

less of any rights of those who lived upon it.

Consider the conditions of production under which this eight millions managed to live until the potato blight came. It was a condition to which the words used by Mr. Tennant in reference to India may as appropriately be applied—"the great spur to industry, that of security, was taken away." Cultivation was for the most part carried on by tenants at will, who, even if the rack-rents which they were forced to pay had permitted them, did not dare to make improvements which would have been but the signal for an increase of rent. Labor was thus applied in the most inefficient and wasteful manner, and labor was dissipated in aimless idleness that, with any security for its fruits, would have been applied unremittingly. But even under these conditions, it is a matter of fact that Ireland did more than support eight millions. For when her population was at its highest, Ireland was a food-exporting country. Even during the famine, grain and meat and butter and cheese were carted for exportation along roads lined with the starving and past trenches into which the dead were piled. For these exports of food, or at least for a great part of them, there was no return. So far as the people of Ireland were concerned, the food thus exported might as well have been burned up or thrown into the sea, or never produced. It went not as an exchange, but as a tribute—to pay the rent of absentee landlords; a levy wrung from producers by those who in no wise contributed to production.

Had this food been left those who raised it; had the cultivators of the soil been permitted to retain and use the capital their labor produced; had security stimulated industry and permitted the adoption of economical methods, there would have been enough to support in bounteous comfort the largest population Ireland ever had, and the potato blight might have come and gone without stinting a single human being of a full meal. For it was not the imprudence "of Irish peasants," as English economists coldly say, which induced them to make the potato the staple of their food. Irish emigrants, when they can get other things, do not live upon the potato, and certainly in the United States the prudence of the Irish character, in endeavoring to lay by something for a rainy day, is remarkable. They lived on the potato, because rack-rents stripped everything else from them. The truth is, that the poverty

and misery of Ireland have never been fairly attributable to over-population.—Henry George, in "Progress and Poverty."

FORAKER ON THE CUBANS.

For my part I have a great deal more faith in the ability of Gomez, Garcia, and their compatriots of the army, and Masso, Capoti and their associates in the civil government of Cuba to rightly and in a satisfactory manner govern that island, than I have in any of the men who so maliciously and unjustly slander and vilify, the Cuban patriots and seek to assassinate their character and good name. Men who can organize and successfully conduct such a revolution as has been in progress in Cuba for the past three years of bloody struggle are worthy of the respect and admiration of every lover of liberty. And I believe still as I did last March and April, when I spoke in their behalf in the senate, that recognition of their government, which is republican in form and based on a written constitution, and now being administered by honorable, intelligent and capable men, so far as circumstances will allow, would be the safest and most creditable way to solve the Cuban problem.—Senator J. B. Foraker.

AMUSING FEATURES OF THE WAR.

Now that the war with Spain is over, it is safe to say that when the whole story is written it will contain more singular and comic situations than are to be found in any struggle of its size recorded in history. We have seen the governor of one of the enemy's possessions in the east fire a salute in answer to the guns intended to demand surrender, and when invited to come on board our ship to arrange the terms of capitulation send his polite regrets that his position did not permit of his indulging in such courtesies with strangers. No such amusing farce as this is likely to be found in all the pages of history. Recently we have witnessed the unusual scene at Santiago of the shipment of the Spanish soldiers for Spain going on at one wharf, and at the next wharf the shipment of the American soldiers to the United States, the amusing reflection being that Uncle Sam was paying the bills for both consignments. The situation in Puerto Rico has offered even more fund for laughter. Here our grim-visaged warriors move upon towns which, instead of erecting barricades and digging trenches, meet the enemy with open arms, cheer and dance while the bands play "Yankee Doodle," and

implore the commanding general to hurry along the stars and stripes to a people who are not crying for revenge, but for more American flags. To add to this comical situation, our soldiers draw from their knapsacks social letters of introduction to leading Puerto Rican citizens which they had obtained before entering the enemy's country, and which look to procuring business situations later.—Boston Globe.

DEMOCRACY AND DISCIPLINE.

It is a foreign observer of the fight of El Caney and San Juan who writes of the American volunteers that nearly every one of them seemed to be fitted to be an officer—in other words, that they were men of unusual intelligence and character, compared with the rank and file of European armies, and that they fought, not as dull and spiritless machines, but as men pushed on irresistibly by an inward spirit of courage and heroism. That is what democracy has done for the military service. It has made it nearly impossible to recruit from among the people an army of de-individualized human forms to be moulded into a compact and dead mechanical mass and wielded at pleasure by the commander as so much clay, but what it has lost in disciplinary effects of this nature, it has more than gained in the greater courage and power of the intelligent and spirited individual citizen soldier. For another thing which has been proved by this and our civil war is that moral courage does not destroy, but reinforces physical courage, and that the cultured and educated citizen makes the bravest and best soldier.

Such an army as democracy recruits may, therefore, be deficient in the discipline which stamps out individuality and reduces the soldier to the form of a spiritless and prideless physical mechanism, but its lack of superior efficiency for all that remains to be proved—and will so remain, we imagine, for a long time. It is an army which may insist upon reasoning why before the battle, and it is for that reason an army which tyrants and unjust causes cannot make a tool of for any purpose whatever, but once having set its face to the attack in an approved cause it becomes an army which is simply irresistible. — Springfield Republican.

WHENCE CAME THE HAWAIIANS?

An extract from an article on "Our New Fellow Citizens," by William Elliot Griffis, published in the Outlook of July 23.

Who shall declare their generation? It is like trying to separate giants in

combat, or like riding between the fires of two hostile armies, to attempt decision of such a question. One line of writers declare in their books that the Kanakas, or Hawaiians, emigrated from the east—that is, from America. This theory bases itself upon the general trend of the winds and ocean currents, and links the islanders with the Toltecs of Mexico, while certain resemblances in mental traits and physical features are also pointed out.

Other scholars fortify their conclusions that the Hawaiians came from the west, or Asia, by arguments drawn from language and the similarity of customs, tools and household equipments to those in the Malay island world. They think that the Hawaiians are among the oldest of the Polynesian peoples. They argue that the various archipelagoes and islands of the southern Pacific were colonized by people of an ancient branch of the Malay race, who started from what is now the Dutch East Indies and gradually scattered themselves over the face of the seas. The conflict of opinions, between those who look to the sunrise and the others who point to the sunset, has in its course taken on features which remind one of that "odium" which, whether called theological or scientific, has its seat in human nature, rather than in the nature of the subject of inquiry.

In reality the controversy illustrates the old story of the shield with two sides, for nature seems to point out that both theories are true. The well-mapped ocean-world, so long studied by hydrographers, shows clearly that the Hawaiians came from both the west and the east, first from one and then from the other. When we study the action of that great Pacific Gulf stream called the Kuro Shiwo, or Black Current—first scientifically studied and described by Capt. Silas Bent, U. S. N.—we find an explanation of the mystery and the reconciliation of opposing theories. From the tropical ocean boiler a river of hot water runs up from the Malay archipelago past the Philippines, Formosa, Riu Kiu, Japan, Kuriles and the Aleutian islands. Then, flowing down past the coast of California and northern Mexico, it bends in half its volume westward, and, as the Equatorial Drift current, streams toward the Sandwich islands and back to Japan. A tree uprooted in the monsoon on Luzon will drift northward, eastward and westward, and finally be stranded off Oahu, "swinging around the circle" in a way that might have surprised Andrew Johnson. Boats disabled and driven

out to sea have done the same thing. I have the record of scores of such waifs. It was the rescue of these Japanese junks with dead and living men on board, by American ships, which first led to the repeated dispatch of our vessels and finally of a fleet to Japan. Only last year a Japanese junk that had been swept in this semicircle and recurved current stranded on one of the Hawaiian islands.

Furthermore, the analogies of language and the remarkable basic similarity of personal and household arrangements in the whole island world, from the Philippines to the Sitkan and Hawaiian archipelagoes, show that the North American "Indians," of all sorts and kinds, and the Hawaiians are as closely related to one another as are the various European nations. He who studies the lines of natural lighthouses, the chain of landmarks, the unceasing food supply lying along that great circle, from the Malay archipelago to Central America, has little trouble to account for the origin of the natives of America in Hawaii.

THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI EXPOSITION.

Extracts from an article by W. S. Harwood, in Harper's Weekly of August 20.

A line drawn somewhat irregularly down the map of the United States, beginning at the Canadian border, thence along the eastern sides of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Illinois, along the southern border of Missouri, the eastern and southern sides of Texas, thence to and along the Pacific coast, and returning by the Canadian border line to the head of Lake Superior, broadly defines the territory represented in the Trans-Mississippi exposition in the city of Omaha. Other commonwealths outside of this line have exhibits in the exposition, but it is this great western region which particularly the fair illustrates. It may be well briefly to indicate somewhat of the enormous extent of territory represented. Inclusive of Alaska, which is logically a part of the region, and which is represented capitally in the building erected by the general government, there are in the region 2,600,000 square miles of territory. It comprises more than two-thirds of the whole United States—a vast and noble domain.

It is as large as France, Germany, England, Scotland, Ireland, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Switzerland, Greece, Sweden, Norway, the Netherlands, Denmark, Turkey in Europe, Bulgaria, Roumania and Servia, together with Egypt and

Japan, the Philippine islands, Hawaii and Cuba; and, in addition to all these, you must add all of New York, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Maine, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and South Carolina. When you have set apart all these foreign countries, and to their combined area have added the areas of 13 of the states of our own country, you have but reached the area of the region which is represented in this western exposition. There were living in this region a half century ago less than 2,000,000 people, exclusive of Indians, three-fourths of the white inhabitants being in three states. Today this population has been increased by over 20,000,000 of people.

The 22,000,000 of people represented by these state buildings and the arch of states have found time to do something other than till the soil and work the mines and build the railroads. They have had enormous pioneering labors in the last half century, and yet in this region indicated they found time to establish 220 institutions of higher learning; they have equipped these institutions with modern appliances, and have selected, generally with good sense and wisdom, a corps of nearly 5,000 instructors and professors. According to the latest available statistics, these institutions have a scholastic population of nearly 70,000. In a general population of about 72,000,000 of people there are 484 colleges and universities, and nearly 160,000 students; in the region represented by these states, comprising less than one-third of the entire population of the country, there are nearly one-half of the collegians, and 224 out of 480 institutions of higher learning.

It is difficult to realize how much the great material as well as intellectual progress of the nation has been dependent for its supplies upon this trans-Mississippi region; that without this vast and noble empire very largely must our national life have been circumscribed and insular. Too often also has it been forgotten that it is the Mother East that has given birth to this giant West. All too contentedly do some of western fiber let pass from mind the fact that the intimate interrelation of the east has been of supreme aid in developing the scope and power of the newer region.

A novelty in the Midway region is the giant seesaw, which must be over a hundred feet high. It is made of steel, and its skeleton framework is balanced on an iron pier about 50