it only for his good.

Chorus:
When you're looting Chinese Buddhas for their good,
Picking opals from their eyeballs made of wood,
As you prize them out with care,
Just repeat a little prayer,
To the purport that you do it for their good;
Make your pocket-picking clearly understood.

Or this lesson I can shape
To campaigning at the Cape,
Where the Boer is being hunted for his good.
He would welcome British rule
If he weren't a blooming fool;
Thus you see that it is only for his good.

Chorus (pianissimo):
So they're burning burghers' houses for their good.
As they pour the kerosene upon the wood,
I can prove them, if I list,
Every man an altruist,
Making helpless women homeless—for their good;
Leaving little children roofless—for their good.

MORAL.

There's a moral to my song,
But it won't detain you long,
For I couldn't make it plainer if I would.
If you dare commit a wrong
On the weak because you're strong
You may do it—if you do it for their good.
You may rob him, if you do it for his good;
You may kill him, if you do it for his good;
You may forge and you may cheat;
You have only to repeat
This formula: "I do it for your good."
Crime is "Christian" when it's really understood.
—Bertrand Shadwell, in Chicago Record.

The scandal of the Harlan appointment is not changed for the better by the senate's confirmation; and since the young man, along with the son of Judge McKenna, insists upon taking the high Porto Rican office for which the president has named him, probably the best thing Judges Harlan and McKenna can do is to withdraw from the cases involving the status of Porto Rico and the Philippines.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Nervous Mother—Are you sure, Willie, that the ice is safe?
"Oh, yes! It wouldn't be safe if there was another boy with me, but I'm going alone."—Life.

Ghost of Roberts (1934)—I see that the last Boer has been captured.
Ghost of Kitchener—And killed?
"No, I believe not."
"Goodness, gracious! Why don't our people end the war!"

G. T. E.

"Yes, I consider my life a failure."
"Oh, Henry, how sad! Why should you say that?"
"I spend all my time making money

enough to buy food and clothes, and the food disagrees with me and my clothes don't fit."—Life.

BOOK NOTICES.

The Philippine Information society, recently formed for the purpose of spreading reliable information on the Philippine question, has now issued three pamphlets varying in length from 28 to 60 pages, and has, therefore, arrived at a stage when the value of its publications can be judged. The members of the society are understood to be in great part supporters of the administration, impelled by a patriotic desire to know the actual state of affairs in our distant Asiatic possessions. They claim that on this important subject public opinion, which is always so potent a factor in our country, ought to be based not merely on the press accounts, which, especially in war times, must of necessity give a limited amount of information, but should be formed with a thorough knowledge of the case as it is set forth in the documents submitted by the naval, military and diplomatic representatives of our government in the Philippines, to the treaty commissioners at Paris and to the United States congress. These voluminous documents are to be obtained only by application to Washington, and that after a laborious search through congressional records in order to discover what documents contain the desired information; therefore, the Philippine Information society is employing trained readers who hunt out the documents, compile from the various volumes the evidence bearing on the leading topics under discussion, and thus put within easy reach of the public the most reliable information possible. The chairman of this society is Dr. J. J. Putnam, of Boston, and among the vice chairmen, who are vouchers for its good faith, are Prof. Royce, of Harvard university; Mr. Richard Watson Gilder, of the Century company, New York, and Mr. Francis Blake, of the Bell telephone.

The pamphlets issued by the society may be obtained free of cost (one single copy of each only to one address) by anyone who will send to L. K. Fuller, 12 Otis place, Boston, the name of his congressman, as many two-cent stamps as he desires pamphlets and his own name and address legibly written, or if possible printed on a separate card.

The first pamphlet entitled "Aguinaldo, Together with the Authorized Account of the Alleged Spanish Bribe," has collected all the official accounts of the treaty of Biac-na-Bato, which terminated the rebel-

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tion of 1896. It also includes a few letters and proclamations issued by Aguinaldo's government. The second pamphlet called "The Insurgent Government of 1898" is in two parts. The first part is taken chiefly from senate document 66, being the account indorsed by Admiral Dewey of the two naval officers who traveled into the interior while the Filipino government was in power. The second part gives a number of opinions with regard to the capacity of the Filipinos for self-government. Then comes the third pamphlet, issued Monday, January 23, and called "Our Relations to the Insurgents Prior to the Fall of Manila. —Were Promises Made?" This pamphlet includes all the accessible official evidence with regard to the often repeated assertion that our government by early recognition of the insurgents, or alliance with them, is bound to grant independence to the Filipinos. The brief introduction says: "It may as well be stated at once that the editors have found no direct evidence that seems to them to bear out this assertion (i. e., that pledges were made); in order, however, that readers may determine for themselves the extent of our obligations to the Filipino people, all the accessible evidence is here submitted."

The evidence consists chiefly of the consular correspondence on the subject; the early correspondence between Gen. Anderson and Aguinaldo, which Gen. Merritt states was "deprecated by Admiral Dewey;" the statements of certain army officers before the treaty commissioners at Paris; and the portions of the army and navy reports dealing with the subject. The last pages of the pamphlet deal with the taking of Manila and the efforts to keep the insurgents out of the city at that time. In view of the tales we have always heard about the looting that would have occurred had the Filipino troops entered with ours, it is somewhat surprising to find in a letter from Gen. Anderson to the adjutant general at Washington, the following sentence with regard to the "several thousand armed Filipinos" who did succeed in entering the city: "It must be said, however, that they maintained good discipline."

We understand from the printed outline that the remaining pamphlets in the present series carry on the narrative from the fall of Manila to the close of the year 1899, with one last pamphlet on the "Present Situation." These pamphlets, we are told, are to give the accounts of our commanding officers, and the correspondence between our generals and the insurgents to be found in the accessible government documents summarizing the purely technical portions.

DECEMBER MAGAZINES.

—Howard's American Magazine (Chicago: Jas. H. W. Howard, 125 South Clark St. Price, \$1.00 per year, 10 cents a copy), formerly of Philadelphia, and devoted to the higher interests of the colored race, leads with a review of James S. Metcalfe's article in a recent "Pearson's," on the American slave trade. Light articles, verse, and a thoughtful paper on social purity make up the rest of the number, which is illustrated with portraits of well-known delegates to the Indianapolis convention of the Afro-American council.

JANUARY MAGAZINES.

—Why (Cedar Rapids, Ia.: Frank Vierth, Price, 25 cents a year; 100 copies, \$1.50; single copies, 5 cents), contains this month but one article—a lucid essay on the single tax, by Henry Ware Allen, under title of "An Entering Wedge."

—The Railroad Telegrapher (St. Louis: Order of Railroad Telegraphers. Price,

\$1.00 a year), contains, besides the usual variety of editorial and miscellaneous matter, an able essay on the difference between equity and equality, by W. E. Brokaw.

—The Medico-Legal Journal (New York: Clark Bell, 29 Broadway. Price, \$3.00 per year) has a long and varied table of contents, comprising articles on suicide, the progress of medical jurisprudence, the Maybrick case, medico-legal surgery and tuberculosis.

—The American Journal of Sociology (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. London: Luzac & Co. Price, \$2.00 per year; single copies, 35 cents), the quarterly publication of the sociological department of the University of Chicago, edited by Prof. Albion W. Small, discusses the saloon in Chicago, the scope of social technology, the scope of sociology—the seventh paper of a series by the editor,—and municipal development and social control—the twentieth in a series by Prof. Ross, late of Stanford. The department of book reviews is wholly given over to H. L. Bliss for a review of Prof. Richmond Mayo-Smith's "Statistics and Economics." Mr. Bliss justifies his conclusion that while Prof. Mayo-Smith's work "may prove of no inconsiderable value to the well equipped investigator," its use by others "can only lead to confusion of thought and incorrect conclusions."

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