

toonist, and for several months he aided the Chronicle in this way in supporting the programme of the Liberal party of Great Britain. Subsequently he was engaged as a cartoonist in London to assist in the Chamberlain movement for promoting the unity of the Empire; but after a fortnight's work he discovered that unity of the Empire was only a British euphemism for protection propaganda, whereupon he abandoned this engagement. He then contributed cartoons to the London Leader and the London News, on the anti-Chamberlain side.

The first Bengough cartoon to appear in The Public was on imperialism. It treated Uncle Sam as "Dr. Jekyll" with reference to Cuba, and "Mr. Hyde" with reference to the Philippines, and appeared in the issue of June 14, 1902 (vol. v, p. 160). The next, "The Un-working Classes," appeared (vol. v, 208) in the issue of July 5, 1902. Since then, with only two or three exceptions, every issue of The Public has contained a cartoon from the cosmopolitan pencil of Mr. Bengough.

With all his cartooning, editorial writing and lecturing Mr. Bengough has not neglected literary work of a permanent character. Like his cartoons, his writing is done not merely for the purpose of showing how well he can do it, but for the purpose of propagating ideas.

For political service he utilizes a character of his own invention, "Caleb Jinkins," who is made by Mr. Bengough's pen to do a good deal of useful "thinking out loud." His "Caleb Jinkins" papers have not yet been published in book form, but several books from his pen have come before the public. Among these are two volumes of verse, "Motley" and "In-Many Keys." Another is "The Gin Mill Primer," and still another, probably the best known, is "The Up-to-Date Primer." The last is a witty yet philosophical book of one-syllabled words, with illustrations drawn by the author. It imitates the style of the old-fashioned progressive school primer, and is intended, according to the title, as "a first book of lessons for little political economists." Here is a sample:

What is this? It is a High Wall. It is built by the Wise State all round the Bounds of the Land to Keep Out Cheap Goods that Foes might want to Send in. But if the Wall keeps out Cheap Goods, the like Goods our own Men make will be Dear, will they not? Yes, they May, but you see we will Keep our Cash in our own Land, so we can Buy even if they are Dear. And more, they will not be Dear long, for lots of Works will be set up, and the Price will soon Fall to a Fair Rate. And poor Toil will soon get Rich, will he not? So they Say. But see! there is a Hole in the Wall, and All who Please may come in to Beat down Toil in his Wage. Toil must buy Dear Goods, but Work for a Cheap Wage. That is what it Means, but Toil Votes for the Wall.

Political activity is not exactly in Mr. Bengough's line, but a man who is a prohibitionist, a single taxer and a municipal reformer is pretty apt to be dragged into political activity whether he will or no, and this is what has happened to Mr. Bengough. Toronto is the city in which at a referendum recently (vol. vii, p. 661; vol. viii, p. 21) the people voted to exempt from taxation all real estate improvements up to \$700. That was the principle involved, though in form the vote was an affirmative reply to the question, Do you wish the City Council to ask the legislature for power to exempt dwelling houses up to \$700 of their value? The aldermen having refused to execute the people's will in this matter the exemptionists have decided upon nominating aldermen of a more democratic type. One of these is Mr. Bengough. He will be supported also by the temperance people and the Municipal Reform League, and there are good reasons for expecting his success at the election, which is to take place on the 1st day of January, 1906.

Mr. Bengough is intending to make a lecturing tour of the United States under the auspices of the Henry George Lecture Association as a colleague of John Z. White, Ernest H. Crosby and Herbert S. Bigelow, but as a cartoonist and entertainer rather than a formal lecturer.

His cartoons are so familiar to our readers that no special description is necessary. They are distinguished for pungent, serious-minded wit, which probes

and lays bare, although his pencil has a light touch of humor when he aims to amuse. It is in his lecture cartoons more than in his newspaper cartoons that his Irish jollity gets the better of his Scotch gravity; for in lecturing Mr. Bengough makes comical as well as instructive uses of the easel and chalk. In "chalk talks" he excels. What Thomas Nast was in this respect to American audiences years ago, such is John W. Bengough to-day.

An entertainer of high grade and fine humor, both with speech and pencil, he makes his humor serve higher purposes than those of a mere showman. The high ideals to which other lecturers appeal by verbal exposition, argument and oratory, are shrewdly and good naturedly served by Bengough with the cheerful art of the comic actor and the wit and skill of the ready cartoonist.

NEWS NARRATIVE

How 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 so 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 Thursday, Dec. 21.

The Russian revolution.

"It is now the mailed fist of the Czar against the 'red terror,' with the destiny of Russia as the stake." This was the summing up by the Associated Press correspondent at St. Petersburg of the situation in Russia on the 17th; and both prior and subsequent events strengthen that prediction.

Our report of last week (p. 598) told of the setting up of a republican revolutionary government in Livonia. That report brought the events down to the 13th. Later reports of events of the same date indicated that this revolt was spreading fast. The districts of Riga and Vanden were said to be entirely in the hands of the new government. On the 14th dispatches from St. Petersburg reported the dispatch of war ships to Riga to put down the rebellion.

Berlin dispatches of the 17th, originating in East Prussia, reported that the new government was in full control of all Courland and Livonia and that the rebellion had spread to the neighboring province of Kovno. According to these dispatches the plans for this revolution as set forth in resolutions adopted at Dorpat, an interior city of Livonia, provide —

for the establishment of a revolutionary administration which shall boycott the representatives of the present government, close the vodka shops, resist conscription, refuse quarters or subsistence to the troops, withdraw deposits from banks, and cease payments to the crown, the land owners and the church. It is also provided to arm and organize the people into a militia, to respond to the call for a general strike of the Russian proletariat, to compel the convocation of a constituent assembly, the liberation of martyrs for freedom, the immediate return of the Manchurian army and its disbandment, together with the army in European Russia, and the distribution of their arms among the people.

In Warsaw the revolution has advanced to a point at which open agitation on the streets proceeds with impunity and the Russian troops have frequently refused to fire upon the populace. Similar conditions, though farther advanced, are reported to prevail at Moscow. A regiment of the garrison mutinied on the 16th, and other regiments, including the Cossacks, refused to fire on the mutineers. Even the army in Manchuria appears to be on the verge of revolt, Gen. Linevitch having officially telegraphed:

I cannot combat the growth and spread of the revolutionary propaganda in the army. Already over one-half is mutinous.

The Railway Workers' Union has telegraphed the Manchurian army:

Rely on us. Even if we declare a general railway strike we will see you brought home to assist in Russia's liberation.

The army has sent back an enthusiastic answer, telegraphic communication being especially maintained for this purpose through Siberia by strikers. The wires are closed absolutely otherwise by the telegraphers' union.

But the particular event to which the Associated Press correspondent alluded as quoted above,

was the Russian revolutionists' manifesto, the Czar's ukase in reply, and the consequent proclamation of a general strike (p. 580). The revolutionists published a manifesto on the 15th in which, after reciting grievances, they proposed:

To undo these terrible facts the only possible medium is an elective assembly. Even then it will be difficult. That body must, as its first task, take in hand a strict investigation into the finances of the country and show the people an honest picture of the position in all its horrors. Fear of this impending revelation is what is causing the government to delay calling together the popular assembly. As its military credit was, so to-day is Russia's financial impotence. And for all the government is indebted to the autocracy. The terrible enigma before the national assembly is how to straighten out the financial chaos. In defending its disgraceful misappropriation of funds the government has brought about a state of internecine warfare. In that strife hundreds of thousands of respectable citizens have gone under, and with their fall has come a complete collapse of trade. One way out of this is to vanquish the government and take from it the last shred of its power. Knock from under it its last support — namely, its income. This is necessary, not only on account of the economic position of the country, but in order to enable us to hold up our heads before other civilized countries. We have, therefore, resolved to refuse to pay any form of government taxation, and demand that the government shall pay for everything in specie, even small sums, insisting upon receiving coins, not paper money, and to withdraw everything from the imperial savings banks only in gold.

This manifesto was met on the 17th by an Imperial ukase clothing all governors general, governors and prefects throughout the Empire with authority to establish martial law without consulting St. Petersburg: As martial law may be ended only by order of the Minister of the Interior at St. Petersburg, the whole situation is placed directly under control of the reactionary minister of the interior, Mr. Durnovo. The response of the revolutionists was quick and sharp. On the 19th they proclaimed a general strike (p. 580) to begin on the 21st. It was called by authority of the Union of Unions, the Union of Peasants, the General Railway Union and the Councils of Workmen of St. Petersburg and Moscow. It had

been approved also by the League of Leagues. The strike is already in effect in Moscow, the central committee of the workmen's organization there having ordered all the unions under its control to stop work at noon of the 20th. Telegrams from the Minister of the Interior, Durnovo, at St. Petersburg, ordering the arrest of members of the Railway Union and the Workmen's Council at Moscow, were intercepted and suppressed by the railroad telegraphers. The Imperial authorities are reported to be making extensive military preparations to crush this revolutionary strike. Troops with machine guns are being deployed throughout St. Petersburg, which swarms with secret service men in search of leaders among the revolutionists. Fighting is expected to begin at any moment. But, encouraged by the successes of the insurgents in the Baltic provinces, the workmen are reported as unanimously in favor of civil war. They are said to be armed and organized and to have secret money supplies which they declare it will not take long to augment from the coffers of the government and the wealthy classes when the struggle becomes general in the cities.

Japan and China.

When Russia and Japan were adjusting their terms of peace at Portsmouth in July, the Chinese government transmitted a note to the world Powers (p. 264) intimating that no provision affecting China would be recognized by the Chinese government as valid without her prior approval; and an adjustment of the relations of China and Japan has now been made. As reported from Tokio on the 14th, a treaty embodying the following terms has been perfected:

1. The lease of the Kwangtung peninsula will expire in 1923.
2. The railway south of Chang Chung will be handed over to Japan. China, however, will have the right to repurchase it in 1906, or earlier should the Russians relinquish the northern section of the road. Japan will not construct any branch lines.
3. Japan will be allowed to maintain railway garrisons.
4. Japan will evacuate Manchuria within eighteen months.
5. The military telegraphs will be treated in the same manner as the railway.