

soar. It may be building better than it knows, for more enlightened future occupants averse to chronic interference with trade. Until that better time arrives, the flaunting edifice may serve to remind the citizens alluded to by President Eliot, living near the obscured water-front, that Boston is a seaport. Ultimately it may signify a welcome instead of a menace to commerce. But that better manners and purer laws will be domiciled in the three-hilled town while the creed prevails that private interests are best served by public spoliation, and that the game of "beggar my neighbor" can increase the general wealth, is the delusion of disordered minds.

With this obsession concerning the upbuilding of a just commonwealth, no wonder that committees of doctors are on a quest that studiously avoids the root of the difficulty. They may devise new schemes of organization, set closer watch upon the thieves, facilitate street transportation, substitute one or five man rule in place of democracy, and put good men in the city hall. But while they cherish the delusion that it is right for idle men to live at the expense of the industrious, they simply plow the sands. After spasmodic periods of virtue the spoilsmen invariably re-enter. What we need is a change of heart and a baptism that shall include the heel.

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THE UNITED STATES A WORLD AGENCY FOR EVIL.

Albert H. Tolman in the *Chicago Record-Herald* of
April 30, 1909.

On Sunday, April 30, 1899, there was held in the famed Central Music Hall, Chicago, a public meeting of protest against the Philippine policy of the United States. President Henry Wade Rogers presided. The speakers were Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Professor Laughlin, Sigmund Zeisler, Miss Jane Addams, Bishop Spalding and the late Edwin Burritt Smith. The decennial anniversary of that remarkable gathering is now here. It is fair to ask the question: What light has a decade of experience thrown upon the nature and the wisdom of our Philippine policy? Only a few points can be touched upon.

1. We are no longer told that the Filipinos do not desire their independence. Professor Worcester and others have ceased to offer information on this point. A President of the United States will not again assure us that American rule in the Philippines is "in accordance with the wishes and aspirations of the great mass of the Filipino people." Some things have been found out, and this matter is one of them.

Statements like those referred to above did yeoman's service in behalf of the government in the days when the American people were new to the

ways of imperialism and American consciences were still tender. Perhaps now we have ceased to care what the Filipinos desire. Are so-called American ideas any longer dear to us? Have we established in their place some European ideas that are better?

2. Secretary Gage once summed up that which the United States seeks to accomplish in the Philippines in the phrase, "Philanthropy and 5 per cent." That many good men from America, sent by the government, have faithfully tried to help the Filipinos, there is no doubt. The lamented Dr. Doherty of Chicago, who gave his life in the service of the Filipinos, and won their affection, spoke highly of the present Governor General Smith. But it is too early to strike a balance sheet in the matter of philanthropy.

Probably, however, we do understand pretty fully about the "5 per cent." Who does not see now what a beggarly first payment on account was that original \$20,000,000, which once seemed to be an item of expense worth speaking of?

3. Probably most Americans who have spoken of the Philippines as "a stepping stone to China" would be glad to forget the fact, and I will not waste words on that weak defense of our Philippine adventure.

4. We are spending every year upon our fleet something like \$100,000,000 more than we did before the war with Spain. This great increase is directly chargeable to imperialism, and especially to the fact that we possess the Philippines—or that they possess us. This increased expenditure upon our navy has greatly stimulated the insane rivalry in shipbuilding that is fast impoverishing the nations of the civilized world. The countries of South America, jealous and suspicious of our huge navy, are joining in the mad race toward the precipice. Says Charles E. Jefferson in the *March Atlantic Monthly*: "The most virulent and devastating disease now raging on the earth is militarism."

Has our Philippine enterprise made of the United States a leading world agency for evil?

BOOKS

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT IN EUROPE.

The Government of European Cities. By William Bennett Munro, Ph. D., LL. B., Assistant Professor of Government in Harvard University. Published by The Macmillan Company, New York. Price \$2.50 net.

In a general way the author explains the structure and legal functions of city government in France, Prussia and England; and whenever the comparison may be appropriately made, he com-