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LOUIS F. POST, Editor.

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Democracy versus plutocracy, is, as Bryan proclaimed it at St. Louis, the underlying problem of the present Presidential campaign. It would be the burning issue, if the two great parties were ranged on opposite sides. At any rate it will in some manner be an issue of this campaign, and it is likely to be the burning issue in American politics for many Presidential campaigns yet to come.

As Bryan said in proclaiming this issue, it is more important than the money issue, than the tariff issue, than the trust issue, than the issue of imperialism; and, as he indicated, this is true not because those issues are minor as mere matter of comparison with the issue of democracy versus plutocracy, but because they are its branches.

Highly important as are all these branch issues—finance, tariff, trust and imperialism—no possible gains on any of them at this time can compensate for retrogression as to the parent issue of all, democracy versus plutocracy. But how shall democratic voters express themselves against plutocracy, if both the great political parties are bound hand and foot, as both seem now to be, by the great plutocratic interests of the country?

That is a question which every intelligent voter will answer for himself when in the voting booth "alone with God and his lead pencil." Meanwhile, the letters of acceptance of the candidates, when they appear, may aid the voter's

intelligence in deciding how to use that lead pencil. As to the Democrats who are active in organization politics, their duty is plain enough. It is to retain their party regularity in order to be in position to save the Democratic party and to utilize its power for democratic principles when this spasm of reaction shall have passed.

"As for his telegram to Mr. Sheehan at St. Louis," says P. H. McCarren, of New York, one of the delectable coterie that surround Judge Parker, in the course of an interview in the New York American of the 15th, "Judge Parker did a wise, noble and brave act." Mr. McCarren goes farther. Rising to the loftiest heights of commendation, he ingeniously declares: "He did just as I would have done under similar circumstances." None but the consciously immaculate could give such an endorsement. Truly, Thomas W. Lawson should be publicly tarred and feathered for charging a statesman so conscious of his purity as this McCarren, with being on the legislative pay-roll of the Standard Oil Co., formerly at \$10,000 per year and more recently and now at \$20,000 per year. And when added to this, McCarren asserts on his innermost honor that his management of the campaign for Parker will be "a labor of love", one gets a glimpse of his unselfish devotion to noble ideals. We can now anticipate the high plane upon which, under such leadership, the Parker campaign will be conducted, and can guess why McCarren refuses to soil its purity by proving that he is not on the Standard Oil's secret pay-roll. And as the campaign work is to be "a labor of love" there is no apparent necessity for making the proof; for the national committee will have no use for the \$100,000 which

Lawson offers to donate to the Democratic campaign fund if McCarren can prove he has not been and is not now secretly in the employment of Standard Oil.

The "true inwardness" of the Parker nomination is pretty fairly revealed; if revelation were necessary, by the types of "safe and sane" men who gathered for consultation at New York this week. There was McCarren, the regularly employed politician of the Standard Oil trust. There was McLean, the Democratic side-partner of the Republican "boss," Cox of Cincinnati, who especially represents municipal monopolies. Lined up behind these was August Belmont, who represents Wall street corruption in particular and all high-class "graft" in general. And over all was Guffey, the Pennsylvania Railroad's Democratic politician, who presided. McCarren and McLean don't count for much; but with the advice and assistance, especially the assistance, of Belmont of Wall street, and Guffey of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Judge Parker's interests as a candidate are not likely to suffer from lack of "safety and sanity" as the plutocratic interests regard "safety and sanity."

The announcement that ex-President Cleveland will take the stump for Parker is not well calculated to encourage expectations of Parker's success. Only once has Mr. Cleveland gone on the stump since his retirement from office. That was at Morristown, N. J., in 1902, in a Congressional contest. If he helped the Congressional candidate for whom he spoke then, the fact does not appear in the election returns. Quite the contrary.

"Why should election years check prosperity?" one of the

daily newspapers asks. This should not be a difficult question to answer. When business goes into partnership with government or government goes into partnership with business, governmental policies and administration are naturally of great importance to business. They are of more importance on account of the disturbing effects of change, than for aught there may be of good or bad in themselves. Bad policies and bad administrations are less prejudicial to business, when it is in partnership with government, provided they are stable, than fluctuating policies and administrations which are sometimes much better and never quite so bad. But the effect depends after all upon the partnership. If government would confine its operations to its own functions, business would never be disturbed by elections. It is only as government meddles with business, either to promote or to obstruct it, that business becomes sensitive to political changes. Abolish indirect taxation, including protective tariffs, and business would not be affected by sensitiveness to tariff changes. Abolish laws for the forcible collection of debt, thereby making commercial debts as safe as debts of honor among gamblers, and business would not be thrown into spasms by money questions. It is the unnatural partnership between business and government that causes elections to disturb business conditions.

Ideas differ about prosperity. The Cincinnati Times-Star of the 11th thinks that—

one of the most striking examples of the general prosperity of the country is the vast increase in the manufacture and sale of pianos. Last year the people of this country spent \$50,000,000 for pianos alone. This represents sales of close to 150,000 instruments.

On the other hand the striking butchers estimate this prosperity by the fact that their wages have been reduced to 17½ cents an hour. This would give them one piano about once in seven months, provided they had steady work ten

hours a day every working day and saved all they got.

A correspondent asks this pertinent question regarding the act of President Cleveland in sending Federal troops into Chicago during the railway strike of 1894 (p. 195):

Why was the presence of Federal troops sufficient to break the strike? The troops certainly could not compel unwilling men to go to work, and if their places could not be filled traffic could not have recommenced, Federal troops or not. That it did recommence seems to argue that there had been interference with men taking the strikers' places, which interference Federal troops suppressed.

It is this view of the subject, doubtless, that induces many people to condone Cleveland's act, though they regard it as in itself a usurpation. But some consideration of the peculiar psychological power which the mere presence of troops not responsible to local authority, exerts over masses of men, however law abiding, should satisfy every candid critic that the strike could have yielded in the presence of Federal troops without its having been lawless in the least. All of us object to Federal troops at the polls on election day. Why? Is it because we expect to commit lawless acts, or is it because we know that the presence of troops responsible only to a distant commander-in-chief operates to influence voters? It is obvious that elections so conducted would be farces. Similarly with labor strikes. The effect of the presence of strange troops, with power to arrest or shoot for any cause or no cause, and without local responsibility, would naturally have the effect of intimidating even the most peaceful strikers and of causing a panic of distrust and fear among them which would drive them like flocks of sheep back to their employment.

To strike is not merely to quit work. It is to quit work in a body, and for a common purpose. In order to break it, nothing is necessary but to create a panic among the strikers. That may be

done in many ways. But the most effective way is to create an impression that every striker, no matter how peaceable he may be, is liable to be shot at sight by strange soldiers, upon the slightest pretext. If men cannot vote freely, under these circumstances, and that is universally recognized, why should they be expected to strike freely under the same circumstances? It must not be forgotten, either, that in the case of this Chicago strike, the Federal troops were virtually under the orders of the lawyer for the combined railroad corporations, for he was the lawyer whom Mr. Cleveland, with characteristic delicacy, had chosen to represent the Federal government, and who did at the same time represent that government and one of the parties to the strike.

There was a great gnashing of teeth in St. Louis when the trade unions took advantage of the extra demand for labor caused by Exposition work, to raise wages abnormally; but St. Louis landlords, hotel keepers, restaurant proprietors, etc., etc., all of whom joined in condemning the "grasping workingmen," have no compunction about taking advantage of the extra demand for their commodities to raise prices abnormally. Why is it always so wicked for workingmen to do in a small way what their critics habitually do in larger and more aggressive ways?

When the Chicago school board refused, this week, to name a school building the "John P. Altgeld," but struck that name out of a committee's report and substituted "Ambrose Plamondon," the name of the father of one of the trustees—who flially voted for the amendment, by the way.—it acted considerably. Altgeld's fame needs nothing of this kind to keep it green; but the fame of Plamondon, whoever he may be other than a father, might wither and fade if his son and his son's associates on the school board had

neglected to have it carved over some schoolhouse door. Besides, there are many more or less obscure relatives of school trustees, past, present and to come, and only a few schools to name for them. It is wise to waste no school name on a man whose fame doesn't need it, when there are so many relatives who would have no fame without it. The Plamondonists were right.

The use of the word "negress" for Negro woman, is not only a gratuitous insult to a race whose history in the past and experience in the present call for the sympathy and kind consideration of all who are truly chivalrous. It is also such an abuse of language that it should shame even the unchivalrous out of using it. As well say Germaness, or Irishess, or Turkess, or lawyeress. We agree, therefore, with the New York Age in denouncing the word. But we do not agree with its objection, and that of the South African Izwi Labantu, to the word "Negro." Whatever may have been the motive in which this word originated, it has acquired dignity as a race name and can be accepted as such with entire self-respect.

Izwi Labantu says of it:

We entertain a peculiar aversion to that word "Negro" and would welcome its dismissal from the vocabulary of cultured writers, among whom Afro-Americans are most responsible for its continued use. Its associations are degraded, and will continue to cast obloquy upon a race of people who are broadly of Ethiopian origin, while the term Negro is restricted to the inhabitants of Nigeria. The so-called American Negroes are a cosmopolitan race originally drawn from various tribes in Africa. It matters not that it has been familiarized by European use. Just for that reason and because it is encouraged by the white races to denote the disparity between white and black to the disadvantage of the latter, the sooner the black man ceases to help thus to demean the race the better it will be for the race's self-respect.

Raising similar objections the Age complains that the word—

is treated as a common noun, when, as a matter of fact, as applied to a race, it is a proper noun. Even the savage

Indian receives better treatment in this matter of nomenclature. We shall stick to the term Afro-American, as it is correct and dignified, and covers all of the people in this country of African origin.

While the objection to treating the race name "Negro" as a common noun is well taken, it is a mistake to regard "Afro-American" as either a correct or a dignified term. We may speak of naturalized Germans as "German-Americans," for they are Americanized Germans; but their children born here are in strictness simply Americans. As to the Americans of African descent, to call them Afro-Americans is to imply that they are Americans only by adoption and not in the full sense of the American birthright. It is not the origin nor the past association of a name that gives it dignity, but the dignity of those to whom it attaches. Affectation is never dignified, and "Afro-American" is an affected term. "Negro" is a full, round, strong word. What if it does mean black? Are not Negroes black? And are they ashamed of being black? Would it not be better for them to make the name one to be proud of, than to run away from it and hide behind a verbal affectation? It is easy to understand how "Negro" may become a word of inspiration; but how can "Afro-American" ever rise above the commonplace? Negro orators may arouse enthusiasm, Negro heroes may excite admiration, Negro scholars and statesmen may command respect. But how could an "Afro-American" ever rise above the mediocre? When we think of Toussaint l'Ouverture—slave, soldier and statesman—it is not as an Afro-Frenchman that we honor him, but as a great Negro.

"GOLDEN RULE" JONES.

The lovable mayor of Toledo will always be best remembered by the nickname which has so remarkably distinguished him.

If there is one thing more characteristic than another of the prevailing religion of this country, it is the "golden rule"—"Whatever ye would that men should

do to you, do ye even so to them." Divest Christianity of this principle and its corollaries, and there would be little left in it but paganism. Yet one man, otherwise obscure, acquires distinction simply by trying earnestly to make the "golden rule" the polestar of his life!

When distinction so general and so unique attaches with such tenacity to any man, identifying him everywhere and to everybody as "Golden Rule" Jones, there must be something lacking in the ordinary methods of propagating Christianity. "Golden Rule" could have no such vogue as a nickname if the principle of the golden rule were generally held as a vital doctrine.

There was something mystical about Jones as he appeared to the public mind. Simply because his belief in the golden rule was vital, he was not understood.

The common people did not understand him, but they welcomed his message gladly, as the common people of Palestine had welcomed the same message twenty centuries before. So Mayor Jones soared above all opposition when the suffrages of the people who knew him were invoked.

Neither did the scribes and Pharisees, the money changers and the high priests, understand him; but instinctively they recognized in his example the seeds of destruction to their privileges. So, in spite of himself, he inspired them with fear and cemented their hostility.

On all sides "Golden Rule" Jones was misunderstood in this Christian country because he was a Christian.

Others were content to preach the golden rule; he sought to practice it. Whether his methods were best for their purpose or not, may be questioned. But it cannot be denied that they were better than no methods.

If the golden rule is a true principle of life, there must be a true method of making it operative. And what contributions toward the discovery of that method have been made by modern leaders of conventional Christian thought? Have they not preferred explaining away the golden rule to applying it courageously?

It is not for them, out of their

wealth of Christian precept and their poverty of Christian example, to criticise "Golden Rule" Jones. He earnestly sought, at any rate, to demonstrate the efficacy of the golden rule as a law of social life. Whether or not he sought in the right direction, he at all events refused refuge in the indolent explanation that the precepts of Christianity and the necessities of civilization make a paradox which only the Lord can reconcile.

Mr. Jones was commonly classified as a socialist. Not alone was this done by those to whom "socialist" is only a handy epithet to hurl at everyone who ventures to protest against the present social disorder. He was supposed to be a socialist by socialists themselves, although not regarded as orthodox by the "scientific" cult.

In truth, however, Jones was most distinctly an individualist, notwithstanding the fact that he believed in social solidarity. He conceived of social solidarity as the natural product of individual love. To appreciate his golden rule philosophy in its relation to society, one must consider the three theories into which social philosophy is capable of being finally analyzed.

There is at one extreme pure individualism, which considers social life as an expression merely of individual life in the aggregate, and regards the individual as paramount, admitting of no principle of coercion of the individual by agents of organized society. At the other extreme is socialism, which considers social life as an organic whole, and regards society as paramount, contemplating control of the individual by organized society through coercion. Between these extremes is the third concept of human relationships, which distinguishes individual affairs from common concerns, regarding the individual as paramount in the former and society in the latter, and contemplating coercion in legitimate spheres of common action, but excluding it from legitimate spheres of individual action.

It is evident that the social philosophy of "Golden Rule" Jones cannot be assigned to the intermediate theory defined above. He made no distinction between indi-

vidual and common concerns. The larger wages he earned by his labor as an organizer of production were the same in his eyes as the royalties he received from privileges of which he was a beneficiary. He saw no better private title to the one than to the other, and claimed none to either.

Neither can his social philosophy be assigned to the class distinguished as socialism. The individual of flesh and blood and nerve, of thought and feeling and spiritual possibilities, was too big, in his theory of the scheme universal, to be regarded as nothing more than a cell in the social organism. Coercion, moreover, was abhorrent to him.

His abhorrence of coercion was so strong that he rejected the individual modes of coercion which most individualists admit into their philosophy. The only force for which he stood was the melting, fusing force of love. He was an individualist whose principle of social progress was expressed by the golden rule.

In our view Mr. Jones would have given greater effect to his efforts at practicing the golden rule, had he clearly distinguished between private right and private privilege, between private affairs and common concerns, between private earnings and common benefits.

The golden rule is not an admonition to do to others as they would selfishly have us do to them, nor as we would selfishly have them do to us. It is as our ideas of fairness between man and man would prompt us to have others do to us that the golden rule would have us do by them. This Christian rule is not a sentimental apothegm; it is a vital law of justice, in the administration of which each individual is commissioned, not as an amiable autocrat but as a just judge, to decide the other man's case as if it were his own. The test question under it must always be like this: "Were I the other and were he I, what would I have him do to me if I were governed in my desire by my sense of fairness?"

But Samuel M. Jones, however it may have been with his theory of the golden rule, whether unsound or sound, sentimental or

wise, had the full confidence and courage of his convictions, and lived without faltering, as well as one might in the social disorder that surrounded him, the life which it was given him to see as the truest.

If as a magistrate he was no harsher with poor and disreputable criminals than other magistrates are with rich and respectable ones, it is as yet to appear that crime has been fostered thereby.

If as a rich manufacturer he adjusted his business as best he could under the circumstances so as to distribute some of the profits among the workmen, it is yet to appear that those workmen have been "pauperized" thereby.

If as a citizen he steadfastly refused to be bound by party ties, it is yet to appear that this may not be the most efficacious way of dissipating dangerous party power.

If as a man he tried to live by the golden rule, instead of acquiring a churchly reputation, it is yet to appear that he may not thereby have set a better example of Christian faith.

As a captain of industry his life was one of great usefulness. As a philanthropist his methods were superior and his example unique. As a citizen and public official his record is an inspiration. As one who loved his fellow men he will not soon be forgotten.

"OOM PAUL."

With the death of Paul Kruger, President of the South African Republic before its subjugation by British arms, the most dramatic personage of that sad history passes away.

Although Kruger personified Boer resistance to British conquest, and in a sense personified the republic of which he was president, he did not personify the spirit of that republic. He was provincial and conservative; the spirit of the republic was fast becoming cosmopolitan and democratic. Kruger held his place in spite of what he represented, because his long public service had endeared him personally to the people. With his death the South African Republic of religious bigotry and provincial aristocracy, would have given way to a

South African Republic of religious liberality and political democracy!

But the plutocratic ring of which Cecil Rhodes was head center, could not wait for this. Perhaps it would be truer to say that they feared it. According to their philosophy the possibilities of making the British flag in South Africa "a more valuable commercial asset" would be stronger if the Boer republic were subjugated before the democratic spirit to which it was yielding could fully develop. So Kruger was crowded with diplomatic maneuvers, and British troops were advanced toward the frontier. Thus the little republic was made to see that it must risk destruction by striking at once, or make destruction certain by allowing the British army to hem it in and British diplomats to extort terms to suit themselves. So the war began, the republic was overthrown, a British colony was erected in its stead, and the plutocrats who instigated this policy of conquest are in full control.

Kruger's death serves to revive interest in the havoc they wrought. Not only have they subjugated a people who were fast tending toward democracy, and established upon the ruins of their republic a despotic colonial system, but they have begun to fasten upon the people a system of coolie slavery. Chinese coolies are being imported in droves, not merely because of the fact that the Chinese workman is cheap, says the Manchester Guardian, but "also that he would not have a vote and his labor would keep out the labor of British emigrants who would want votes and take them and use them perhaps to the disquietude of the Rudds, Beits, Ecksteins, Albus." Into the subjugated Transvaal, of which the British so recently complained that full naturalization could be had only after some fourteen years' residence, and made that an excuse for warring against the Boers, an overwhelming population of Chinese is to be brought, who are to be denied not alone citizenship for fourteen years, but citizenship forever, and, as the London Speaker describes it, "are to be forbidden all the civil rights of ordinary men."

This species of helotism is the

wretched outcome of those spasms of British "patriotism" which overawed free speech in England, and of the flow of British blood which enriched the African veldt.

Yet there is nothing unique about it all. The civilized world is passing through an era of plutocracy, of which the South African war was only part. The recent history of South Africa is but a paragraph in the history of this world-wide struggle to overthrow democracy. In South Africa the plutocrats have won a battle and disclosed their destructive designs upon human freedom. Elsewhere the fight is still going on.

Let democracy everywhere turn, then, to the spectacle of the subjugated Boer republic, and out of the brave fight of the Boers, which Kruger's death recalls, draw inspiration for the greater sacrifices that are yet to be demanded of those who hold in trust the rights of generations to come after them. And let no one forget that plutocracy fights not with guns alone, nor only upon bloody battlefields. Elections, legislatures, churches, schools, colleges, political conventions, all offer it opportunities and no opportunity is ever neglected. Of the aggressions of plutocracy the passing of Paul Kruger should be a constant reminder.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Ont., July 14.—What may prove to be a contest of more than provincial importance is on in Toronto. Single taxers under the leadership of W. A. Douglas, Alan C. Thompson and the Roebuck brothers are conducting a campaign which may prove to be a turning point in the battle for just taxation.

At the last municipal election here these tax reformers addressed inquiries to all the candidates for the city council, asking them to declare for the right of the council to exempt residential improvements up to \$700 in value.

Although this is a Conservative city, about two-thirds of the councilmen who were elected pledged themselves to vote in favor of such exemption and to urge the municipal council to petition the provincial parliament (Ontario) for the right to so exempt. Favorable action by the council along these lines is expected at an early date.

Immediately this action is had the tax reformers will inaugurate a series of street meetings all over the city, mak-

ing this question of exemption of small home improvements the burden of their talks, the object being to impress both the municipal council, the Toronto members of parliament and the entire provincial legislature with the strength of the demand for this reform. It is their opinion that the voters of Toronto would declare in favor of this exemption by a vote of at least five to one. The demand they will make of parliament will be for local option in taxation for the entire Province, but they may have to content themselves with the entering wedge—local option for Toronto only. They are fairly confident of securing at least this much, as the government has only a majority of three in the legislature, while it contains several members decidedly friendly to the single tax, although none are declared adherents.

In view of the fact that neither law nor custom compels a candidate for either the Provincial or the Dominion parliament to be a resident of the district which he contests, it would seem that the single tax men of Canada might long ago have picked out the constituency offering the best chance of success and run one of their own number as a candidate. One of the indirect effects of the absence of this prohibition of candidacy except by residents of the particular district wherein the candidate was running, has been to duplicate the experience of Great Britain, where a very large proportion of the members are residents of London, without even a "faggot" vote in the English county or borough which they represent in Parliament.

In Ontario, as in England, many members from rural constituencies live in the cities or the large towns, and because of this they have enacted a law which directs the assessment of land in five acre patches or over as farm land. How this operates in a large city like Toronto can be easily imagined, especially when its extended area is considered. This is one of the matters which the Ontario tax reformers will endeavor to remedy as soon as they have secured local option in taxation.

How unequal and unjust the present assessment in this city is, is indicated by a typical assessment. The King Edward hotel is the finest and most costly in the city and was but recently completed at what is stated to be an outlay for ground and building of \$1,300,000. It is assessed at the odd \$300,000, the million being ignored; in other words, at not to exceed 25 per cent. of its value. And this in a city where the home of the mechanic, the laborer and the clerk, up to \$2,000 or \$3,000, is assessed in many cases at 100 per cent.

Nor is the King Edward hotel an exceptional illustration of inequality in assessment. What is regarded as the most costly residence in the city belongs to a distiller, is said to have cost (and

easily looks it externally) \$500,000, but is assessed for only \$100,000—20 per cent.

A somewhat similar condition exists in Toronto at this time as is found in New York city—a shortage of homes and tenements for the lower paid toiler. Whereas in New York it is due in large part to extended strikes in the building trades, so that buildings were not erected for the normal increase of population, let alone for the thousands attracted there by the prospect of securing employment in the building of the \$35,000,000 subway, here in Toronto it is due to the "boom" in land values which this city experienced a few years, and which boosted prices out of reach, if not out of sight.

With a continued increase of population house owners are now able to secure much higher rents, although they insist that present prices only yield a fair return upon the capital invested in the land and the building. If this is true, it simply proves that those from whom they bought the land capitalized future values.

Of course the tax reformers here are utilizing this situation as the strongest argument for the exemption of improvements up to \$700, pointing out that if this is done it will stimulate the building of homes and tenement houses for those who are the greatest sufferers from present conditions, as such property is uniformly heavily assessed as compared with business property and most expensive residences.

The outlook for the adoption of the principle of local option in taxation in this city, if not in the entire Province, in the near future is most encouraging. It should stimulate similar efforts in the United States.

ROBERT BAKER.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, July 18.—The Women's National Single Tax League met at St. Louis, Mo., on the 11th and 12th of July. Mrs. John S. Crosby, of New York, presided. Delegates were present from New York, New Jersey, Washington, D. C., Massachusetts, Missouri, Illinois and Iowa. Written reports were read from several absent delegates, and visiting single taxers from Pennsylvania, Missouri, Illinois, Alabama and Colorado took part in the discussions.

Mrs. Louisa L. Werth, of St. Louis, made the address of welcome.

At the Monday evening mass meeting in Exposition building Mr. F. M. Crunden, of St. Louis, spoke hopefully of reformers' work in the long run, citing the triumph of the abolition movement from small beginnings. Mrs. Margaret L. Coope, L. L. B., of Washington, D. C., reported for a large and active single tax league in that city, and incidentally of the develop-

ment such work was bringing the women themselves. Mr. James Belangee, of Fairhope, Ala., explained this working model of the single tax theory and its obvious benefits. Hon. Robert Baker, Congressman from New York, spoke earnestly of the remarkable object lesson daily being presented at St. Louis by the increase of rents by reason of the crowds attending the World's Fair; an increase which profits the landlords but not the city. He referred with much warmth to the break-down of law and order in Colorado, by civil and military authorities, before any alleged law-breaking by strikers took place, and the cause of the whole trouble—monopoly of mining land.

Among the resolutions adopted at the next day's session was one declaring the belief that the far-reaching method of the single tax is the only peaceful solution of the labor question, including its most distressing and disgraceful feature, child labor. Woman suffrage was heartily indorsed.

Mrs. John S. Crosby, of New York, was elected president; Dr. Anna M. Lund, of Chicago, vice president; Dr. Mary D. Hussy, East Orange, N. J., recording secretary; Mrs. Kate E. Freeman, Brooklyn, N. Y., corresponding secretary; Mrs. Jennie L. Munroe, Washington, D. C., treasurer. Plans of wider organization and propaganda were adopted. The next conference will probably be held in Philadelphia next June.

LONA I. ROBINSON.

NEWS

Week ending Thursday, July 21.

The strike of the butchers against reductions of wages in the combined packing houses of the country (p. 235) has been settled so far as to submit the dispute to arbitration. The arbitration agreement, made on the 20th, is as follows:

Memorandum of agreement entered into between the representatives of the various packing companies whose signatures appear below and the representatives of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, as follows:

Wages and working conditions of all employes now on strike to be submitted to arbitration, each party to this agreement having the privilege of bringing before the arbitrators for decision any question of wages or conditions, or any other grievances they may have, and both to abide by the decision of the arbitrators. The packing companies signing this agreement to retain all employes now at work who wish to re-

main, and will reemploy all employes now out as fast as possible, without discrimination. Employes to return to work at the wages received when going out, pending the decision of the arbitrators; arbitrators to consist of three practical packing house men, to be selected as follows:

One representative of the packing companies, one representative of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America; these two to select a third member. The two first named shall meet within 48 hours after resumption of work, proceed to elect the third member, and shall meet daily for that purpose until this duty has been completed. When the third member has been selected the three shall meet daily unless adjournment be had by unanimous consent, until the final conclusion has been reached and the award made. Any former employe not reemployed within 45 days from the date work is resumed to have the privilege of submitting his or her case to arbitration, on question of discrimination, decision of arbitrators to govern.

The agreement was approved by those present at the conference besides the members of the subcommittees.

Those acting for the packers were: Arthur Meeker, for Armour & Co.; Edward Morris, for Nelson Morris & Co.; J. E. Maurer, for the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger company; L. F. Swift, for Swift & Co.; J. P. Lyman, for the National Packing company; E. A. Cudahy, for the Cudahy Packing company, and Edward Tilden, for Libby, McNeill & Libby.

For the different labor organizations represented the agreement was approved by President William G. Schardt and Organizer John Fitzpatrick, of the Chicago Federation of Labor; J. S. Killoroy, of the Journeymen Horseshoers' union; George F. Golden, of the Packing House Teamsters' union; J. W. Morton and F. Wall, of the International Brotherhood of Firemen; C. C. Gaskins and M. J. Morgan, of the International Association of Carworkers; James Kirby, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters; John J. Redden, of the Canmakers; J. J. Keppler, of the International Association of Machinists; J. F. O'Neill, of the International Freight Handlers; W. Reilly, of the International Union of Steam Engineers; J. H. Miller and Phillip Moran, of the International Association of Steamfitters and Helpers; F. W. Wall, of the International Brotherhood of Firemen; Morris O'Donnell and Joseph Moore, of the Coopers' International Union, and John Mowan, of the Millwrights and Machinery Erectors.

This agreement was reached after two conferences had failed. The third and successful conference was called by the mechanical employes of the packing houses, who threatened a sympathetic strike

if the butchers' strike were not promptly settled.

Whether inspired by the packing house strike or by another cause, an investigation of the beef trust was reported from Washington on the 18th to have been set on foot under specific orders from President Roosevelt. The object is said to be to ascertain whether the trust has been violating the injunction by the Circuit court restraining the packers from combining to fix the price of live stock.

The President's official interest in the Colorado affair (p. 217) has been excited, so it was reported from his summer home at Oyster Bay on the 19th, by a visit from a committee representing a convention of the United Mine Workers of Pennsylvania. Through a misunderstanding this committee had been unable to get access to the President a few days before, but on the 19th they were accorded an interview at which they explained to him the denial to Colorado miners of the rights of American citizenship and presented a petition. After reading the petition the President told the committee that he was doing all he could to learn the exact situation in Colorado with a view to seeing what remedies might be applied.

Other labor organizations are giving attention to the Colorado question, the most important action being that of the miners in central Illinois. According to news dispatches of the 18th from Springfield a mass meeting was held there on the 18th, composed of representatives of every miners' local union in the Springfield district, for the purpose of protesting against the course of Gov. Peabody, of Colorado. A resolution was adopted and sent to President Roosevelt which demands that the President at once intercede and see that citizens of Colorado are restored to their homes and rights. The resolution further demands that the President institute a searching investigation to the end that all law breakers in Colorado may be brought to a speedy trial and punished, without regard to whether they are members of the Citizens' alliance, officials of the State act-

ing under the Governor, or union men.

President Roosevelt is reported from Oyster Bay as busily engaged in the preparation of his letter of acceptance as the Republican candidate for President (p. 204). Reports from Esopus state that Judge Parker has begun the preparation of his letter of acceptance as the Democratic candidate (p. 233). There appear to be difficulties in securing a chairman of the national committee. It is reported that Judge Parker, wants Senator Gorman, and that Gorman refuses to serve.

Among the reported changes in party affiliation consequent upon the nomination of Judge Parker is that of Oscar S. Straus, minister to Turkey under President Cleveland, 1887-89, and under President McKinley, 1897-1900, and who describes himself as "a Cleveland Democrat." Mr. Straus announced on the 19th his intention to support Roosevelt on the ground that the Democratic platform is such as to justify Mr. Bryan in claiming a victory. On the other hand J. H. Timberlake, Democratic candidate for Congress in the 16th district of Ohio, has declined that nomination because he intends to oppose the Democratic national ticket on the ground that Parker is a candidate of the trusts. Ex-President Cleveland and the New York Herald have "come out" for Parker.

Mr. Bryan lectured at the Joliet (Ill.) Chautauqua on the 19th, his subject being "The Value of an Ideal." He described ideals as in almost any human relation marking the difference between life and death. In their relation to politics he said: "A party ideal is to make your platform say what you mean and be honest with the people;" and in this connection he referred to the money question, declaring his belief in the voice of the people and saying: "If they want the gold standard they have a right to have it, and I don't like to see the financiers interfere with this right."

The Democratic convention of Missouri met at Jefferson City on the 19th. Folk was from the first the absolutely dominant force in

the convention. There was virtually no opposition to his own nomination for Governor; but the political machine, backed by railroad lobbyists, were hard at work trying to force upon the ticket Samuel B. Cook for secretary of state and Albert O. Allen for auditor, two positions which control the entire taxing machinery of the State. Owing to contests the convention did not become permanently organized until late on the 20th.

News from the seat of the Russian-Japanese war (p. 236) continues to be untrustworthy except in the instance of the battle of Motien pass, which occurred on the 17th. This mountain pass, southeast of Liaoyang and northeast of Haiching, is held by the Japanese. It is in the line of their enveloping movement which extends in the segment of a circle eastward and northward from a point near Yinkow on the Liaotung gulf, and menaces the Russian position from Yinkow to Mukden. Under cover of a heavy fog the Russians crept close to the Japanese position at Motien pass early in the morning of the 17th, and as the fog lifted they attacked. Twenty-one battalions of Gen. Keller's troops were thrown against the Japanese under Gen. Kuroki, with a Russian loss of 2,000 men, but without effect. Although the situation at this point on the Japanese line remains unchanged, it is evident that a powerful Japanese army is massed at Motien pass, and that Liaoyang, the most important point on the Russian railway south of Mukden, is in immediate danger.

International complications of serious import are not improbable in consequence of an act of Russia in the prosecution of this war. It involves the neutrality of the Dardanelles, the strait that connects the Black sea and the Mediterranean, and through which, by the treaty of Paris of 1856, which terminated the Crimean war, ships of war are not allowed to pass. Russian steamers belonging to what is called the "volunteer fleet" have recently passed from the Black sea through the Dardanelles by permission of the Sultan of Turkey, and upon coming into the Mediterranean have been trans-

formed into war ships. They have then proceeded to the Red sea, where they have stopped and searched neutral vessels for goods and papers contraband of war. The British steamers Menelaus and Crewe Hall were so searched on the 11th, being detained four hours. The German steamer Prinz Heinrich was stopped and searched on the 15th, and compelled to give up to the Russians 31 sacks of letters and 24 sacks and boxes of parcels intended for Japan. The British steamer Malacca has been taken as a prize. It seems to be the Russian view that arming "volunteer ships" after they have passed the Dardanelles and then using them as ships of war is not in violation of the treaty excluding war ships from the Dardanelles. These "volunteer" vessels are merchantmen in time of peace, running between Odessa, Vladivostock, and Port Arthur and engaging in the tea trade between China and the Black sea; but they are constructed for use in war time as cruisers. In 1886 this fleet was placed under the control of the Russian admiralty. Its recent operations in the Red sea have aroused both England and Germany. The latter has demanded the return of the Japanese mail seized on board the Prinz Heinrich, and British war ships have been sent to the Red sea, while a British protest has been sent to St. Petersburg.

NEWS NOTES.

—J. W. Bengough's "Single Tax Primer" has been translated into Japanese.

—Mr. Max Hirsch's work, "Democracy versus Socialism," has been adopted as a text-book in the Japanese universities.

—Mrs. Florence E. Maybrick, the American woman under life sentence in England and pardoned by the King in February last (vol. vi, p. 697), was released from confinement the 20th. She went directly to France.

—The Czar has abolished, by imperial decree, the system of condemning political prisoners by administrative order. Henceforth persons accused of political crimes in Russia, will be tried by the courts under the regular procedure.

—Commissioner of Public Works Blocki, of Chicago, reports a suggestive example of work done by day-labor in the water pipe extension division at Seventy-fifth street and Oglesby avenue.

The cost was \$343.58, and the lowest bid for the work by a contractor was \$950.

—Computed on the basis of the census returns for 1890, the Chicago Directory company estimates that the present population of the city is 2,241,000. The census for 1900 was rejected as a basis of computation on account of the slipshod manner in which it is alleged to have been taken.

—The Russian Vice-Governor of Elizabetopol was assassinated on the 17th. Elizabetopol is a government of Trans-Caucasia, bordering on Persia. This portion of the Russian Empire is occupied by a great variety of races and nationalities. The war has caused stagnation of trade here as elsewhere in the Empire, and much discontent is said to have been rife.

—The monthly statement of the United States treasury department (see p. 186) for June, shows on hand June 30, 1904:

Gold reserve fund.....	\$150,000,000.00
Available cash.....	169,027,242.39
Total.....	\$319,027,242.39
On hand at close of last fiscal year, June 30, 1903.....	384,394,275.58
Decrease for fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.....	\$ 65,367,033.19
Increase for fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.....	\$25,820,159.73
Increase for fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.....	31,740,991.83
Increase for fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.....	21,127,470.14
Increase for fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.....	24,325,186.05
Increase since July 1, 1900.....	\$ 37,646,774.56

—The statistics of exports and imports of the United States (see p. 186) for the 12 months ending June 30, 1904, as given by the statistical sheet of the Department of Commerce and Labor for June, were as follows (M standing for merchandise, G for gold and S for silver:

	Exports.	Imports.	Balance.
M ..	\$1,460,829,539	\$890,745,084	\$470,084,455 exp.
G ..	81,514,986	39,050,114	17,535,128 imp.
S ..	49,517,702	27,734,022	21,783,680 exp.
	\$1,591,862,227	\$1,117,529,220	\$474,333,007 exp.
Balance, 1903 (M., G. and S.).....			\$ 416,617,778 exp.
Balance, 1902 (M., G. and S.).....			496,446,285 exp.
Balance, 1901 (M., G. and S.).....			671,458,818 exp.
Balance, 1900 (M., G. and S.).....			571,677,225 exp.
Balance, 1899 (M., G. and S.).....			504,086,295 exp.
Balance, 1898 (M., G. and S.).....			534,624,851 exp.

Balance, 1834 to 1904 (M., G. and S.).....\$6,292,221,900 exp.

—The funeral of Samuel M. Jones, late Mayor of Toledo, took place in Toledo on the 15th. There were no organized arrangements, but at least 15,000 people gathered around the residence. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. A. M. Hyde, Brand Whitlock and A. A. Tanner. According to the Cleveland Plain Dealer's Toledo report "Mayor Tom L. Johnson, with Peter Witt, E. W. Bemis, N. D. Baker, Robert C. Wright, Harris R. Cooley, David E. Davies, John F. Dooley, Carl Nau, E. S. Griffith, J. Lauffman, and others of Cleveland, were escorted from the depot and Memorial hall was emptied while they viewed the remains." The same report adds:

"Nothing like the universal tribute has ever been seen here on any occasion."

—The monthly treasury report of receipts and expenditures of the Federal government (see p. 186) for the twelve months ending June 30, 1904, shows the following:

Receipts:	
Tariff.....	\$262,013,079.07
Internal revenue	232,873,721.48
Miscellaneous	46,628,843.85
	\$541,515,644.40
Expenses:	
Civil and misc.....	\$186,830,349.32
War	115,338,694.82
Navy	102,757,704.22
Indians	10,437,336.22
Pensions	142,558,507.92
Interest	24,646,493.56
	\$582,569,086.06
Deficit, 1904.....	\$ 41,053,441.66
Surplus, 1903, (vol. vi, p. 215).....	32,710,935.56
Surplus, 1902, (vol. v, p. 233).....	76,355,921.60
Surplus, 1901, (vol. iv, p. 218).....	75,894,998.61
Surplus, 1900, (vol. iii, p. 218).....	80,676,600.23
Accumulated surplus, July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1904.....	\$244,555,014.34

PRESS OPINIONS.

BRYAN.
Mitchell (S. D.) Gazette (Dem.), July 14.—No man in this nation to-day is loved by the millions as is William J. Bryan.

(North Dakota) Leeds News (Rep.), July 14.—Democratic leaders have been denouncing Mr. Bryan for standing on the platform of his party. There is no other political organization in the world that places a premium on desertion.

Omaha World-Herald (Dem.), July 13.—Bryan is the great commoner. He is loved and trusted by the rank and file of his party. Instead of being dead, he is a living leader and one upon whom the Democracy will yet rely to carry it to a glorious victory.

Akron (O.) Times-Democrat (Dem.), July 12.—William Jennings Bryan has won greater repute by his nobility in defeat than great victory could have brought him. His friends are knit closer to him; his enemies are nearer his friends. All the world admires a noble man.

Green Bay (Wis.) Advocate (Dem.), July 14.—Bryan has emerged from the crucial session of the Democratic convention a stronger man than when he entered it, for he has proven his devotion to his convictions, his freedom from prejudice, and his courage in taking ground in advance of his times.

Ogle County (Ill.) Democrat (Dem.), July 13.—In that body opposites met to contend for the mastery of the convention. There was one man who proved himself beyond question the grandest of them all, one who proved himself greater than his warmest friends could have thought him. He was William J. Bryan.

(Newkirk, Okla.) Democrat-Herald (Dem.), July 15.—We have every reason to feel proud of the magnificent fight W. J. Bryan made in the interest of pure democracy at the St. Louis convention, and we are to-day as willing to admit our allegiance to the principles he advocates and represents, as we were four and eight years ago.

(Eastville, Va.) Eastern Shore Herald (Dem.), July 15.—Those who think that Mr. Bryan is dead as a factor in the ranks of Democracy have read to very little purpose the inside views of the convention at St. Louis. Mr. Bryan never displayed his power more effectively than he did when he won out on some of the most important points before the convention.

(La Cygne) Kansas Standard (Dem.), July 15.—Every true Democrat will endorse the statement that William J. Bryan is the greatest, most consistent and courageous Democrat in the party, East, West, North or South. He was the most forceful individual influence in the St. Louis convention and did more to make the party platform genuinely democratic than any other member of the convention.

(Hastings, Neb.) Adams County Democrat (Dem.), July 15.—The morning after the St. Louis convention adjourned a prominent Hastings Republican said to us: "If the Republicans had a leader like Mr. Bryan, the Democrats would not elect a President in a thousand years." This is the sentiment among all people, and while politicians seem to have control of matters for the time, Mr. Bryan's fidelity to principles makes his greatness shine more resplendent. "He has kept the faith."

New York Press (Rep.), July 11.—We submit that all the honesty, as well as all the courage, in the Democratic party, represented in the St. Louis convention, rested in the person of William J. Bryan. . . . When the members of the Democratic party come to compare the moral fiber of William J. Bryan with that of the Belmont syndicate and with the agnostic principles of the syndicate's candidate, Judge Parker, they will apologize to the Nebraskan silverite, who at his moment of abdication from party leadership stood up for truth and honesty, though they must retire his doctrine to oblivion.

Chicago Chronicle (Rep.), July 18.—It is a good principle to adopt, in a world composed of weak and erring mortals, to "give the devil his due," and, premising that William J. Bryan is in general a political devil, it must be admitted that in regard to the democratic platform he was far more "courageous and manly" than Judge Parker. Judge Parker's evasive and hypocritical telegram to the St. Louis convention brought Bryan to the convention hall from a sickbed, and then and there he demonstrated that in candor, honesty and moral courage Judge Parker and his lieutenants were his inferiors.

(Texas) San Antonio (daily) Light (Rep.), July 13.—That Bryan is a much larger man than he was thought to be eight years ago, when he broke in on the Chicago convention like a whirlwind and stampeded it, has long been growing more and more apparent. That conviction reached its complete demonstration in St. Louis, when he not only proved himself the superior of any man on the floor of the committee and in convention, but when he demonstrated the absolute openness and fairness of his mind, and the honorableness of his action. The peer of any man in the convention in point of ability, he is the superior of anything that appeared there in point of squareness, fairness, open dealing and real manliness. He has gained immensely in the estimation of the whole country by his course at St. Louis.

PARKER.

Anoka (Minn.) Free Press (Dem.), July 14.—If Parker is elected, it will be chiefly through Republican efforts, because he suits the Republicans and Republican-minded far better than he suits the real Democrats.

Milwaukee Daily News (Dem.), July 14.—It seems that Mr. Bryan is going to support the ticket, but he wants Judge Parker to know that he can support it more enthusiastically if the judge will get onto the platform with both feet.

Johnstown (Pa.) Democrat (Dem.), July 13.—If Judge Parker was indeed ignorant of the platform until some time Saturday forenoon he was about the only man in the United States who didn't know the facts, because the afternoon papers of Friday all or nearly all contained startling headlines announcing the sensational fact that the "money plank had been knocked out" and that the platform would be absolutely silent on the subject. The Democratic ticket cannot be helped by lying about what actually happened.

Springfield (Mass) Republican (Ind.), July 15 (weekly ed.).—Judge Parker's declaration can be criticized only on the ground that he chose the worst possible moment for taking his party and the people into his confidence. We approve the Judge's confession of faith, while holding to the opinion that more wretched mismanagement of a public man's convictions is not known in our political history. It may be a bitter thought, yet candor compels the statement that the one American whose courage in a similar exigency has furnished Judge Parker with a model of conduct was none other than William Jennings Bryan. At Kansas City four years ago Mr. Bryan confronted this situation. The resolutions committee was sharply divided

upon the question of ignoring the money question and there was a prospect that its report would be silent on that issue. Instead of waiting until after the platform had been adopted and the nomination of himself had been made Mr. Bryan promptly went word to the convention, before any action whatever had been taken, that he must not be considered a candidate for the nomination in case the money question were ignored in the resolutions. This was straightforward and it was dealing fairly with all wings and members of the Democratic party. It is very far from our desire to criticize Judge Parker's course too harshly or to impute to him motives at all dishonorable. Yet the cutting, stinging truth of Mr. Bryan's statement in the convention Saturday night cannot be laughed away. "It is a manly thing," said Mr. Bryan, "for a man to express his opinion before the convention adjourns. It would have been manlier to have expressed it before the convention met."

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

(Cresco, Ia.) Once-a-Week Plaindealer (Dem.), July 12.—The Plain Dealer will be "Democratic still—very still."

Elizabeth (N. J.) Evening Times (July 13).—In the coming campaign both Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Bryan will be found working shoulder to shoulder for the same ticket and platform.

Cleveland Plaindealer (Ind. Dem.), July 14.—At best Mr. Bryan promises only a half-hearted support of the candidate and no support whatever of any platform plank which he himself did not have a hand in shaping. The Bryan pronouncement is likely to do the Democratic party more harm than good.

Johnstown (Pa.) Democrat (Dem.), July 9.—The Democratic party is a free trade party or it is nothing. The whole logic of its theory of government is in the direction of free trade. It finds but one single excuse for a tariff—the necessity of revenue; and it has sought by an income tax to reduce if not to eliminate this necessity.

Dallas, Tex.) Southern Mercury (Pro.), July 15.—Having stolen and appropriated the principles set forth in the Populist platforms of the past decade, the Democrats at St. Louis concurred to rich from the Republicans their "good standard" plank, but in this their hand was called and their knavish expedient and their assinine qualities fully exemplified.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican (Ind.), July 15 (weekly ed.).—Mr. Bryan makes good the early prediction made in St. Louis that he would support the Democratic ticket. . . . But he contrives to offer his promise of support after a fashion that will give mighty little comfort to the victorious element in the national convention, nor is his declaration likely to prove a mighty magnet for drawing his old followers to an enthusiastic support of the ticket of Parker and Davis.

Cleveland Recorder (Dem.) July 12.—Mayor Tom L. Johnson is well pleased with the result of the national convention at St. Louis of which he was a part. He says that the platform is the best which the party has had for years. He is particularly well pleased with the declaration that "protection is robbery," and with the declaration in favor of special privileges for none. . . . The mayor says that he cannot see why any good Democrat should not be well pleased and get right in to line for the ticket and the platform. He hopes that all his friends will do their whole duty for the ticket. As the mayor sees it, Mr. Bryan came out of the convention with the most glory of any one man. He was the man, more than any one else, who was instrumental in getting the platform as it is.

Dubuque Telegraph-Herald (Dem.), July 16.—The Telegraph-Herald is not to be driven out of the house in which it claims membership because there are dangerous men in the house. There is a demand for courage that is a higher virtue than party supineness and this virtue the Telegraph-Herald lays claim to. It repudiates the leadership of the bond syndicate manipulators and the money barons and welcomes the opportunity to seize half a loaf of good where the alternative is a loaf of evil. This newspaper is not stultifying itself. It does not seek to insult the understanding of its readers by declaring that the Democratic party and all the men and things pertaining

to it, are paragons of virtue. The party is human, men are human, newspapers are human. This is not apologetic, but the recognition of a fact. . . . The Telegraph-Herald's cry of "Hooray" never will be for Hill, Belmont and their like. It will always be for democratic principles, and when it finds a nest of eggs, it will tell the people which are the bad ones and throw them out.

A SOCIALIST OBSERVATION.

The (New York) Worker (Soc.), July 17.—Mr. Bryan and Mr. Hearst cannot agree; Tom L. Johnson cannot really agree with either of them; John Sharp Williams cannot agree fundamentally with any of the three; Clarence Darrow cannot even agree with himself. They are united on two negative points. First, that they are opposed to things as they are; second, that they are opposed to going to the root of the matter, as Socialists do. We know what they are against; what they are for, no man knows.

COLORADO FREEDOM.

The Comommer (Dem.), July 8.—The Brooklyn Eagle, which is quite close to the corporations, thinks it has a good joke on Henry George, Jr. Mr. George recently visited Colorado, and was given a pass permitting him to go anywhere, the pass being signed by General Bell. The Eagle is laughing at what it calls "General Bell's joke," and says that "any one is free to go anywhere in Colorado, and anywhere else in the United States, without permits from militia officers." The editor of the Eagle would learn something about being "free to go anywhere in Colorado" by joining some labor union and trying to visit in the czarism of Bell. Not only are men not allowed to go where they please in Colorado, but men already there—men who have bullded homes and reared families—are marched to the train at the point of the bayonet and told to leave and never come back. There is very little in this state of affairs to joke about, but if there is any joke at all, it is rot on Mr. George.

"GOLDEN RULE" JONES.

Cleveland Press (Ind.), July 13.—It was the knowledge of the human heart, the love of man for inner manhood rather than for outward seeming, that made Mayor Jones so mild and meek, so glad to try to love with all his heart the very ones who tried to thwart his efforts for his fellows. He had learned to look through crowns and badges, uniforms and clothes, and see inside the man that God had made. And seeing thus, the poor looked good to him—likewise the rich—it all depended on the man.

San Francisco Star (Dem.), July 16.—No better certificate of the public worth of Samuel M. Jones, the "Golden Rule" Mayor of Toledo, O., can be imagined than that given by the stockbrokers who promised their customers that his death would increase the selling price of shares in the Toledo Railway and Light Company. This corporation is seeking new franchisees. With Jones as Mayor, it was certain that no franchise would be given away. He was for public ownership wherever practicable, and he was for making the corporations pay for all privileges that might be granted them. And so the brokers, as Jones lay dying, were making sales at advanced prices, contingent upon his death.

May we not say truly of our America what Wordsworth said of his England?—

Though fettered slaves be none her floors and sell

Groan underneath a weight of slavish toll.

—Herbert S. Bigelow.

PAUL KRUGER.

A simple country farmer—poor of power
Ne'er changed Paul Kruger. Haughtiness and pride

Had no part in his character. He might have walked

With kings—"Oom Paul!"—but good "Oom Paul!" he died!

W. A. PHELON.

MISCELLANY

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For The Public.

Oh, will Parker ever tell us why he kept so very still
That his views on money were not even told to Mr. Hill—
Were not told until his choosers were about to take their leave.
Oh, will Alton ever tell us why he wanted to deceive?
If he tells, will his confession truthful be if it is made
Of these words, that few will question: "Dave and I were both afraid."
Better vote for Prohibition, even if drink you don't deplore,
Than for ticket that means boodle and surrender—nothing more.
Happy, happy now is Grover, just as happy as a duck,
As he murmurs: "Oh, most truly, Alton B. is Wall street's luck."
And how beaming must be Hopkins, as he rubs his blushing (?) ear,
And remarks: "The gavel's echo is the name of Alton, dear."
Pat McCarren, called by Lawson, "agent of the Standard Trust,"
Now may revel, for his service, in the oligarchy's dust,
Better vote for Socialist Labor, though the act will make you sore,
Than for ticket that means boodle and surrender—nothing more.
Well the men that stood for Bryan, proudly stood, in ninety-six
Be entrapped by Wolfert's Rooster with his coup and golden bricks?
And will blue-eyed Billy Sheehan, with his heeler's methods, gain
Any man who knows his record, any man who has a brain?
And does the Convention-Jockey, Belmont, Rothschild's willing tool,
Have a thought for single moment that he will the people fool?
Better vote for Tommy Watson and for what he has in store,
Than for ticket that means boodle and surrender—nothing more.
But the hearts of many people truthfulness and justice swell,
And their lips are like a prophet's, as they thus the future tell:
"Lovers of the flesh pots, listen; all in vain will be your greed;
All in vain your hopes for victory in November. You will need
The battalions that for Bryan fought their way with valiant souls—
You will need them, flesh-pot lovers, you will need them at the polls!"
Better vote for teetering-Teddy, with his bluster and his gore,
Than for ticket that means boodle and surrender—nothing more.

G. T. EVANS.

THE UNOFFICIAL HERO.

Editorial in the Daily Democrat of Johnstown, Pa., for July 11.

William Jennings Bryan emerges from the momentous struggle at St. Louis with laurels ungimmed and more than ever the idol of the democratic Democracy of the United States.

He made a gallant fight against terrific odds. He faced forces the like of which no other Democrat in this generation was ever called upon to face. No effort was spared to crush and humiliate him and to discredit the ideas and ideals for which he has so bravely and so magnificently stood.

Yet the essential victory was with Mr. Bryan rather than with those who had sought to discredit and degrade him in the eyes of the country. For Mr. Bryan had based his whole fight, not on any particular man, not even upon any particular issue, but upon the general idea of the Kansas City platform. And the vital principle of this has been preserved. There is no real departure from that deliverance. For the St. Louis platform, like that of Kansas City, declares against imperialism, it declares against protection, it declares against monopoly in private hands, it declares against government by injunction, it declares against militarism, it declares against government by force, it declares against trusts, and by parity of reasoning it declares against the money trust even without specifically naming it.

The gathering at St. Louis revealed the strength of Mr. Bryan even better than it had ever been revealed before. It revealed him as the popular idol in spite of the fact that the actual official leadership had passed to other and more or less unfriendly or unsympathetic hands. It revealed him as the man of courage and conviction who was brave enough to stand up against any odds for a principle and by the sheer force of his irresistible logic and his own sincerity to wrest victory from defeat. No other man received any such attention as he commanded. No other man stirred the hearts of the great unofficial throng as this plain citizen from Nebraska. It was known that he was outmatched in numbers on the floor; it was known that the organization was no longer responsive to his touch; it was known that the nominee would be, not his first choice, but the first choice of those who openly expressed the wish and the intention if possible to drive him out of the party; yet the plain people who gathered from far and near—the unofficial spectators who made up the greatest throng that ever attended a national convention—gave spontaneous testimony to their affection and their unswerving loyalty; and not even the manufactured demonstrations for this one or that approached that which was given freely and without forethought to the man who had no possible honors or preferments to bestow.

And the great plain people who were not there except in spirit—the men in

the furrows and in the mines and in the mills—responded sympathetically and spontaneously to the thrill that ran through that splendid gathering; and each in his own way has given some proof of the same affection and loyalty. He is still their leader, still their hero, still the voice that gives utterance to the thought that burns in the Democratic breast, still the knight with shining lance who is without blemish and without reproach as the champion of peace, of justice and of that righteousness which exalteth a nation.

MAYOR JONES OF TOLEDO: A REDEEMING FORCE IN AMERICAN POLITICS.

At the Vine Street Congregational church in Cincinnati, O., July 17, 1904, the pastor, Herbert S. Bigelow, spoke on the ideas of Mayor Jones.

With the death of Mayor Jones, the most unique figure in American politics has passed away.

Mark Hanna and Sam Jones—In these two personalities were summed up the opposing forces of the age: The golden rule or the rule of gold.

On Ohio soil were produced these marvellous spirits—the one believing in the supremacy of money and organization; the other believing in loving justice and freedom; each achieving in his way extraordinary success and leaving upon his generation an unmistakable impression.

Politics and business: in this dual kingdom Hanna reigned. In statecraft and in commerce Hanna's god was Jones's devil. A sharper contrast were scarcely possible.

In politics Hanna was the boss and Jones the bolter, each without a peer. Hanna demonstrated what money could do with the aid of a subsidized press and a powerful machine. Jones showed the world how a single man, when once he has the love and confidence of the people, can win victories without money and in spite of machines and in spite of papers.

After he had served three terms as mayor the politicians and the newspapers and the franchise grabbers and the preachers joined hands and said: "We will put an end to Jones."

There was but one English paper in the city that would publish the news that he was again a candidate; and this notice was paid for at advertising rates. It was a conspiracy of silence. The newspaper readers could not have learned from the papers that a campaign was in progress.

Without a party, without a paper, he made his appeal direct to the men in the street. His son played the cornet,

and he talked and sang with the people his own homely songs. It was not a political campaign. He asked no man for his vote. Rather it was the preaching of a new and strange evangel. The people knew that the politicians were not worthy to unloose the latchet of his shoes. They heard his message gladly. He came out of the contest with almost as many votes as his three opponents combined.

The defenses of Plutocracy are like wooden blocks, before any man who comes upon the scene at the psychological moment, commanding the confidence of the people. Men will arise as the times ripen, and what has happened in Toledo will happen in the Nation. The shout of the people will shake the foundations of monopoly, and these new-made thrones will come tumbling down.

There are many who feel that Mayor Jones lacked a definite philosophy and programme, and that a more practical man might have turned his victories to better account.

But to know the man was to feel the nobleness of his aims and the intensity of his democratic nature. He once told me that he ate with the men at the shop as often as possible, because he wished to avoid being waited upon by the servants in his home. He would not interfere with the ways of his family, but the big house and the servants were luxuries which he could not endure. The miseries of the poor were always on his conscience. More and more his life became a vicarious atonement for the social sins of the world. Humanity's yoke he felt with crushing weight. He always seemed to me like a man whose heart was breaking with the sorrows of the race. It was broken at last, and the weary and heavy-laden have cause to mourn.

MAYOR JONES ON EQUAL RIGHTS.

Portions of an article contributed by the late Samuel Milton Jones, mayor of Toledo, to the *Woman's Journal* of July 21, 1900, and reprinted in the *Woman's Journal* of July 16, 1904. The article was written in answer to the question: "What can women do toward good city government?"

What can woman do toward good city government?

The first thing that woman as well as man can and must do is to get an intelligent conception of the purpose of government, why we want government, what we want to be governed for, and what a well-ordered government would do for us if we had one. This they must do if they propose to have any part in building the more orderly society of the future.

It is hardly probable that the founders

of this government had any but the most vague conception of equality when the Declaration of Independence was written, but I can see that any scheme that proposes to develop a just social and political order must be based on absolute equality. This thought has hardly gained a foothold even yet among the people of the United States. We glibly say that we believe in it; but, as a rule, our lives demonstrate that we have no conception of it. Indeed, when we think of equality in connection with government, our thoughts are mainly for equality among men. Men have thus far held all, or nearly all, the sinecures, as well as the offices where real service is performed, and, with the exception of a very few "progressive women," there are none, I am sure, who ever think that an absolutely essential first step towards liberty is the recognition of this principle of equality of the sexes. The few women who understand this principle are making their contribution to the cause of liberty by proclaiming it, but so complete and subtle has been the servitude of women that only quite recently, indeed, has it become "respectable" for a woman to believe in such a heresy as I am setting forth. Even to-day "the woods are full" (particularly the fashionable woods) of women who pride themselves on their inequality, or, better, inferiority; who freely say that they want to play the "clinging tendril to the sturdy oak" to their husbands; they want to "feel that they are cared for;" in short, they want to be regarded as a toy, or, what is perhaps worse, a mistress. Although they do not say it in words, that is what the position of such women amounts to in the world.

Men are not responsible particularly for the limitations that are placed upon women under our government. In a certain sense, our government—municipal, State and national—is as good as we deserve. We have as much liberty as we will use, and we cannot get more except as we use what we have. This is a law of nature and a law of God: "To him that hath shall be given." The inferior position of women politically is due to the lack of desire for a position of equality. This longing must be awakened in the woman heart, and the men and women, indeed, who have been born again, who have received the new light of the higher life, have resting upon them a great responsibility to present properly and adequately to the women of America their duty as equals, as co-workers together with God and with man in the great scheme that is eventually to bring forth the perfect woman, the perfect man, and the perfected democracy, the ideal nation.

Whitman, with prophetic vision, has told us that this is "not the man's nation only, but the woman's nation, . . . the land of splendid mothers, daughters, sisters, wives. . . . The idea of the women of America (extricated from this daze, this fossil and unhealthy air which hangs about the word lady), developed, raised to become the robust equals, workers and, it may be, even practical and political deciders with the men—greater than man, we may admit, through their divine maternity, always their towering, emblematical attribute—but great at any rate as man in all departments; or rather, capable of being, so soon as they realize it, and can bring themselves to give up toys and fictions, and launch forth, as men do, amid real, independent, stormy life."

UNCLE SAM'S LETTERS TO JOHN BULL.

Printed from the original manuscript.

Dear John: I'm still interested in politics. The Republicans have won a great victory at St. Louis. They are the boys to do it. They put money into the elections in 1900, and into the Democratic primaries, to get the delegates, in 1904. The new trick is hippodrome conventions. They let the political horses go through the races, but it is all fixed beforehand who is to be winner, and the winner's family photographs for four generations have been given to the press, which issues his prepared biography with the news of his nomination.

I've had two hippodrome conventions this year, and if you don't want to vote for a Republican plutocrat, why then it's a free country and you can vote for a Democratic plutocrat. As to the St. Louis ticket, I vum I dunno. As the Irishman said of the hash, "Bedad, the fellow that chewed it may ate it!" I'm afraid I'm goin' to be mighty busy with my corn crop in November.

You see, John, if Parker was a rallsplitter, like Abe Lincoln, he'd touch the popular heart. If he drove a lame horse to a clam wagon, even, he'd go in hands down; but will the tough old hickory farmer Democrats turn out for a man who drives clipped horses? Will Tammany rally to a silk stocking? Will the laboring men knock off work to vote for a man in sympathy with gold, and the Colorado anarchy? What have they to vote for? How are you going to warm up Bryan's yelling six million, to the dumb, cold, plutocratic oyster of Esopus? The Palmer-Buckner Democratic kite never did carry much tail. There was enough of 'em for delegates to St.

Louis, but they will line up mighty sparse and few in a vote. They felt strong and independent in convention, backed up agin Bryan by the full Republican press; but the Republican editors who gloated over "the broken idol" and "the discredited leader," will vote for Theodore Roosevelt in November. The would-be leaders, who played to the plutocratic press, who helped discredit Bryan on the floor of the convention, who called his questions foolish and his voice the only discord, can they call the clans from the hills? Can they lead his six million? Another Beal! An Duine is coming, another minstrel may cry—

Clan Alpine's best are backward borne—
Where, where was Roderick then!
One blast upon his bugle horn
Were worth a thousand men!

The horn will be there, no doubt, the blast may be blown, but will the clans, affronted and alienated through their leader and a tricked issue—will they rise to the call?

Well, after all, Theodore runs a pretty good limited monarchy; and it may be better to have the plutocrats work under Republican banners. You can't soil the Republican banners. Besides, Theodore's reign has some interest. You don't always know beforehand what he's a-goin' to do; but you know what Parker is going to do—nullify his platform; he has begun early. The hand is Esau's, but the hoof is Grover Cleveland's. I've seen it before.

One thing, John, that you don't have to contend with, is a whole lot of noise on the 4th of July that don't mean nothin'. I started the poetry machine on it—
Isles of the sea, Isles of the Western Ocean,
Isles of the Spanish Sea,
Where sank the flag of my supreme devotion
In unearned infamy—

but I stopped it. It's pints you want in poetry, not sentiment. You needn't send this back; I don't keer fer it.

THE FOURTH.

The citizen, he scorns the cost
And fires his gun in air,
Nor knows his liberties are lost;
Or, knowing, does not care,
In the good old Repub-Democratic party.

He makes no flight, he has no bite,
He is not quite a fool;
But he lets the chairman get away
Who rules by gavel rule,
In the good old Repub-Democratic party.

The judges he-haw out their views,
With admirable poise;
But the Bastille once torn down in France,
Is raised in Illinois,
By the good old Repub-Democratic party.

Hurrah, hurrah, for Liberty!
Hurrah, hurrah, for fudge!

The judge shelves jury trial, and,
We reelect the judge,
By the good old Repub-Democratic party.

Nor ask the candidate: "Dear sir,
How do your feelings stand,
For rule by the injunction,
Or, the old laws of the land?"
In the good old Repub-Democratic party.

And Colorado? Here's a sore
Fast coming to a head.
I query: "Will they do it more?
Will Colorado spread?"
In the good old Repub-Democratic party.

UNCLE SAM.

AN OUTLINE OF THE DUTY OF
TEACHERS IN REGARD TO ED-
UCATIONAL QUESTIONS.

A resolution passed by the National Educational association, in session at St. Louis, July 1, 1901. As published in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat of July 2

We cannot emphasize too often the educational creed, first promulgated more than a century ago, that

Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged.

This declaration of the fathers must come to us now with newer and more solemn call when we remember that in many parts of our common country the fundamental questions of elementary education—local taxation, consolidation of weak schools, rational supervision, proper recognition of the teacher as an educator in the school system, school libraries and well trained and well-paid teachers—are still largely unsettled questions.

We would direct attention, therefore, to the necessity for a supervisor of ability and tact, for every town, city, county and State system of public schools. Not only are leaders needed in these positions who can appreciate and stimulate the best professional work, but qualities of popular leadership are also demanded to the end that all classes of people may be so aroused that every future citizen of the republic may have the very best opportunity for training in social and civic efficiency.

The very nature of the teacher's task demands that that task be intrusted only to men and women of culture and of intellectual and moral force. Inadequate compensation for educational work drives many efficient workers from the schoolroom and prevents many men and women of large ambition for service from entering the teaching profession. It is creditable neither to the profession nor to the general public that teachers of our children, even though they can be secured, should be paid the paltry sum

of \$300 a year, which is about the average salary of teachers throughout the country.

The Bureau of Education at Washington should be preserved in its integrity, and the dignity of its position maintained and increased. It should receive at the hands of our lawmakers such recognition and such appropriations as will enable it not only to employ all expert assistance necessary, but also to publish in convenient and usable form the results of such investigations, thus making of that department of our government such a source of information and advice, as will be most helpful to the people in conducting their campaigns of education.

We should emphasize the necessity for the development of public high schools wherever they can be supported properly, in order that the largest number possible of those who pass through the elementary grades may have the advantage of broader training, and for the additional reason that the public elementary schools are taught largely by those who have no training beyond that given in the high schools.

As long as more than half of our population is rural, the rural school and its problems should receive the solicitous care of the National Educational association. The republic is vitally concerned in the educational development of every part of its territory. There must be no forgotten masses anywhere in our union of States and territories, nor in any one of its dependencies.

We believe that merit and merit alone should determine the employment and retention of teachers, and that after due probation tenure of office should be permanent during efficiency and good behavior, and that promotions should be based on fitness, experience, professional growth and fidelity to duty. We especially commend the efforts that are being made in many parts of the country whereby teachers, school officials and the general public working together for a common purpose are securing better salaries for teachers and devising a better system for conserving the rights and privileges of all and improving the efficiency of the schools.

We declare further that, granted equal character, equally successful experience and efficiency, women are equally entitled with men to the honors and emoluments of the profession of teaching.

We advocate the enactment and rigid enforcement of appropriate laws relating to child labor, such as will protect the mental, moral and physical being of the child, and will be conducive to his

educational development into American citizenship.

The responsibility for the success or failure of the schools rests wholly with the people, and therefore the public schools should be kept as near to the people as practicable. To this end we indorse the principle of popular local self-government in all school matters.

Since education is a matter of highest public concern, our public school system should be fully and adequately supported by taxation, and tax laws should be honestly and rigidly enforced, both as to assessment and collection.

We thank and congratulate the management of the Louisiana Purchase exposition in giving education first place in the scheme of classification, in location and in grandeur of building, and in extent and arrangement of educational exhibits. Such recognition of education is in harmony with the genius of democracy and will stimulate interest in popular education throughout the world.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN'S SPEECH ON THE ILLINOIS CONTEST.

Delivered at the Democratic convention in St. Louis, on the afternoon of Thursday, July 7. (See pp. 230-231.) As printed in the Chicago Record-Herald of July 8.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of this Convention: I came to this convention in the hope that we would be able to agree on platform and on candidates, and have nothing to stir the feelings or rouse contention. (Applause.) I still hope that we shall be able to agree upon a platform that will represent the sentiment of all of us, so that we can present it to the country as the platform of a united party. (Prolonged applause.) I will go further than that. I still hope that we shall be able to present to the country a ticket behind which can stand a united party. (Loud cheers and applause.) And I regret that I am compelled to come in at this time and present a subject upon which your votes will be asked. But, if there is one Democratic principle more fundamental than another it is the right of a majority to rule. (Applause.) If you destroy the binding force of that principle there is nothing that can hold a party together.

And, my friends, it is because I want the Democratic party to stand on that Jeffersonian principle of majority rule that I come and present the minority report in this case. (Loud applause.)

In the State of Illinois the majority was not allowed to rule. That convention was dominated by a clique of

men who deliberately, purposely, boldly trampled upon the rights of the people of Illinois. My friends, the evidence shows that no band of train robbers ever planned a robbery upon a train more deliberately or with less conscience than they did. (Applause.) And these men who planned it and who carried it out have the audacity, the impudence and the insolence to say that, because they certify that what they did was regular, you cannot go behind their certificates.

If that is good law in a Democratic convention, it ought to be good doctrine in a court, and if it is good doctrine in a court, then the only thing that train robbers have to do in the future is to make a report of their transactions over their own signatures. (Great laughter and applause.) I reply that after they have committed their crime, all that train robbers will have to do is certify over their own signatures that it was a voluntary collection taken up for religious purposes, and deny you the right to go behind the returns. (Laughter and applause.)

They tell you that the law of the party in Illinois permits the State committee to present the chairman, and they deny the right of the convention to override the wishes of the committee. Such a doctrine would permit a past committee to fasten itself upon a new convention and dominate a new set of delegates. (Applause.)

But, my friends, that is not all. John P. Hopkins two years ago (the same chairman of the same committee) presented the recommendation of the committee and asked a vote upon it and submitted it to the convention. Two years ago he recognized the right of the Democrats in the State convention to elect their temporary chairman. This time he did not dare to do it, for if he had done it he would have been repudiated by the convention there assembled.

The minority presented a minority report, or wanted to, but the chairman of the committee, Mr. Hopkins, brought Mr. Quinn up to the convention platform, and, handing him the gavel, said that he was the chairman of the convention, and Mr. Quinn, seizing the gavel, began his rule of tyranny, despotism and unfairness. (Great applause.)

Then they had their committee of the State committee putting on the roll the delegates whom they wanted, but when the credentials committee brought in a minority report they re-

fused to consider it and refused to allow a report upon it.

And yet, in spite of the fact that that convention was not allowed to act upon its own credentials, was not allowed to decide the merits of its own delegates, yet, with all they seated they did not seat enough, for more than half of the men actually seated by the Hopkins committee have signed petitions asking that they be sent back home, and that Democrats who represent the people of that State be substituted for them in this convention. (Cheers.)

In the hearing before the committee it was asked: Why did not they present a minority report in the committee appointed to select delegates at large? Well, my friends, there was a contest in that committee. There was opposition to Hopkins and Cable; but why would you expect that a minority report would be filed? Why should they expect it, when they had already held that a minority report was only advisory, and could be put into the waste basket, and need not be acted upon?

They are estopped from asking why a minority report was not filed. They made no attempt, they declared no purpose to substitute delegates for the various districts, and, my friends, we admit in the report that if they had openly intended to substitute other men for the men selected by the districts they might have done so, but to do so it would have to be the act of the convention. The convention never attempted it. The convention was not asked to do it; and the evidence shows that the resolution that is a part of this report and upon which they relied was never introduced, was never passed, but is a fraud, pure and simple, presented here to this convention to-day. (Loud applause.)

Now, my friends, what is the duty of this Democratic convention? The Democrats of Illinois are not like the Democrats of the South. Down South the Democrats have all the local offices, and they can reward their men for their loyalty to the party. Up in Illinois there is a strong Republican majority, and the Democrats in Illinois are in many parts of the State struggling against overwhelming odds, but they are actuated by love of principles, not by hope of office.

What will you tell those men? Will you declare that the action of that convention is right? Will you support the methods employed? If they had a majority of the convention, why did they not permit a roll call? Why

would they deny it if they had the votes there? Men do not go wrong as a rule unless they think it is necessary to carry out some object, and the only way that you can decide that these men did wrong unnecessarily is to decide that they were so perverted in conscience that they did wrong from choice rather than from necessity. (Applause.)

Their whole conduct shows that their purpose was conceived in sin, born in iniquity and carried out to the destruction of Democratic hopes in that State. Give the Democrats of Illinois something to hope for. Do not tell them that when they go to a Democratic convention they must go armed as to war, prepared to fight their way up to the chairman of the convention. Let the Republican party stand as a representative of physical force, if it will. Our party stands for government by the consent of the governed.

What could they do? They could either resort to force and risk the killing that would result, or, you say, they could bolt. Yes, three-fourths of the convention could have gotten up and walked out and left one-fourth in charge as the regular convention. They hoped for a roll call. They knew that whenever they could get a roll call they could assert their rights. They only had this one roll call, and when the convention was over these men had to submit to the disfranchisement of the Democratic majority of Illinois, or they had to bring their protests to this convention; and so this petition was signed, and these men, 871, ask this convention to seat the men who have the right to seats from the districts, as shown by a majority of the votes.

They don't ask you to seat any one man. They don't ask you to seat any set of men. They don't ask you to seat Hearst men, Parker men or anybody's men. They ask you to seat the choice of the Democrats, no matter for whom they are here.

That convention was so openly, so notoriously a gag-rule and gang-run convention, that two of the men who had been out and had made a canvass in the State for Governor, refused to be candidates before that convention; and I honor Judge Prentiss, of Chicago, and Mayor Crolius, of Joliet—(applause)—I honor these men, who refused to go out as candidates of that convention; and if Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Cable had any respect for the rights of a majority to rule they would be ashamed to be here, the representatives of a minority. (Applause.)

But, my friends, if they have not learned to be ashamed to misrepresent a great State, you ought to teach them that they cannot do it with the approval of the Democratic party of the United States. (Applause.) Now their sin rests upon these men. You do not bear it. But when you, if you do, decide to seat these men, these delegates from the districts, against the evidence presented in regard to the contestants from the districts and these two national delegates, in spite of the protests of 871 members—if you do that, then you take from the shoulders of Hopkins and Quinn, and Cable the odium that they bear, and put it upon the Democratic party of the nation and indorse that attempt. (Applause.)

You have not this condition in other States to-day, but let this convention indorse this conduct and the next national convention will see more than one State here as the result of gavel rule. And it is because this question transcends the interests of any State or any candidate or any faction, that I am here to present the minority report, and to ask you to do to the Democrats of Illinois that justice that this gang denied them, deliberately and insolently. (Cheers and continued applause.)

AN ECHO FROM THE JOHN P. HOPKINS MAYORALTY.

For The Public.

A paper found among the effects of Mr. Aloysius McCarmichael, deceased, some time a member of the municipal police of the city of Chicago, nephew of the Honorable Alderman Fergus McSwizzle, and second cousin (once removed) of Timothy McEush, once under bailiff of Honorable Justice Hold P. Quisite, of the West Madison street court, being a copy of letter addressed by the deceased (in his lifetime) to the then President of the United States.

November 13, 1885.

Mr. President, I'm writin' you this letter. Though I'm grievin' that I cannot make it better;

But I'm edicated poor,
And you'll do your best, I'm sure,
To remember what I say and not forgett'er.

We be runnin' of a joint, me and me brother;

Not a swell dive, but as good as any other
You can find in our block,

Where we kape a little stock,
So the byes do get a drink widout much bother.

We was both of us pollsmen for the city,
And we used to travel nights, for we was gritty;

But we lost our job, one day,
'Cause a felle got away;
Which the Captain said he thought it was a pity.

Now, the Mayor of the city was our frind,
For he said that any help that we could find,

In his last election fight,
He would certainly make right;
Now, to show you how he did it, I intind.

First, we put up forty bucks apiece to start;
Thin we worked both day and night, in every part

Of the old first ward; you see,
We live down on the levee;
Thin, to think that we should get the marbie heart!

Next, we waited for six months to get our stars;

(While we waited we was drivin' on the cars;

And we hadn't worked a week,
When the rottin little sneak
Got away, that should have stayed behind the bars.

I was fined for all the pay I should have got;

But the felle said he'd pay me, which was rot;

Not a cint in all his close;
But the divil goes and blows
To the Mayor; which was Johnny on the Spot.

Now, the Captain and the Mayor had coluded

Jus' to see if we could asy be deluded;
They put up a dirty job
Which nobody but a slob

Would have bit; and me and brother was exciuded.

Did you ever see this Johnny on the Spot?
He's the cutest politician of the lot,

For he's always strickly in it,
From the Council to the Senate,
When there's anything wid money to be got.

Sure, that bucko has a record most umbrageous,

And they say, you know, that it was quite outrageous;

For the way he trun us down,
When he run this little town,
Would set any man to swearing most courageous.

He said he'd git the polis a divorce,
And from politics he'd sparate the force;

And we thought he mint to do it;
If he did, we never knew it;
And the fees we paid wint into Johnny's purse.

Thin, he told us we could run our little games;

Sure, the sargent came and took down all our names;

Thin, he shook down every kitty;
Damned a one in ail the city
Made enough to buy their license picture frames.

Thin, we thought we had him laid out on the shelf;

For he never spint a cint of all that peif;
But, from Pullman down till now,

He was always in a row,
Tryin' how to kape the whole thing for himseif.

That's the way he got the name of Alexander;

Any felle that was cold enough to wander
Wid his trap shut like a clam,

Or a door agin the jamb,
Wouldn't ever hear a hiss of goose or gander.

Did yez ever see the little divil grin?
Yez would me't if all yer bowels were of tin;

But, when he was grinnin' most,
That's the time he was the worst,
And every grin would cost the foorce a
and a hundred min.

We was told he went away to cure his
t'roat;

That he had to go a long way on a boat;
But it wasn't for his healt',

That he took away the wealt';
Yez may t'ink so, but if I do, I'm a goat.

Now I hear he wants to git to be receiver;
Wid his nose up in the air like a retriever
He is huntin' rottin banks,
An' he's workin' all his cranks
To make Eckeis or Yer Anner a believer.

Yez can trust him if yez want to, but I
wouldn't;
And the more I think, the more I think you
shouldn't.

Sure, he wouldn't leave a penny
Not for you, nor yit for any
Other decent fellie; 'cause he really
couldn't.

Not that I would like to see the fellie hurt,
But I wouldn't like to see you lose your
shirt;

If you try to use him fair,
He will t'row yu in de air;
He will surely do his best to do you dirt.

WESTERN STARR.

He—Vat guntry you tink I vos born
in, eh?

She—Why, Germany, I should say.

He—Ach! You must pe von of dose
mindt readers!—Cleveland Recorder.

"The cars are not so crowded now in
the mornings," said the first West Phila-
delphian.

"Think not?" replied the other.

"No, indeed! Why, I had a whole strap
to myself coming in this morning.—
Philadelphia Ledger.

BOOKS

THE STORY OF NEW ZEALAND—A
BOOK WORTH STUDYING.

The practical value of the study of
other histories lies in seeing how not
to do things; the value of the study
of New Zealand history lies in seeing
how we may have to do things our-
selves some day. No study at the
present time in America would be
more useful than the study of the his-
tory of these islands, which lie as
vaguely in our minds as they do in
the broad Pacific. We know they are
out there somewhere, some thousands
of miles from something. But their
exact location, their size, their his-
tory, their civilization, most of us
know only in the vaguest way. And
yet it is hardly a reckless prophecy
to say that the United States will do
well if in 50 years they reach the pres-
ent civilization of New Zealand.

Of far more value to us at the pres-
ent moment than the history of
Greece, Rome, the Middle Ages, or
even of England, is the study of the
story of this comparatively young

English colony. If anyone be inclined
to think this statement an exaggera-
tion, let him reckon first some of the
problems which are making us sick,
and then let him look into this new
work of Prof. Frank Parsons—the
Story of New Zealand, edited and pub-
lished by C. F. Taylor, Philadelphia,
\$3. In this will be seen how many ex-
periments New Zealand has made,
how much real work she has done,
how far she has progressed toward the
solution of the very problems which
are confronting us. Certainly, as in
all histories, we shall see failures and
mistakes, but in spite of these we shall
be compelled to confess that of all
governments, ancient or modern, hers
has accomplished most in the way of
justice, most in heading off the var-
ious systems of privilege and monop-
oly whereby the distribution of wealth
is made most uneven.

If any one wishes to see in a general
way the progress made, let him turn
to the comparative table on page 504.
There is too much to permit of begin-
ning to enter into details. The book
is very complete, containing in its 840
pages what seems to be a total of
available information. Indeed, one
feels almost like saying it is over-
whelmingly complete; for there is
some apparently useless repetition, as,
for example, where the author takes
so much pains in several places to
make clear that New Zealand has not
adopted a full single tax, as proposed
by Henry George. That she has gone
considerable way in this direction,
especially as to the local option in
taxation, he is also careful to record.

The work is especially valuable as a
book of reference, and it is well that
a good index is provided. There are
two maps, and many illustrations, pic-
tures of places and of men famous in
the history of the colony.

J. H. DILLARD.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—Uniorism and Socialism, a pamphlet by
Eugene V. Debs. Terre Haute, Ind.: Stand-
ard Publishing company.

—From the Old Faith to the New. An in-
teresting story of religious experience told
in smooth verse. By George Lowe, Buffalo,
N. Y.: The author.

—The Impending Crisis, or Prosperity
Analyzed. By George Whichello. New
York and Washington: Neale Publishing
company. Price \$1. To be reviewed.

PAMPHLETS.

A collection of opinions by the Bench
and Bar of Illinois on the subject of equal
suffrage has been issued with an Intro-
duction by Catherine Vaughn McCullough,
and is for sale (4 copies for 10 cents) by
Mrs. Mary Darrow Olson, treasurer, 6036
Jefferson avenue, Chicago. These opinions
were expressed in response to letters sent
to lawyers and judges who might be sup-
posed to be the most conservative. An
overwhelming majority declare in favor
of extending the suffrage to women. Few
of the minority give any reasons for op-
posing. One of these confesses that he has
no reason but is governed altogether by
sentiment and prejudice. Those that do
give reasons are either consistently op-
posed to suffrage even for men except of
their own class, or are unintentionally
funny.

The fifth of the Church Club Tracts

(New York: Edwin S. Gorham), read be-
fore the Church club of New York, bears
the title of "Thoughts on the Nature and
Limitations of Episcopal Authority." It is
by the Rev. William J. Seabury, D. D., pro-
fessor of ecclesiastical polity and law in
the General Theological Seminary. Dr.
Seabury's paper accords to bishops the
place officially of the apostles, which lim-
its their power by the duty of obedience
to the laws of God, the duty of confining
their official acts to matters of spiritual
as distinguished from civil concern, the
duty of subordination of individual bish-
ops to the will of the whole body of bish-
ops, the duty of consulting inferiors in
spiritual office and the jaty, and the duty
of observing diocesan functions. As to
the temporal concern of the Church, Dr.
Seabury holds it to be "none the less a
society of men because it is a spiritual
society," and that therein "it differs not
in principle from any other society which
under civil sanction may exist for other
than spiritual ends." He infers, conse-
quently, that "distinctions of office ex-
isting for spiritual purposes do not hinder
the essentially equal rights of all in the
regulation of temporal concerns."

PERIODICALS.

"John Milton sold his Paradise Lost on
the installment plan," says the American
Church Sunday School Magazine; "he re-
ceived \$5 down, and a promise of two more
payments of \$5 each if two editions were
sold. Now one of our millionaire collectors
offers a quarter of a million of dollars for
the MS. of the poem." The very small
price Milton got is not at all pec-
uliar or remarkable. If Paradise Lost
were published to-day the chances are that
it would not bring in more. Unless the
author were already famous he would have
to publish it himself, and would probably
not sell enough copies to pay for the print-
ing. J. H. D.

In a leading editorial, which is strong in
its very temperateness, the Springfield Re-
publican tells the truth of the origin of the
Colorado trouble. It is the same old story
—monopolists, by methods "best known to
themselves," resisting any effort to abridge
their power. "Then mine owners," says
the editorial, "were the original aggressors
and the first to appeal to the rule of law-
less power. The people of Colorado by a
large majority had voted in favor of apply-
ing the eight-hour day law to the mining
industry, and the mine owners, by methods
best known to themselves, brought the
legislature to ignore and defy the expressed
will of the people in refusing to make the
enactment called for. That was the be-
ginning of the trouble." J. H. D.

Emil Reich, who has been writing so
much recently on the subject of European
politics and international relations, is tell-
ing many interesting facts, but he seems
not to be emancipated from the hoary faith
in might and materialism. He does not see
that mere intellectuality is not a higher
form of materialism. Thus, in a recent ar-
ticle in the Fortnightly Review, he dwells
upon "the greatest force which is working
for the future welfare of Germany—her in-
tellectuality." He then proceeds to show
the results of this intellectuality in the
perfection of various scientific methods.
But—is science the greatest force in the
welfare of any nation, or is it still true, as
was once said, that primarily it is right-
eousness that exalteth a nation? Is there
not always something back of and greater
than, intellectuality? J. H. D.

Speaking of the bad influence of bad nov-
els, the London Academy, which is good au-
thority on such subjects, comes to the sup-
port of those who are lamenting the low
taste of the majority of modern readers.
"The amount of time," says the writer,
"spent by hundreds of thousands of read-
ers in the reading of novels passes com-
putation, and there are very many whose
whole outlook on life is based upon fiction.
It is not probable, scarcely believable, that
such an influence can be wholesome. It
might become so, of course, were our pres-
ent-day works of fiction true to life and
human nature, but as matters stand it is
a deplorable fact that the vast majority of
readers in this country devote themselves
to fiction and newspapers, neither very
safe guides to a knowledge of truth." But,
as we have said before, such critics must



U. S.—What ails you.
Little Pluto-Dem.—Bo

hat's wrong now?
gervatin' Bryan has spoiled our platform.

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is a weekly review which prints in concise and plain terms, with lucid explanations and without editorial bias, all the news of the world of historical value. It is also an editorial paper. Though it abstains from mingling editorial opinions with its news accounts, it has opinions of a pronounced character, based upon the principles of radical democracy, which, in the columns reserved for editorial comment, it expresses fully and freely, without favor or prejudice, without fear of consequences, and without hope of discreditable reward. Yet it makes no pretensions to infallibility, either in opinions or in statements of fact; it simply aspires to a deserved reputation for intelligence and honesty in both. Besides its editorial and news features, the paper contains a department of original and selected miscellany, in which appear articles and extracts upon various subjects, verse as well as prose, chosen alike for their literary merit and their wholesome human interest. Familiarity with THE PUBLIC will commend it as a paper that is not only worth reading, but also worth filing.

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remember how rapidly t readers has increased. Th should acquire taste and rapidly as the ability to r pection. The importat whether the schools are n they should to assist in m judgment keep proper pace ly mechanical acquirement way literature is often s schools is enough to mak the rest of their days

President Hadley, of Y. speaking recently at Amh reported in the Springfield follows: "There is a tende of some teachers to make tive instead of trying to co to work; and a tendency o most all teachers to lay specific sets of facts which conduce to the success of t life, rather than upon othe ciples equally important, narrower sense of the word able. The school that tr studies attentive, whether kindergarten or in the unti temporary pleasure at the intellectual discipline and i ciency. The school which studies profitable in the r loses that wider possibility results from the inculcatio

John Z. White's Future

Mr. White's future lecture a far as arranged, are as follows:

- Aug. 5-6. Chautauque, Corry
- Aug. 7. Pittsburg, Pa.
- Aug. 8-9. Chautauque, Camb
- Aug. 10-11. Washington, D. C.
- Aug. 12-13. Baltimore, Md.
- Aug. 15. Wilmington, Del.
- Aug. 16-17. Philadelphia, Pa.
- Aug. 18-19. New York City.
- Aug. 20. Newark, N. J.
- Aug. 22. New Haven, Conn.
- Aug. 25-30. State of Connectic
- Sept. 1-7. Providence, R. I.
- Sept. 8-26. State of Massachu
- Oct. Missouri.
- Nov. Open.
- Dec. Pennsylvania.
- Jan. Washington, D. C. Balt
- Wilmington, Del.
- Feb. Ohio.

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F. H. MONROE, Pres. Henry George
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and the development of moral standards." Here we have two propositions, which have been debated and will continue to be debated. President Hadley's arguments, too long to quote, are well worth considering. Many capable teachers are beginning to suspect that the effort to "make things pleasant" may be carried so far as to result in weakish sentimentalism. The other point, in regard to the tendency to teach only what is "practical and profitable," is likewise one of the interesting issues in modern education. The extremes were represented by Lowell and Cornell. Lowell said a university is a place where nothing useful is taught. Cornell said he wished to found a university where everything useful would be taught. Of course Lowell was playing with the word useful; but his idea is clear. J. H. D.

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