

mony has "condemned to failure, penury and woe," thousands who might otherwise walk with their eyes to the sky.

The element of opportunity may cause "love, fame and fortune" (especially fortune, since the most loved and famous have in many cases been unsuccessful, from the point of view of the sonnet), to wait on the footsteps of the cunning, the strong and the unscrupulous; but it also causes thousands of men to feel with Omar Khayyam:

We are no other than a moving row
Of magic shadow-shapes, that come and
go
Round with the Sun-illumed Lantern
held,
In midnight by the master of the show;
But helpless Pieces of the Game He plays
Upon this Chequer-board of Nights and
Days;

Hither and thither moves, and checks and
slays,
And one by one back in the Closet lays.

Mr. Parker and Mr. Roosevelt and others who are churchgoers and still find an inspiration in "Opportunity," think they believe in an overruling Providence; but they are really fatalists, for fatalism is the only logical deduction from a belief in man-made laws, which violate God-made laws.

While these men continue infatuated with such catch-words as "the strenuous life," "opportunity," "the man of the hour," etc., there are many other men, mostly lowly and unheard of, whose confidence in God-made law is so great that the heart of their religion lies in the verse of Joaquin Miller:

In men whom men consider ill,
I find so much of goodness still;
In men whom men pronounce divine,
I find so much of sin and blot,—
I hesitate to draw the line,
Between the two, when God has not.

While its meter and rhyme are perfect and it is a "finished literary product," Ingalls's sonnet cannot be compared to Miller's lines. The sonnet is like the perfect-looking apple which conceals a worm.

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NEWS

Week ending Thursday, Sept. 8.

According to the latest advices from the seat of the Russian-Japanese war (p. 30), the Russians have suffered disastrous defeat in

one of the most stupendous battles of the world's history. The fighting around Liaoyang, mentioned in a general way last week, and in which nearly 500,000 men have been engaged (p. 31), has continued ever since and is terminated now by the retreat of the Russians.

Liaoyang was evacuated by the Russians on the 1st. They crossed the Taitse river, to the north of Liaoyang, and were pursued by the Japanese. After this retreat and pursuit began the dispatches were conflicting, affording no basis for any trustworthy conclusions. The latest authentic report up to the 7th was a dispatch of the 5th from Gen. Kouropatkin stating that the Russian—

army is advancing northward. It has extricated itself from the dangerous position in which it was placed, being threatened by the enemy and having a narrow front. The Japanese throughout the day cannonaded our rear guard, especially its left flank, but without much effect.

Although the wires between St. Petersburg and Mukden were working, no word came from Kouropatkin after the above dispatch of the 5th, and anxiety was felt at St. Petersburg lest Kouropatkin's retreat to Mukden might have been cut off. Later in the day of the 7th, however, authentic reports were received that Kouropatkin had reached Mukden. But these are followed by reports that he cannot make a stand at that point, and is pushing on to Tieling, about 30 miles farther north, still pursued and harassed by the Japanese. A battle with his rear guard before Mukden is said to have begun.

No trustworthy estimate of casualties in the great battle preceding this retreat is yet at hand, but the slaughter and destruction are described as appalling. Even the work of the Red Cross was almost as dangerous to nurses and surgeons as the fighting to soldiers. Many bearers and their assistants were killed or wounded in attending to the injured under fire. Among the killed was a Sister of Mercy and an Associated Press correspondent.

The Japanese movement upon Port Arthur (p. 341), although

overshadowed in the dispatches by facts and surmises regarding the northern campaign, has neither been abandoned nor stayed; but no pronounced results are reported.

Publication on the 4th at Tokio, of the treaty between Japan and Korea (p. 118), signed at Seoul on the 22d of August, pursuant to a protocol of February 23 (vol. vi, p. 743), shows the treaty to be in substance as follows:

(1) The Korean government shall engage as financial adviser to the Korean government a Japanese subject recommended by the Japanese government, and all matters concerning finance shall be dealt with after his counsel has been taken.

(2) The Korean government shall engage as diplomatic adviser to the department of foreign affairs a foreigner recommended by the Japanese government, and all important matters concerning foreign relations shall be dealt with after his counsel has been taken.

(3) The Korean government shall previously consult the Japanese government in concluding treaties and conventions with foreign powers and in dealing with other important diplomatic affairs, such as the granting of concessions to or the making of contracts with foreigners.

Under the first article of this treaty, Mr. Megaly, director of the Japanese revenue bureau, is to succeed J. McLeavy Brown, an Englishman, as financial adviser of Korea; while Durham White Stevens, an American and legal adviser of the Japanese legation at Washington, will become, under the other articles, adviser of Korea as to concessions and grants to foreigners in the sphere of commerce and industry.

A battle in the Uruguayan civil war (p. 341) was reported on the 6th from Buenos Ayres. It is said to have lasted three days, to have involved the loss in killed of 2,000 and in wounded of 4,000, and to have resulted in the defeat of the government forces under Gen. Vazques, the minister of war.

The first election since the Presidential nominations in the United States (p. 341) came off in Vermont on the 6th. The September election in this State is usually regarded in Presidential years as indicative of the result of the national election. Not that the na-