

tion, founded in 1883 by Leopold II, King of the Belgians, under whose sovereignty it has since been placed by international arrangement. Its central government is at Brussels, Belgium, and consists of the king and a secretary of state acting under his orders. The secretary of state is chief of the departments of foreign affairs, finance, and the interior, of the Congo Independent State. A governor general represents the king at Boma, the capital, on the Congo river and near the Atlantic coast. At the peace congress on the 7th, the rule of King Leopold in the Congo was bitterly assailed by E. T. Morel, of England, who represents the Congo Reform Association. He charged that King Leopold is personally responsible in a large measure for cruelties practiced on the natives of the Congo in the terrific endeavors of monopolistic commercial organizations to obtain from the country all the ivory and rubber possible. The king was defended by George H. Head, of Cambridge, England.

Before adjourning sine die the congress voted that the next meeting shall be held at Luzerne, Switzerland, in 1905; and as the last act of the Boston meeting it put forth, by unanimous vote, an appeal to the nations, in which it said:

The congress, at the conclusion of its deliberation, appeals to the peoples of all nations and of all classes to arouse themselves to a finer and more adequate conception of their rights in the determination of the foreign policies pursued by their governments, that they may no longer be involved without their consent in foolish and ruinous wars with other Powers or in the unjust exploitation of those whom they are bound by every consideration of righteousness and honor to assist and elevate rather than to plunder and degrade. It respectfully invites all the national sovereigns and presidents, all ministers of religion, all instructors of youth in schools of every grade, and all others who wield influence in the molding and directing of public opinion, to throw the entire weight, not only of their powerful influence, but of their positions, toward eradicating the causes of misunderstanding and conflict and the creation of such a complete system of international adjudication and such a wide-reaching pacific public sentiment as will in time render the barbarous method of war impossible.

A change in the military situation at the seat of the Russian-Japanese war (p. 425) is reported. As long ago as the 2d, Gen. Kuropatkin issued at Mukden a long "order of the day," in which he directed a general advance southward. "Heretofore," it explained, "the enemy, in operating, has relied on his great forces, and disposing his armies so as to surround us has chosen as he deemed fit his time for attack; but now the moment to go to meet the enemy, for which the whole army has been longing, has come, and the time has arrived for us to compel the Japanese to do our will, for the forces of the Manchurian army are strong enough to begin a forward movement." Eight days elapsed, and then, by way of St. Petersburg on the 10th, came the statement that Kuropatkin had actually taken the offensive, advancing southward from Mukden with the whole Manchurian army upon Liaoyang. Bentziaputez, about a third of the distance to Liaoyang, was then reported to have been taken by the Russians; and on the 11th, by way of London, the Japanese were reported to be retreating. From both St. Petersburg and Tokio came dispatches on the 12th telling of a tremendous battle which had been raging south of Mukden uninterruptedly since the 10th. This was confirmed by dispatches on the 13th, which reported the battle as still on.

NEWS NOTES.

—Robert J. Wynne, first assistant postmaster general, was appointed by the President on the 10th to be postmaster general. In place of the late Henry C. Payne. Mr. Wynne was inducted into his new office later in the day.

—Lord Milner resigned the high commissionership of South Africa on the 11th. The reason reported is "ill health brought about by the prolonged strain in grappling with the situation, which is daily becoming more difficult, owing to the financial and racial troubles of the country."

—The monthly statement of the United States treasury department (see p. 359) for September shows on hand September 1, 1904:

Gold reserve fund.....	\$150,000,000.00
Available cash	151,414,162.82
Total	\$301,414,162.82
On hand at close of last fiscal year, June 30, 1904.....	319,027,242.39
Decrease	\$17,613,079.57

—A 284.4-mile automobile race was

run over the highways of Long Island on the 8th, for a cup offered by W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr. The highway had for the purpose been closed to the general public by the county supervisors, against whose act the courts refused to issue an injunction. The race was won in 5 hours, 26 minutes and 45 seconds by George Heath with a Panhard 90-horse-power automobile. One man was killed and two wounded, one of them probably fatally.

—The monthly treasury report of receipts and expenditures of the Federal government (see p. 359) for the month ending September 30, 1904, shows the following:

Receipts:	
Tariff	\$65,131,784.46
Internal revenue.....	58,951,813.63
Miscellaneous	13,950,864.28
	\$138,034,462.37
Expenses:	
Civil and misc.....	\$36,647,806.06
War	41,715,459.16
Navy	31,619,750.10
Indians	3,090,720.57
Pensions	36,875,359.79
Interest	6,081,988.67
	\$155,991,073.35
Deficit	\$17,556,610.98

—Judge Thomas G. Jones, the Federal judge sitting at Huntville, Ala., on the 11th charged the Federal grand jury relative to the lynching of the Negro prisoner Maples (p. 410), that if they were "fairly satisfied that the mob would not have murdered Maples if he had been a white man," but were actuated by the purpose of depriving a Negro prisoner, because of his race, of his right to a lawful trial, then the act constituted a Federal crime under the Thirteenth and Fourteenth amendments to the Constitution, and the acts of Congress pursuant thereto, and it was their duty to return indictments.

FREE OPINIONS.

THE BASIS OF DEMOCRACY.

The World To-Day (Ind.), Oct.—You can educate the individual away from the masses, or you can educate the masses themselves. The former is the easier and, to most men's minds, the safer programme. But it is not the best. A schoolhouse should be the place where social equality and fraternity, and not mere fighting power, are bred. It must create a democracy and not an oligarchy.

MORALITY BY LAW.

The Voice (Pro.), Oct. 6.—It is time to send that cheap platitudes, "You cannot make men moral by law," to the dead limbo of dead sophisms. Its whole power is in using the word "moral" in one sense, in order to have it understood in another sense. It says in effect, "You cannot make a man moral (in deepest heart) by law; therefore it is useless to try to restrain him from immorality (of conduct) by law." Yet this latter thing is just what all our laws are made for, and what they are continually doing. . . . It is just this that Prohibition aims to do, and in doing this it is simply taking one step further in the well-worn path of the protective legislation of the ages.

LAW-BOOK MORALITY.

Goodhue County (Minn.) News (Dem.), Sept. 17.—It may be doubted if the statutes altogether accomplish anything substantial for morality. The most that can be