

mentary government Persian independence should be assured.

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THE SKY-SCRAPERS OF ANCIENT ROME

"How an old Roman would laugh if he should suddenly pop in here and hear us talk about the apartment house as a product of modern civilization," said the scholarly appearing man with glasses as he squinted at a very ornate apartment building which was in process of erection.

"Get up to date," he would probably say. "Why, we had apartment houses as early as 455 B. C., and big ones, too, some of them sixty and seventy feet high. Why don't you think of something new?"

"Those apartment houses were called 'Insulae' (islands), and a very appropriate name it was, considering that they house a floating population. And the tenants had their troubles, too, just as they have to-day.

"There was the same hue and cry then about the height of the buildings, and in the time of Augustus there was a law restricting the height of dwelling houses to seventy feet, but this law was evaded with all the impertinence of the twentieth century. And the offenders went unpunished, for there were in Rome at the time of Augustus over 1,500,000—which was crowding the city some—and, of course, the natural tendency was to build up rather than out.

"As for sky-scrappers—well, those old Romans knew something about them. The pediment of the Temple of the Sun rose about 260 feet above the Campus Martius, in which it was situated. The palace of Septimius Severus rose to a height of over 225 feet above the arena of the Circus Maximus.

"Another thing that would make an old Roman howl with delight is the enthusiasm with which we call attention to the glorious future in store for concrete. We point out that houses of great excellence are to be built of it, that roads are to be paved with it, that it is to enter widely into manufacturing processes, that it has properties of endurance never before dreamed of in a building material.

"An old Roman would probably shout: 'The future of concrete? My dear fellow, don't you know that concrete has a glorious past, and that it was the agent that made Rome an eternal city? Don't you know that, although all the rest of Rome decayed and crumbled away, its wonderful concrete structures remain to-day as substantial as when they were built?'

"The stories of the destruction of temple after temple of magnificent marbles, brilliant mosaics and massive foundations always conclude with: 'Only the concrete base remains.'

"Now, the Roman temples were set on high foundations of this cement, called podiums. The podium consisted of four stone walls, forming a box, into which concrete was poured even with the top. These podiums you will see now in Rome, but nothing but ruins remain of the magnificent structures which were set on them."

The scholarly looking man settled his spectacles a little more comfortably on his nose.

"There is nothing which will so take the wind out of the sails of our boasted up-to-dateness as a little

contemplation of ancient Rome," he said as he dodged into his own insula.—Washington Post.

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THE INDEPENDENCE PARTY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

A Translation of a Letter Written by the Organization Committee of the Philippine Independence Party to the Anti-Imperialist League of America.

Mr. Moorfield Storey, President of the Anti-Imperialist League:

Sir:—We, the undersigned, members of the Organization Committee of the "Independence Party" of the Philippine Islands, whose political ideals limit themselves to—

"obtaining the immediate independence of the Philippine Islands in order to constitute said Islands as a sovereign, free and independent nation, with the understanding that through the intermediation of the United States of America an international treaty be brought about, by means of which the perpetual neutrality of the Islands shall be established and guaranteed,"

in meeting assembled on the twenty-first day of March of the present year, have unanimously resolved to send to the Anti-Imperialist League of America the present message of the deepest gratitude for the campaign it is carrying on in behalf of the immediate independence of this nation, to which we all aspire.

From revolution to revolution, from sacrifice to sacrifice, we have reached the present indefinite condition in the Philippine Islands, and being fervent worshippers of the ideal of enjoying a fatherland of our own, an ideal always cherished both in the sad days of war, and in the serene time of peace, our conscience, as Filipinos who love their own national welfare, impels us to express to you, Mr. President, to the Secretary of our esteemed League, to our true friend, Mr. Fiske Warren of Boston, to General Nelson A. Miles, and to all your illustrious companions, our heartfelt thanks for the great work undertaken by you to help us in our honest political aspirations.

And if it be permitted to us to assure you of the ineradicable conviction of the truth of the ideals that we pursue, we will say here that we are fully confident of the final triumph of the cause that we advocate, the cause of national justice, symbolized by the tricolored cockade when its birth was announced to King Louis XVI by Lafayette.

We have also confidence in its triumph as it is upheld by the Anti-Imperialist League, because we belong to those who stand for the preservation of the racial character of the nations, for the preservation of their natural territorial limits, because we belong to those who, with Leroux, believe that the slave who has once tasted liberty becomes more restless day by day, and, finally, because we belong to those who maintain, with William J. Bryan, ex-candidate for the Presidency of the United States, that the imperialism which augments the territory of a nation, does so at the cost of the welfare of its own citizens.

Before closing, permit us, Mr. President, to assure you that the same motives which have thus far guided us in our untiring labors for the speedy and immediate

ate realization of our political emancipation, will also guide us in the future, and while we shall always confine ourselves to proceedings of absolute lawfulness, we hope thus to see, with you, the fulfilment of our ambition to have a free and great fatherland, and of the aspirations of your League in the realization of the most noble ideals which it pursues. In this hope we confide in the sacredness of our cause guaranteed by the Declaration of Independence, that new gospel by which Washington called into life the great Republic of the United States of North America.

Manila, Philippine Islands, March 28, 1906.

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Reply of the Anti-Imperialist League.

Gentlemen:—We have received with much satisfaction your letter of March 28, which breathes a spirit befitting a great cause devotedly maintained through many sacrifices. This spirit is the same that animated our own nation at its birth, and that inspires the efforts of our league to-day. Without for one moment questioning the motives of others who seek the same goal of independence, less openly or by more devious routes, we believe that there is especial use and value in a party, which, like yours, avoiding subtleties and nailing its colors to the mast, proclaims its faith in unmistakable terms, and we beg to assure you that your courage will be respected as cordially by the citizens of the United States as by your own patriotic countrymen. The independence of the Philippines, for which you and we stand outright, for which Cleveland and Harrison and some of the greatest publicists of both political parties have pleaded, has been favored directly or indirectly by an ever-increasing number of our fellow-citizens. The chief obstacle to it is the unreasonable assumption by many that our nation's previous acts have committed us to another course and that it is easier and safer to continue a mistaken policy than to retrace our steps.

In the confident belief that your movement will be conducted wisely and by peaceful agitation, and that it will hasten the day when the principle that government must rest in the consent of the governed will triumph once more; that principle for which our forefathers fought and died and for which your own heroes, Rizal, Mabini and so many others have suffered, With high respect,

THE ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE,

Per ERVING WINSLOW, Secretary.

Boston, August 13, 1906.

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A PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE PARTY.

A Portion of an Editorial in the Boston Herald of Aug. 27, 1906.

A really noteworthy development in the progress of the Filipinos is the formation of a political party pledged to work peacefully for the independence and self-government of the islands. This party was openly and formally organized in Manila early in the last month. It does not intend any violent revolution. The purpose is to urge and persuade the United States government to recognize the fitness of the people to manage their own affairs, and to trust them to do it, under conditions honorable to both

countries and securing the islands from foreign molestation. The gentlemen who are interested in the movement represent several important cities and towns, thirty of them representing Cavite. After the selection of temporary officers a platform was adopted and signed by those present. More than \$400 was immediately contributed for the purpose of extending knowledge of the purposes of the party, and a list of persons in various places who had committed themselves to join it was read, the reading, it is said by the Manila Renacimiento, requiring "some hours."

The principal object of this new party is summarily set forth as follows: "To obtain the immediate independence of the Philippine Islands, so that they can constitute themselves as a sovereign free and independent nation, protected through the intervention of the United States of America by an international treaty which shall establish and guarantee forever the neutrality of the islands." The word "immediate," as it is here used, must be interpreted to mean as soon as practicable. And it is apparent that it does not contemplate any violent insurrection, for the assistance of the United States is relied upon for securing such an international agreement as will prevent the islands from attack by any of the "world powers." One of the arguments most commonly advanced in this country for refusing to recognize the independence of the Philippines is that they would not be safe from seizure, and the archipelago would soon fall a prey to the Imperial aggression of some other nations.

To meet and nullify this argument the plan of neutralization of the islands by an international agreement of the powers has been broached, and it has won much favor among the Anti-Imperialists of this country. Their neutralization would be a following of the precedent already established in the case of Switzerland. It is by no means a novel or fantastic scheme. Nor is it probably impossible of accomplishment if the United States, now in possession, would exert its great influence to win the consent of the powers to an international agreement of this nature. In that case no need of a formal protectorate by this country would exist. If this service to the Filipinos should be rendered, there would be no question of their gratitude and friendliness. They would owe to us a great debt, and would doubtless cancel whatever grudge they may cherish on account of what to them seems our duplicity and cruel oppression in the war of conquest that was prosecuted after Gen. Otis was sent there with an army. They are not yet contentedly submissive to our alien government, but it is within our power to induce their forgiveness of wrongs done in the past if we shall in good faith and speedily secure for them the independence which has long been the dream of their patriotic leaders.

This new party does not confine its aspiration and design to the one subject of independence. It aims at promoting meanwhile the conditions that will be a training for self-government. Without denying or interfering with its leading purpose, it pledges its members to work for the establishment of two legislative chambers, both to be elected; for provincial and municipal autonomy; for the realization of the ideal to which President Roosevelt has professed his allegiance, that the present government shall be

converted into "a government by Filipinos assisted by Americans"; for the reorganization of the civil service on a juster basis. It would not be easy for a reasonable American to quarrel with any of these purposes. They are every one in the direction of that self-government for which our authorities profess to desire to qualify the islanders, but which we display our unwillingness to carry into practical effect. Always reasons for delay are put forth. We suspect that the unacknowledged governing reason is that we do not desire to establish anything more than the semblance of autonomy until it seems certain that the spirit of independence is dead. According to all reports that seem trustworthy, that time will be far in the future, if it is ever reached. We are teaching the Filipinos the English language with the purpose, presumably, to make them love their rulers. It will not accomplish that; it will only make them love English liberty and desire the like for themselves free from subjection to foreign dominion.

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A WHITE RACE THAT HAS STRUGGLED AND LOST.

This Account of "The Hairy AINU," the Aboriginal Race of Japan, Is Taken from "The AINU Group at the St. Louis Exposition," by Professor Frederick Starr—Published by the Open Court Publishing Company, Chicago.

The physical characters of the AINU and the Japanese differ profoundly. The AINU present a peculiar and strongly marked type. On the whole they are short; Batchelor gives 5 ft. 4 in. as the average stature for men and 5 ft. 1½ ins. or 5 ft. 2 ins. as the average for women. It is true, however, that stature varies considerably with locality—the men of Shiraori being relatively tall and well built, those of Piratori medium, and those of Ishikari smaller and badly developed. The AINU skin, though dark, is white, not yellow or brown; the color appears darker than it really is because the AINU rarely bathe. The hair is abundant both on the body and the head, and is wavy; the color is commonly black, though it may be dark-brown or even reddish; like wavy hair everywhere, it presents an elliptical, not a circular, cross-section. The beard in males is strong and abundant. The features are those of the white race rather than the yellow; the nose is prominent and well formed, the mouth is strong, the lips firm. The eyes are brown, sometimes even light-brown. Mark these characters well; compare them with those of the Japanese. How profound the difference. The white skin, abundant body-hair and beard, and hair wavy and of elliptical section, the horizontal eye full of expression and fire, the features combined into a strong relief—these are in strong contrast to the yellow-brown skin, hairless face and body, straight and round hair, oblique eyes and flat face of the Japanese. In all these respects in which the AINU differs so profoundly from the Japanese, he resembles us, the whites of European race.

They are often called "the hairy AINU" and we consider the term just. It is true that their proximity to the smooth-bodied yellow Asiatics has made their

hairiness conspicuous by contrast. It is true that many writers, who have spoken of "fur" and "missing links," have overstated facts; but it is also true that notably hairy bodies are the rule among the males. Individual Russians are no doubt common, who are as hairy as the average AINU, but we believe firmly that taken en masse the AINU are more hairy than the Russians, and probably the hairiest people on the globe. Of course, the Ghiliaks, living on the Asiatic mainland and undoubtedly related with them, present the same peculiarity. Hitchcock gives a lot of excellent data in regard to AINU hairiness.

As different are the Japanese and AINU in language. Years ago, Basil Hall Chamberlain drew up a detailed comparison between the two, pointing out fifteen points of difference, and he might have extended the list indefinitely. Nor are the differences he indicates of trifling significance. On the contrary they are vital and concern the most important constructional matters. Thus, in the AINU, verbs have true passive forms like those of European languages, the Japanese in its most earnest effort to express a passive cannot get rid of an active viewpoint; the AINU has many reflective verbs, the Japanese has none; "AINU pronouns are used at every turn like the pronouns of modern European languages;" Japanese has no real and simple pronouns; in AINU "honorifics" are lacking, in Japanese they abound. Mr. Batchelor's little "Grammar of the AINU Language" is interesting reading, even if it does not convince the reader that AINU is an "Aryan language." Years ago the Japanese government of the Hokkaido published Mr. Batchelor's "A Dictionary of the AINU," now long out of print. During the time that has since elapsed he has added enormously to the work and his present manuscript represents the labor of a quarter of a century. It is now complete and ought to be printed without delay. As long as it remains in manuscript it is in danger; once lost, it could never be replaced, even by the author, for the use of AINU as a speech is passing.

Who are the AINU? Where did they come from? What is their past? They are surely a white people, not a yellow. They are more our brothers, though they live so far away, than brothers of the Japanese, to whom, in place, they are so near. That is not to say that all men are not brothers; our meaning we think clear. We, white men, are fond of assuming an air of great superiority, when we speak of other peoples. We take it for granted that all white men are better than any red ones, or black ones, or yellow ones. Yet here we find a white race that has struggled and lost! It has proved inferior in life's battle to the more active, energetic, progressive, yellow people, with which it has come in contact. It may be that the AINU are but a little fragment of a once widespread Asiatic white race. The Ghiliaks, the Mao-tse ("hairy") of China, some small populations of southeastern Asia and the curious non-aggressive Todas of India, with their great beards and strange customs, may be other fragments of that same old population. We cannot assert it; study and comparison will be necessary before the assertion would be warranted; but we believe such comparison may prove what we suggest. Should it do so, that old white race was broken and submerged by a great flood of active yellow Asiatics, who pressed eastward from their old home, perhaps in Mesopotamia.