

lives cheerfully risked that other lives may be saved.—Chicago Tribune, of August 10.

#### JUDGE TAFT'S TESTIMONY.

One of the main contentions of the president and his imperialistic supporters regarding the Philippines has been that our arms were defending the "loyal millions" in the islands against the "disloyal thousands" who, under the guidance of a few wicked and ambitious leaders, were seeking their own advancement and the overthrow of law and order. It was further claimed that the educated and solid classes were generally in favor of American rule. Mr. McKinley did not explain how it came about that "loyal millions," anxious for the protection and advantages of United States authority, permitted an insignificant minority of their race to continue a struggle which meant famine and disease, destruction of property, slaughter of men, and all the well-known miseries of war, when it was at any moment within their power, cooperating with the American army of 60,000 men, to bring it to a speedy close. Then they might at once enjoy all the blessings of peace and the fruits of our superior civilization. The administration's claim was absurd to anyone who gave a moment's thought to the essential facts of the case; but it seemed to be easily accepted by the general public. A people will not suffer approximately 50,000 of their number to perish in a war for independence, or endure such losses to their country as the Filipinos had done, if the great majority of them welcome the rule of a foreign conqueror. If they did so they would be acting directly contrary to the conception of their own interests and wishes which was attributed to them.

The view which we have always maintained, on the other hand, in common with all anti-imperialists, was that the great mass of the Filipino people were hostile to the domination of the United States; that they were fired with a strong and growing sentiment of nationality, and that this had been naturally born of the conditions of their past history, the misrule and oppression of Spain. Such a sentiment was not only natural and honorable to all men under like conditions, but it had been guided and nourished, so far as they were concerned, by the past and recent history of the United States itself. This fact was proved by the public expressions of leading Filipinos and by many of the pronouncements and other public documents issued by

their government. The former breathed the American spirit of free and constitutional government, the latter were closely modeled upon American political patterns. On the promises made by the president and congress to Cuba these Filipino strugglers for liberty naturally based the hope that our government would adopt a similar policy toward them. The logical guarantee for such a hope was certainly strong. The United States was for humanity's sake freeing Cuba from Spain; in doing so she promised this island, so near her own shores, all the essentials of American constitutional liberty. In freeing distant islands—the Philippines—at the same moment, could America do less than grant them the same boon? Surely even on general principles it was not to the discredit of Aguinaldo and his associates that they should reason thus about us, and that they should attribute to "the great North American nation" that honesty of purpose and disinterestedness which we claimed for ourselves, and which such a representative religious leader as Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott had asserted gave us a glory beyond all other nations. This may have shown that the Filipinos were unsophisticated in not suspecting the sincerity of these promises to Cuba. How could they foresee that we would quickly break them? Some of us were simple-minded enough not to foresee it.

To one who studied this subject more deeply than "the man on the street" can be expected to do, there was additional evidence that this view was correct. Whoever has read the remarkable novel of Jose Rizal, patriot and martyr, called "Noli me Tangere," which vividly portrays the social, religious and political conditions in the islands immediately preceding the downfall of Spanish power, the truth in this regard is made still more clear. Rizal's story deals with a people passing through the pain and travail of nationality. To its birth in freedom and independence they were being led by their patriotic educated men—that small but potent minority, which had received its education in modern science and modern political ideas in the universities of Europe. Of this class Jose Rizal was the most illustrious, the most talented, and the most unfortunate. Scholar, physician, poet, artist, he was above all the patriot who willingly sacrificed himself for the good of his unhappy country. In depicting the deep wrongs of his compatriots, and in laying the responsibil-

ity for those wrongs directly at the door of those who maintained them and profited by them, he was well aware that he courted the fate that eventually overtook him. But he made the sacrifice willingly. He struck his blow from a distance, but he returned to the spot where he would suffer its recoil. President McKinley and the imperialists either have never read this history, so pathetic and so illuminating, or they rely on the world's ignorance of its real facts to give credence to their version of it.

But now another witness out of Mr. McKinley's own administrative household comes forward to support the view which we have presented, and to contradict that which is the mainstay of the imperialist position. This witness, whom we quote in conclusion, is Judge Taft, the chairman of the president's Philippine commission. We quote from Judge Taft's decision in regard to making Spanish the official language of the courts of the islands, as follows:

With deference to the memorialists of the American bar, I differ utterly from their conclusion that there is any antagonism between the Filipino lawyers, or the educated classes, and the masses. Deeply as the masses felt upon some features of the Spanish regime, it seems to me clear that there would have been no public expression of their feelings and no revolution had it not been for the educated class of the Filipinos. It was their guidance, their bravery, and their sacrifices of life and property which developed the silent protest of the people into forcible resistance. It seems to me to be blind to the most evident feature of the situation here, not to see that the masses of the people are largely controlled by the educated classes—indeed, I think, too much so.

We hope the imperialists will reflect upon these words and upon the fact that such patriotic members of this educated class of Filipinos as Mabini have been sent into exile by the president of the American republic because they claim that their country should enjoy that constitutional freedom by which it used to be our boast that we enlightened the world. A shameful and withering anomaly surely we are here guilty of! But the great practical question remains, and sooner or later the American people must meet it: Shall we permanently crush the Filipino sentiment of nationality, or shall we aid it to work itself out in accordance with the dictates of moral right and American traditions?—City and State, of Philadelphia.

#### MAYOR JOHNSON'S WAY.

During the past few days all the big police officials have been visiting the city hall singly and in twos and threes, and numerous conferences

have been held in the mayor's office. All sorts of rumors have been afloat, the one most persistent being that Chief Corner was to be superseded by some other member of the force. But the situation has not been reached.

Following a conference yesterday afternoon, at which were present the mayor, Chief Corner and Capts. Rowe and Kohler, and Directors Lapp and Salen, the mystery was explained. Edwin Kent, keeper of a place on Hamilton street, was the main subject of consideration at all the conferences. When Mr. Johnson became mayor and devised a unique plan of regulating the Tenderloin, Kent's place was among those placed under espionage. A policeman was placed before his door to take the names and closely scan all visitors. Others similarly treated eventually went out of business, but, though Kent's business was soon ruined, he stubbornly hung on in the hope that eventually the ban would be raised. All the while he was bringing political influence to bear.

Police Capt. Kohler, who had charge of the first district, was vigorously prosecuting the work of reform and was the target for many threats and much abuse. Finally the case assumed such shape that it got to the mayor, a number of supposedly good citizens complaining that Kent was being persecuted by Kohler. Kent was running a place as "square and orderly" as any in town, as they averred. The secret of Kohler's "persecution," they explained on the ground that Kent had been an active Johnson supporter in the last campaign, and Kohler, who was one of the staunchest McKissonites during the meteoric reign of the ex-mayor, was "getting even."

Mayor Johnson quietly had a thorough investigation made and received written reports from his various private agents. Then began the city hall conferences. After the one yesterday Kent appeared at Director Salen's office to hear the mayor's verdict. He was conducted to the mayor's private office.

"Mr. Kent," said Mayor Johnson, "I am perfectly satisfied from the evidence that you were the only man in your neighborhood who was for, openly and earnestly for me, in the last campaign. I am also satisfied that you are not being persecuted because of that fact or for any other reason. The character of your place is such that I am satisfied that it is

proper that a policeman should constantly stand at your door, and I am not going to interfere with what is being done."

"But what am I to do?" asked Kent.

"If you will take my advice," the mayor replied, "you will go out of business at once," and he turned and left Kent staring blankly after him.

The outcome of this case is a most complete vindication of Capt. Kohler and the statement may be made without fear of contradiction that he stands higher with the present administration than any other man in the department. Kohler has demonstrated that he thoroughly understands his business and will carry out all orders issued to him without question. Since he has been in charge in the First police precinct he has got the ill-will of the lawless element and his friends have frequently feared for his safety. But Kohler seems to know no fear and goes about the tough district at all hours.

The methods which are being used in regulating that section of the city were dictated by Mayor Johnson, over the protests of Chief Corner and Deputy Superintendent Rowe. Capt. Kohler didn't have much to say, but the system was new to him, and he didn't have much faith in the efficiency of it.

The mayor decided that there should be no raids on disreputable places. "Put a policeman in uniform at the door of each," he said, "and have him take the names and addresses of all visitors. At no time, day or night, must the place be left unwatched. I don't believe in raids. These occasional fireworks displays do not produce any permanent results."

"What do these people care for a policeman so long as he doesn't arrest them?" said Corner and Rowe. "Raids are the only thing that count with them."

Within two weeks after the order was put into effect two places closed their doors, and in two weeks more four more sold off their furniture and went out of business. The policeman in front of Kent's place has practically killed all the business on that part of Hamilton street.—Cleveland Plaindealer of August 7.

The necessary legislation to pave 60 unpaved streets in the city has been enacted since Johnson was elected mayor. The steps to get the assessments for these streets on the

duplicate this fall have also been taken. There are 100 more streets that the mayor wants to get on the duplicate so that the work of improving the dirt streets within the city limits can be started with a rush next spring.

The city clerk's office force has been groaning under the load heaped upon it since the advent of the Johnson administration, and it complains that it cannot do the clerical work for all the legislation to get these 160 streets on. For that reason the mayor will ask City Clerk Toland to put on an extra man in order that the work can be done in time.—Plaindealer of August 10.

Mayor Johnson yesterday vetoed the Kohl license ordinances. To the one licensing hucksters the mayor attached this explanation of his veto:

"As a plan for raising revenue it is insignificant. The provisions of the ordinance will not prevent fraud and its operation will in no wise bring itinerant merchants or hucksters under any better police control or regulation, while its direct effect will be to license many street merchants and fake vendors that under present conditions we are able to control. This will be particularly harmful during the times of large gatherings, such as we are about to have in the city.

"It is in my judgment an attempt to prevent competition and interfere with small traders to an extent that will ultimately raise the price to the consumer of certain necessities of life. It is a plan for taxing consumption rather than property, for taxing poverty rather than privilege. It is one of the tricks, so often resorted to by the owners of valuable property and privileges, to avoid burdens which they themselves should bear.

"While property to the value of \$100,000,000 escapes taxation in this city, it seems to me worse than folly to attempt to levy taxes on small traders."

Of the one licensing circuses and the like he said:

"As a plan for raising revenue it is inadequate. This is an attempt to attack innocent amusement by making it more expensive, and to the extent that it does this it seems in my judgment hurtful, for innocent amusement should be encouraged rather than prevented. If, on the other hand, the amusement is of a character to be harmful, a wiser

course, to my mind, would be to prohibit them altogether.

"It would be an almost intolerable nuisance if the managers of every little concert or other entertainment, for which a small admission fee is charged, were obliged to secure a license. Many would be liable to punishment for violating the ordinance through ignorance."

Councilman Kohl will probably attempt to have the ordinances passed over the mayor's vetoes, but he will fail in both instances. A majority of the council was opposed to the measures when they passed last Monday, but voted for them because of the speech made for them by Police Director Lapp. The mayor had always treated the measures lightly and Lapp got the notion that he was not seriously opposing them.—Plainealer of Aug. 11.

TO THE MEN WHO LOSE.

Here's to the men who lose!  
What though their work be e'er so nobly planned

And watched with zealous care,  
No glorious halo crowns their efforts grand,  
Contempt is failure's share.

Here's to the men who lose!  
If triumph's easy smile our struggles great,  
Courage is easy then;  
The king is he who, after fierce defeat,  
Can up and fight again.

Here's to the men who lose!  
The ready plaudits of a fawning world  
Ring sweet in victor's ears;  
The vanquished banners never are unfurled—  
For them there sound no cheers.

Here's to the men who lose!  
The touchstone of true worth is not success,  
There is a higher test—  
Though fate may darkly frown, onward press,  
And bravely do one's best.

Here's to the men who lose!  
It is the vanquished's praises that I sing,  
And this is the toast I choose:  
"A hard-fought failure is a noble thing,  
Here's to the men who lose!"  
—Unknown Author.

"I shud thing Schley'd thry an' prove an allybi," Mr. Hennessy suggested, pleasantly.  
"He can't," said Mr. Dooley. "His frind Sampson's got. that."—F. P. Dunne.

"It's just the different meanings with which they use the term that no one sees," said I, meditatively.  
"Bless you," said Mrs. Green, "that's heasy enough. I've 'ad that hall explain' to me. Himperialist means what we takes we'll 'elp each hother keep, and patrot means 'Hi'm for Hinglan',

right or wrong, against the 'ole blessid world!' Which so we ought hall for ter be."

"So we ought," said I.—From "Mrs. Green," by Evelyne Elsy Rynd. G. P. Putnam's Sons, Publishers.

"I see by th' papers," remarked Farmer Josh Plowem, "that them city fellers air awfully worried f'r fear us farmers won'b git enough help t' harvest our wheat. We wouldn't hev no trouble harvestin' th' kind of wheat a lot o' them city fellers buy an' sell."  
—The Commoner.

Griffin—It seems strange that Russia and Japan don't go to war.  
Grinkam—It does. Must be they don't read American newspapers at all.—Puck.

BOOK NOTICES.

Samuel Seabury, one of the younger members of the New York bar, whose legal abilities and public spirit are bringing him into professional prominence, has put out a valuable legal monograph on the "Labor Laws Relative to the Rate of Wages and Hours of Labor in the State of New York." Though a technical review of a technical subject, Mr. Seabury's pamphlet is written in popular style, and can be read with interest and to advantage by laymen as well as lawyers. His address is 43 Cedar street, New York.

MAGAZINES.

—In the American Federationist (Washington, D. C.) for August, Victor Yarros criticises certain judicial decisions in labor cases which identify blacklisting by employers with striking by workmen. Mr. Yarros argues that the blacklist more nearly resembles the boycott and is not at all comparable with the strike.

—Charles T. Lummis's characteristic magazine, "The Land of Sunshine" (Los Angeles)—characteristic at once of its editor and of the southern California atmosphere in which it is written and printed—has introduced with the July number another editorial feature in harmony with its general character. This is the "Twentieth Century West," a department which is intended to bear "the message of the builders of the West," the comparative handful of inhabitants who, in forming the institutions of a new land, "different from any other where the Anglo-Saxon has made his home," assume "all the responsibilities of forefatherhood" to the millions that are to follow them. Irrigation, colonization and cooperation are the three grand divisions which Mr. Lummis assigns to his new department. The Land of Sunshine measures closer than any other established magazine to radical democratic standards.

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