

employer could invariably be counted as capital has gone by. . . . Only those who are young, vigorous and enthusiastic can meet the demands of employers. . . . Human labor has become like machinery. Labor is directed by the few ruling minds. . . . This giving way of the old before the young . . . will lead to the recognition of the importance of providing for the needs of the superannuated. Wage-earners will be compelled to see the necessity of providing for a rainy day. The question of annuities will be canvassed and there will be a growing tendency toward the establishment of savings institutions in connection with large corporations.

**IN CONGRESS.**

This report is an abstract of the Congressional Record, the official report of congressional proceedings. It includes all matters of general interest, and closes with the last issue of the Record at hand upon going to press. Page references are to the pages of Vol. 35 of that publication.

Washington, Jan. 27—Feb. 1, 1902.

**Senate.**

On the 27th Mr. Hoar reported favorably from the judiciary committee (p. 1003), Senate resolution No. 1, proposing an amendment to the constitution respecting successions to the presidency. The text of the resolution is printed at pages 1003 and 1004. From the committee on the Philippines, Mr. Lodge reported (p. 1004) a resolution allowing the committee to sit during the sessions, and to send for persons and papers and to administer oaths, for the investigation of affairs in the Philippines. Over a question of privilege raised by Mr. Dubois (p. 1006) relative to Gen. Wheaton's comment on Mr. Schurman's speech, the Senate discussed the Philippine question, after which (p. 1010) it resumed consideration of the department of commerce measure, Senate bill No. 569, and afterward of the Philippine tariff bill, House bill No. 5333, but came to no decision upon either. The only measure of general interest introduced was a joint resolution (s. r. No. 45) proposed by Mr. Scott, the text of which is printed at page 1006, relating to the construction of the Isthmian canal by the Darlen route.

The resolution of yesterday authorizing an investigation of Philippine affairs by the Philippine committee was unanimously agreed to (p. 1065) on the 28th; and upon resuming consideration of the department of commerce bill the senate passed it, 52 to 5, after changing the name (p. 1070) of the proposed department to "The Department of Commerce and Labor." Consideration of the Philippine tariff bill was thereupon resumed (p. 1074).

After Mr. Cullom had addressed the Senate on the 29th (p. 1104) on the subject of the extent of the treaty making power of the President and the Senate as a limitation upon the law-making power of Congress, consideration of the Philippine tariff bill was resumed.

A resolution was submitted by Mr. Rawlins on the 30th (p. 1132), calling upon the secretary of war for information relative to the Philippine treason "act" of the Philippine commission, but objection being made its consideration went over for the day, and thereupon the Senate took up the resolution (s. r., No. 1) for amending the constitution regarding the presidential succession (p. 1132), proposed by Mr. Hoar, and reported favorably by the judiciary committee on the 27th, which it adopted by the requisite two-thirds vote. Thereupon (p. 1138) consideration of the Philippine tariff bill was resumed. The new bills of general interest were No. 3353, war revenue act; 3359, importation of contract labor; 3363, statehood for Oklahoma and Indian Territory (p. 1131).

On the 31st the Senate adopted, with an amendment (p. 1175), the Philippine sedition resolution of inquiry offered by Mr. Rawlins yesterday; and after further consideration of the Philippine tariff bill, it adjourned to February 3.

**House.**

No business of general interest was done on the 27th in the House, beyond the introduction of bills No. 10167 to repeal the bankruptcy law, and 10160 to establish "a laboratory for the study of the criminal, pauper and defective classes." (p. 1050); and adjournment was taken to the 29th.

The only business of general interest before the House on the 29th (besides the introduction of bill No. 10301, for the protection of the president—p. 1039) was the report of the census committee on its substitute (House bill 10306) for House bill 198 (see p. 563), providing in detail for the organization of a permanent census bureau. The text of the report and substitute are printed at pages 1094-95-96.

This substitute bill, printed again at page 1145, was considered in committee of the whole on the 30th, and being reported back favorably was passed viva voce (p. 1162), a call for the yeas and nays not being sustained by the demands of the necessary one-fifth.

On the 31st, apropos of the speech by Senator Cullom in the Senate on the 29th, claiming for the treaty power authority to make reciprocity treaties without the consent of the House, the House considered a resolution of inquiry on the subject, the text of which appears at page 1193, and adopted it by the vote of 154 to 71. A resolution by Mr. Richardson, asserting the prerogative of the House in the premises (p. 1196) was ruled out of order. The new measures of general interest were bill No. 10630, repeal of war revenue taxes; and House resolution No. 116, relating to infringement by the senate of prerogatives of the House (p. 1213).

No business of public interest was transacted on the 1st of February except the passage of Senate bill No. 1747 (p. 1226), to prevent the sale of fire arms, intoxicating liquors or opium to aboriginal natives of Pacific islands not under the protection of a civilized power. The vote was 187 to 21.

**MISCELLANY**

**THE AUCTION OF LABOR.**

For The Public.

Men are the stock they're selling to-day  
In the crowded market over the way.

Who buys?

Men, men, men, men!  
Flesh and blood, and sinew and bone;  
Heart and soul, in the image of God!  
Hark! how they stumble and sigh and groan

For pity under the heavy rod.  
Come out to the fields where one has space,

And forget the hideous marketplace.

'Twill be more pleasant if you and I,

As we may,

Feast, sing and dance while others die.

Away!

Men are selling themselves for a song.

Where is the fool that calls it wrong!

Who buys?

Are they not free to stand  
Under the hammer in this free land?  
Free to bend to the buyer there;  
To beg for a place from a brother's hand;  
Or die, shut out from light and air,  
And every fact that makes life fair,  
For they are stubborn and will not bear  
The cuts that are striping their backs with red.

Are they wise?

Go! let the dying bury their dead.

Who buys?

For ever since the world began

Has man been sold by his brother man.

Who buys?

Is it not ever said  
That what has been must ever be?  
Custom upholds the hand of fate.  
If man has established his slavery,  
Should he claim his freedom, or change  
his state?  
Should the strong man cease to devour the  
weak,

Or few to find though many seek?

And the goal where wages at last are paid?

Oh, it lies

In a land where they say there is no shade.

Who buys?

GERTRUDE COLLES.

939 Eighth avenue, New York city.

**ARE WE OUR BROTHERS' KEEPER?**

Is South Africa merely a geographical expression? Is the name of Boer the name of some one who has lived in the far past ages? Is their struggle for bread something that is written only on the musty pages of history? Is it not going on under our own eyes? Are not their cries in battle ringing in our ears? Do not the claims of their women and children strike our hearts? And yet we, wrapped up in the mantle of our righteousness, stand as silent and as stony as the Sphinx of Egypt—we, who claim to have our hearts beat for liberty, refuse to listen to the cry of the greatest soldiers of liberty that ever blessed this earth?

The Boers are not orators. There is not among them a Patrick Henry to say in tones that shall ring down through the centuries: "Give me liberty or give me death!" They are not spectacular. They are cut off from the civilized world by the cordon of English soldiery. With them, it is not one man saying, "Give me liberty or give me death," but it is a whole nation that is acting the principle "Give us freedom or let us disappear from the earth!"

Oh, we are great at boasting; we are great at applauding the sentiments of freedom, when we do not have to suffer anything in order to put them into action. We are standing by, like Cain of old, when God asks us: "Where is your brother Abel?" and we are saying: "Are we our brothers' keeper?"

These people are struggling over in South Africa—and they are not struggling in vain. God cannot allow any issue from that marvelous fight other than the issue of freedom. As sure as I believe that the sun will rise to-morrow, though it may rise in the clouds and it may set in darkness, yet the next day will come, and the sun will rise again, and the third day once more, and one day he will rise in all his splendor in a sky that is clear from every fleck or stain, so these people of South Africa, who are now going through the valley of the shadow of death, who are walking through the desert, and appear to have no pillar of fire to light them, cannot fight in vain. Their day will come, their sun will rise, and it will be the shame of America and the shame of us all that when the ambassador of the South African republic sets up his office in Washington,

his sign will hang above his door, and the motto there will be an everlasting reproach to us, for it will be: "Soli fecimus"—we did it alone!—The Rev. Peter C. Yorke, in San Francisco, January 24.

#### MAYOR JOHNSON'S WAY.

##### "LET THE LEGISLATURE PROBE."

"The statement that the Republican leaders will scrutinize every bill presented by the Cuyahoga county delegation, and seek information up here concerning their merits pleases rather than disturbs me," was the statement of Mayor Johnson yesterday, when asked what he thought of the decision of a majority to discount the actions of minority members in their own countries.

"If the delegation presents the bills which I as mayor shall ask them to do in behalf of this county and city, I want the searchlight to be placed upon them and to have them investigated. There will be no bills presented which do not have behind them the city's good, and which are calculated to build up Cleveland.

"The Cuyahoga county delegation was elected upon a platform which means Greater Cleveland. It was sent to Columbus to correct evils and to make Cleveland great in every possible way. The members are also probably the only ones who are pledged to correct fundamental evils which exist all over the state. Lying behind the platform of principles on which they were elected was the much broader idea of equality of rights, and I believe that they will introduce and vote only for such bills which tend to work out this great idea.

"In local matters I believe it quite the thing that the members should inform themselves of conditions before passing the measure asked for. I hope, however, that the Republican leaders will not stop at Cuyahoga, but will give all parts of the state the benefit of that eagle scrutiny which is said to be promised to us.

"As far as our bills go, we will not only assist them in investigating, but will not block, or attempt to, any efforts they may make to get information. Of course, we want them to be honest in their search, and trust that they will not consider the word of disgruntled committeemen as representing the sentiments of the county. If they will go to representative men, not to disappointed politicians who were repudiated by the people at the polls, we will not object. We might if the leaders followed a policy of ap-

pealing to the small political fish in whom the people of the county have shown their lack of confidence, and I believe that the people would also object to the men whom they have selected to represent them being set aside for the managers of their opponents.

"Let the legislature probe, but let it go to the broad minded and responsible men of the community for its information."—Cleveland Plain Dealer of January 27.

#### HOW TO GET GRADE CROSSINGS ABOLISHED.

Hereafter railroads desiring concessions from the city must give an equivalent in grade crossing improvements, according to the announcement made by Mayor Johnson in the meeting of the board of control Monday.

An ordinance was submitted to the board giving the Erie railroad authority to lay a new switch track at Cuyahoga street.

Inquiry developed the fact that the Erie road had refused to agree to the plans for the abolition of the Union street grade crossing.

"Why. I thought that was the one that was all agreed to," ejaculated Mayor Johnson.

Engineer Carter said that the Pennsylvania company had agreed to the plan for the abolition of the crossing, but that the Erie was holding the project up.

Councilman Springborn appeared to object to the approval of the ordinance. He said that the railroad had neglected to put in crosswalks and a light at Sawtell avenue and Etna street as a previous ordinance provided. Until the company kept their agreement he would oppose any concessions to them, he said.

"Somebody ought to be delegated to look up the whole situation in regard to this railroad," remarked the mayor. "We ought to block them in everything else if they won't give us that overhead bridge at Union street. We will never get the grade crossings abolished except by holding up concessions the railroads want.

"I wouldn't give them an inch to accommodate them until we get their consent to that overhead bridge."

The board of control voted unanimously against the approval of the ordinance.—Plain Dealer of January 28.

The modern millionaire is getting to count philanthropy among the necessities of life.—Puck.

#### THE MISTAKES OF PHARAOH.

"Well," said Mrs. Dillingham, "I have been thinking of that you sent me," she went on, "about Moses and Pharaoh. Do you think it was quite reverent—the way you spoke of sacred things?"

"Which is sacred, the Egyptians or the early Hebrews?"

"You know very well. It was quoting the Bible in politics."

"And if I did, where can one get better lessons? But I mainly referred to certain events recorded in the Bible, which I take it happened just the same whether they are in the Bible or not."

"Oh, I knew you would have an answer. But to compare the Jews with the Filipinos—"

"Which I did not unless the situations compare themselves—"

"They are not at all alike. Think of all the Jews have given us, the majestic prophecies of Isaiah, the psalms of David, and of Mendelssohn and Heine and Zangwill and Emma Lazarus. It is a marvelous race and you say they were not fit for self-government."

"Pardon me, that is what Pharaoh said. And he was mistaken. There never was a people not fit for self-government unless they were first enslaved. So far as slavery or conquest is successful, so far are men unfitted to govern themselves. The Jews in Pharaoh's time were as near it as anybody. So will the Filipino be by the time we are done subjugating him.

"From Pharaoh's standpoint he was right. A man usually is from his own standpoint. But that is no reason we should adopt his views. We have the benefit of his experience for one thing."

"All the same," she continued, "it makes me feel uncomfortable. I don't like your comparing Moses with Aguinaldo."

"But I didn't. I don't believe the Filipino Moses has come yet."

Still it bothered her. "The Jews were God's chosen people."

"And Pharaoh would have kept them in slavery, would have crushed out the last spark of their national genius. What would the world have lost if he had succeeded? It shows how little Pharaoh knew about it.

"And yet they were an unpromising lot. From the time Abraham told that story about his wife, from the trickery of Jacob, from Joseph's his-