

lic that a tariff on lumber benefits nobody in Washington, save the owners of standing timber; that a tariff on lead benefits nobody in Idaho but the owners of lead mines; that a tariff on wool benefits nobody but the landowner or the land grabber; that nobody in Wyoming is helped by a tariff on coal except the Union Pacific Railroad Company, which owns every working coal mine in the State, and which will not permit an independent mine to ship at equal terms on its road; nor do I have to point out that there is no possibility by which the average citizen of those states can be benefited by the tariffs which he so enthusiastically supports.

The point I wish to make is that we must go deeper than the mere combination of Senators at Washington to serve selfish interests, in order to place responsibility for the tariff bill. If it were merely a question of our Senators misrepresenting us, we could easily correct that, because out West here we are electing Senators in direct primaries; but the trouble is that our Senators do not misrepresent us,—at least not to the extent that some people seem to think they do. The Senators from the far West have been doing our bidding.

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It is not my purpose to point out a remedy for this condition.

As a matter of fact, there is only one remedy. It is to be found in the economic education of the masses.

But how are you to educate a people who believe that they are the custodians of an inspired economic principle, and that you are groping in the heathen darkness of "British free trade"?

Theoretically I believe, I suppose, in the Initiative and Referendum; but I can't overlook the fact that high protection, militarism, government-by-injunction, the big army and the big navy and the "big stick" have all in turn been submitted with practical directness to the people at the polls, and their decisions on those questions do not impress me with the efficacy of the referendum as a measure of reform.

PUGET SOUNDER.

[The foregoing editorial letter is published without the name of the writer, because men in business and dependent upon it for a livelihood cannot afford the risks of publicity when they write of the economic, political and social conditions which prevail in any of the embryo dukedoms of America in which their bread-winning work is done. If there is oslerization for the worker above forty in years, there is something analogous to oslerization for business men who write too frankly and publicly. The writer is, however, peculiarly well qualified to testify upon the subject which his letter covers; and from many other sources of information, we are convinced of the accuracy of his statements.—Editors of The Public.]

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First Young Lady (learning golf): "Dear me, what shall I do now? This ball is in a hole."

Second Young Lady (looking over a book of instructions): "Let—me—see. I presume you will have to take a stick of the right shape to get it out."

First Young Lady: "Oh, yes, of course. See if you can find one like a dustpan and brush."—Tit-Bits.

NEWS NARRATIVE

To use the reference figures of this Department for obtaining continuous news narratives:

Observe the reference figures in any article; turn back to the page they indicate and find there the next preceding article, on the same subject; observe the reference figures in that article, and turn back as before; continue until you come to the earliest article on the subject; then retrace your course through the indicated pages, reading each article in chronological order, and you will have a continuous news narrative of the subject from its historical beginnings to date. ☉

Week ending Tuesday, August 3, 1909.

Revolution in Spain.

The rioting in Spain over the sending of more troops to Morocco, reported last week (p. 730), has developed into revolution. The poorer classes have complained that the rich can escape conscription by the payment of \$300, and that they themselves are being sent to Morocco to be killed in a rich man's war. The strongest resistance to the Government's program was initiated at Barcelona, as reported. This city lies in northeast Spain, on the Mediterranean, in the old province of Catalonia. It is the second largest city in the country, and is the commercial and manufacturing metropolis. Catalonia has always been the home of republican movements for Spain, and of late years both socialism and anarchism have made wide propaganda there.

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The rioting became more violent on the 28th, and took on an anti-clerical form. Many churches, colleges and convents were wrecked in Barcelona and the smaller neighboring towns; monks and nuns were murdered; railroads were torn up, and the movement began to assume the proportions of a revolution. King Alfonso, who had been hooted in the streets of Madrid on his arrival from the country, declared all Spain to be under martial law, and announced a temporary suspension of constitutional guarantees. In the meantime news came of more reverses for the Spanish troops in Morocco, with a long list of dead. Strict censorship of news had been established, and on the 29th the Government announced that the chief bands of Barcelona insurgents had been driven by cavalry into St. Martin's square and shot down, until the survivors surrendered. During the three days of fighting in Catalonia, of which this was the third, 1,500 insurgents are believed to have fallen. Following their apparent control of the situation the Government instituted drumhead courts martial, and the condemned were summarily stood up against walls and shot. In the meantime socialists and radicals were being freely arrested in Madrid. On the 1st uncertain news crept through the censorship, of more insurgent fight-

ing in Barcelona, with a repulse of the troops, and also of the proclamation of a Republic. Another message out of the disordered city stated that nine thousand armed revolutionists had formed a committee of public safety. A meeting of Carlist leaders had been held at Figueras, and the arrival was expected of the pretender, Don Jaime de Bourbon (p. 711), in order to place himself at the head of the rebellion. A general strike was called for the 2nd in Madrid, and in view of this fact the Government decided to arrest all the leaders of the various committees, and workmen's societies. By the 2nd the military seemed to be in firmer control at Barcelona and the first train since the beginning of the revolt left the city bearing what the press dispatches call "censored and plainly inexact newspaper accounts of the insurrection and of the conditions in the outlying parts of Catalonia. The rest is shrouded in mystery." Word from refugees and news correspondents under that date state, however, that the Republicans who had the day before proclaimed the Republic of Spain in Barcelona, had retired to secluded communes of Catalonia, where they had established a government, and that everywhere the fires of sedition were still smouldering. In the meantime the following description of the moment in Barcelona, written by the correspondent of the Paris *Matin*, gives us one more example of the ghastly mirth that so frequently blossoms over great social tragedies:

All is life and gayety, yet all is there which speaks death and recounts the drama of the bloody week in which revolt and order fought for mastery. Everybody knows that at the Montjuich fortress they have shot more than 250 men; that a majority of the Republican leaders have been captured and the others are in flight; that powder and cannon spoke forty-eight hours ago in all the streets where to-day the phonographs squeak and flower girls run and thrust roses in the faces of the passers-by. Everybody knows of the terrible burnings of the convents into whose ruins the revolutionists were driven and searched while they were decimated by the cannon fire; everybody knows that the slain number 3,000, which perhaps to-morrow or a month after the statistics of the heart-broken families are received, may be doubled or trebled. Yes, Barcelona sings and is gay; but be not deceived, for there are ways of singing over the tomb that are more impressive and more tragic than weeping.

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The Czar Goes Avisiting.

The Trafalgar Square meeting of protest against the announced visit of the Czar of Russia to the King of England (p. 732), was followed by two similar protest meetings in Paris on the 29th and 30th against a similar visit to the President of the French Republic. The meeting of the 29th was addressed by representatives of the socialist, revolutionary and anarchistic organ-

izations. The meeting of the 30th adopted resolutions expressing the hope "that an opportune accident would arrest the bloody career of Nicholas II, hangman of all the Russias."

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The greatest possible care was taken by the French and English governments to safeguard the Czar in his official visits to the two countries. Escorted by a Russian squadron, and protected by the entire French Channel fleet, the Czar arrived off Cherbourg on the 31st. He was met by President Fallieres on a cruiser, and visits and dinners were exchanged on shipboard. The only landing was for a tea under a tent on the breakwater, three miles from shore. On the 2nd the Czar crossed the Channel into English waters, where he was met by King Edward on the royal yacht. Again visits and dinners were exchanged on shipboard. The greatest English fleet ever assembled had been brought together for review before the Czar.

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Honoring the Dead Heroes of Peace.

At the convention of the Western Federation of Miners on the 29th at Denver, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the years in their flight mark memories of hundreds of men and women who have sacrificed their limbs, their health and even life itself in their efforts to save the lives of others, and frequently these are the only marks of their heroic conduct to inspire the coming generations; and, whereas, many instances, such as mining explosions, floods, inundations and such like disasters have called forth and have been characterized by many noble acts of men who did not hesitate to jeopardize their lives and everything that makes life dear to save their fellow—these illustrations having been particularly emphasized by many members of this organization whose graves have too often been neglected if not forgotten; and, whereas, many a modest man and woman who do not parade their efforts or seek to advertise the sacrifices they have made in the advancement and uplifting of humanity leave us only a name and a tomb, both of brief memory; and, whereas, this nation has seen fit, and properly so, to dedicate one day in the year to the decoration of the graves of the defenders of the nation in the hour of its peril; therefore be it—

Resolved, that we, here in convention assembled, will, wherever our subordinate unions are located and in every union of organized labor, urge upon our members and upon the citizens of that locality to remember the heroes of peace while decorating the last resting place of the heroes of war; and be it further resolved, that this organization shall communicate to the several organizations of labor to make Decoration Day a day of sweet, sad memory of those whom we love to honor, and particularly for the great hearts of those men and women whose memory is so deserving of commemoration, by appropriate memorial services on Decoration Day.