

## MISCELLANY

## TO HENRY GEORGE.

A Tribute.  
For The Public.

Come, "House of Want," where life is  
guest of death,  
Come ye whose living has been tragedy,  
Our time is come to bear him flower and  
wreath,  
And treasure memories fragrant of his life,  
That he may dwell with us as sacred story.  
And Mother Earth will join the unison,  
For when men said that she was old and  
hoary  
And had not food for every one,  
He said her breasts had milk for all,  
So she too loves him for the filial story.  
And they who know that man's despairing  
night  
Will break ere long into a day of glory,  
And they who see its coming light  
From mountains that are nigh God's sanc-  
tuary,  
These all will come to tell our Prophet's  
story.

SAMUEL S. MARSH.

NOT CENTRALIZATION, BUT UNI-  
FICATION.

No centralization is good except a centralization of function. We sometimes make a great mistake because we say that centralization is the order of the day. Unification may be the order of the day, but not centralization. The centralization of wealth has never taken place in human history without the absolute destruction of the civilization in which it took place. Now, mark you—the more property is centralized in any municipality, the stronger and more necessary the police force will be. Policemen and police systems exist, not to protect men, but to protect property. The legions of the Caesars existed not to protect men, but to police the plunder of the Roman politicians. The standing army that is called for in America to-day is called for—as we everyone of us know—to police our vested interests.—Prof. George D. Herron, in Chicago, Feb. 27.

WILL FRANCE ADMIT WOMEN TO  
THE BAR?

M. Trouillot, ex-minister of the colonies, and advocate by profession, is the president of the parliamentary committee appointed to examine the claims of the lady lawyers who want to be allowed authorization to plead in courts of justice. The ex-minister and his colleagues on the committee are thoroughly in favor of the admission of women to the bar. They do not see why a lady advocate should be prevented from practicing her profession, since there are women who have been empowered to heal the sick or to act as professors and teachers after they have passed stiff examinations and ob-

tained high degrees in arts and sciences. Accordingly, Mlle. Jeanne Chauvin and those who, like her, are clever and studious enough to wade through the pandects and the codes in order to obtain degrees and honors from the faculty of law are now gradually advancing toward their desired goal. The big-wigs of the Palais de Justice, animated by professional motives, may be against them, but they have a strong backing among the legislators, and can include on the list of their champions the names of influential politicians like M. Leon Bourgeois, M. Deschanel (president of the chamber of deputies), M. Poincarre, and others who have held high offices in the state, and are eligible or available for important administrative posts in the future.—Paris Cor. of London Telegraph.

ENGLAND IN 1776: AMERICA IN  
1899.

England in 1776 was trying to subjugate a people who were contending for rights of self-government. But there was no lack of protest from some of her noblest sons. The duke of Richmond hoped the Americans might succeed. Fox spoke of Gen. Howe's first victory as the "terrible news from Long Island." The whigs habitually alluded to Washington's army as "our army." Burke declared he would rather be a prisoner in the Tower than enjoy liberty in company with those who were seeking to enslave America. The whigs discouraged enlistments. Lord Chatham withdrew his eldest son from the army. As late as 1778 Chatham would have withdrawn every British soldier from our soil. We Americans are apt not to remember these things. We have especial need to remember them at the present time. America in 1899 is in England's place; it now is trying to subjugate a people who are contending for rights of self-government. England had a semblance of right, for the colonists were her children. But the Filipinos are not our children. We have not even liberated them; we have only given them a new master. England disregarded the rights of Englishmen; we disregard the rights of man, which we have hitherto professed to defend. Burke urged that an Englishman was the unfittest person on earth to argue another Englishman into slavery. An American is the unfittest person on earth to argue another man into slavery. We can only hold a people against their consent as we turn the declaration of independence to the wall. I hope America will not succeed. I should rather be a "traitor," like Burke, than a supporter

of the dastardly business now going on—or even be silent under it, as so many are.—Rev. William M. Salter, before the Ethical Culture Society of Chicago, February 26, as reported in the Chicago Record.

WHAT OUR SOLDIERS IN MANILA  
THINK OF THE PHILIPPINE  
QUESTION.

In a letter received February 20 from Mrs. Reeve, wife of Gen. C. McC. Reeve, who is with her husband at Manila, she refers with evident anxiety to the threatened outbreak of hostilities between the American troops and the Filipinos. The letter was written the day following Aguinaldo's proclamation. Says Mrs. Reeve:

"There has been a council of war. Great numbers of the Spaniards are coming into the walled city, while the insurgents are leaving. It is really funny, they are so frightened. Our soldiers are in their quarters and all the guards have been doubled. Carriages are rushing in all directions, and everywhere there is an air of illy suppressed excitement. . . .

"As I have already said, the insurgents are leaving the city as fast as they can get away, and are taking their families with them. This is very significant, and can only mean that they are going to attack us. No one wants to fight these people, who ask only for their liberty. They should have it. None of the officers or men here are in a position to say anything regarding the president's course, but everyone knows that Aguinaldo was furious at the nothings contained in the president's message, and that he has issued a response which augurs ill for the maintenance of peace here. Our men will fight the Filipinos with a very different grace than they employed against the Spaniards, although they will, of course, obey orders, even though their hearts are not in the cause.

"The leaders of the insurgents are men of education and ability. Since they went into Iloilo without disorder and immediately settled down to good government and humane care of their prisoners, it looks to us, here on the scene, as though they were fully capable of taking care of themselves.

"When the people of the United States know that these natives do not want us, and that the army is very much opposed to occupying this place fit only for the 'Indians' now here, we trust that the president will decide to let the Filipinos take care of themselves. Out here we are not expansionists. We know too much about the country, the people and the climate."—Minneapolis Times of Feb. 21.