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It is reported from the South that overtures from New York are being made there looking to a plan for stampeding the Democratic convention for McClellan or Cleveland, Parker's boom having hopelessly flattened out and Hearst's having visibly expanded.

McClellan would at one time have been acceptable to democratic-Democrats, but he himself has raised an insuperable barrier by lending the authority and power of his office as mayor to the promotion of a plutocratic scheme of huge proportions and shameless character. We refer to his official approval of a law creating an eternal monopoly of the New York gas supply. His excuse that the law be sanctioned only confirmed an existing law coming down from Tweed's day, is worse than no excuse at all. If the existing law was valid, it needed no confirmation; if invalid, McClellan has conferred vitality upon it. His act identifies him with the plutocratic interests which already control the Republican party and are seeking control of the Democratic party. That is enough to stop the proposed stampede for him. Hungry Democratic office seekers know that they cannot get to the public crib on the shoulders of any tool of the plutocracy. One might like to see them feed there, for their stomachs' sake, but the price would be too high.

If there is to be a stampede for either of these two men, let it be for Cleveland. His devotion to the plutocratic interests has been

demonstrated in so many ways that no specifications are necessary. At any rate, his sell-out of his party and his office to J. Pierpont Morgan's gang of freebooters in 1893-94, is enough for a reminder. He would more completely than anyone else split the party by a clear-cut line, with most of its genuine democrats on one side and most of its plutocrats on the other. And who can say that in the long run this would be undesirable? Mr. Cleveland stands out in bold relief as the national leader of the plutocratic Democracy. His nomination would fool nobody. That is in itself the best of reasons for nominating him, if the party really decides to compete with the Republicans for plutocratic favor.

That Mr. Cleveland is receptive is no longer questionable. His extravagant protests regarding the presence of Negroes at social functions in the White House during his administration (protests so extravagant in form and phrase as to make it quite impossible to apply to them Mr. Cleveland's curiously favorite adjective of "sober") could hardly have had any other purpose than to repair his political fences at the South; his significant mention of his delight at finding in Parker a man whose candidacy might relieve himself of the unwelcome necessity of being a candidate; and now his Princeton lecture on his relations to the Debs strike, breaking a profound silence of nearly ten years after Gov. Altgeld had publicly challenged his good faith, and two years after Altgeld's death,—all these things point unerringly to Mr. Cleveland's receptivity. His Princeton lecture is probably his most direct intimation that the plutocratic Democrats need not worry over the collapse of the Parker boom so long as Grover Cleveland lives.

It is addressed to the aggressive plutocratic sentiment in particular, but in general to that wider and stronger and really good sentiment for law and order upon the ignorance of which the plutocrats play as a musician upon a stringed instrument. Mr. Cleveland has chosen shrewdly. With Dan Lamont's plutocratic cavalry, supported by infantry battalions recruited from the unsophisticated among the masses of order-loving people, he may not unlikely control a majority of the office-hungry delegates at St. Louis. He may also make great inroads into Roosevelt's ranks, should he be nominated. Certain it is that Roosevelt's Wall street followers would desert to Cleveland, and that all whom they could coerce or influence would fall in line meekly behind this trusted leader of American plutocracy. At all events Cleveland would frankly represent the plutocracy of the country; and next to its nominating as frank a representative of democracy, that is the thing most to be desired at this crisis.

Mr. Cleveland's lecture on the Debs strike is heartily welcome. If it serves no other purpose it will set thousands of college youth to investigating the facts of the controversy between Cleveland and Altgeld relative to the former's uncalled for, unnecessary and arbitrary use of Federal troops. The result of this investigation will not redound to the glory of Mr. Cleveland's statesmanship nor tend to establish confidence in his candor or veracity; but it will redound to the great credit of John P. Altgeld, as a democrat, as a believer in orderly law and order, as a faithful executive, and as a courageous statesman. Others besides college students will also make this investigation. Men afflicted with groverclevelanditis

will not do it, of course; their investigation will begin and end with a reading of Mr. Cleveland's lecture. But all admirers of Cleveland are not afflicted with grover-clevelanditis, and these will at least look into the matter impartially, including Altgeld's telegrams, and the evidence upon which they were based and which Cleveland ignores with a sneer. When the facts about this episode are sifted to the bottom, Mr. Cleveland's connection with the matter does not appear enviable.

His action regarding that strike was taken at the request of the managing committee of the railroad combine. This is the kernel fact of the whole affair. Nor does this fact lose any of its sinister significance because the request was made through a special counsel of the United States; for the special counsel of the United States for that occasion was also a counsel of the railroad combine, and his relations in that particular were known by the Cleveland administration at the time it selected him for special counsel of the United States. A plain partnership for plutocratic misrule and official disorder, between the combined railroads centering at Chicago and the Cleveland administration, is revealed by the documentary history of that railroad strike and of Cleveland's participation therein. Persons wishing to compare Mr. Cleveland's side of this story with Gov. Altgeld's, will be edified and instructed, after reading Cleveland's lecture, to read Altgeld's speech at Cooper Union, October 17, 1896, in which all the pertinent documents are quoted.

Mr. Cleveland makes a second bid this week for plutocratic support for the Presidency. It is in the form of a tract on his bond deal with J. Pierpont Morgan, and appears in the Saturday Evening Post of Philadelphia. In this tract Mr. Cleveland boasts of his arrangements with Morgan, whereby, he says, "the credit and fair fame of our nation were saved." This patriotic

boast is much like the pious ejaculation of the Eastern noodle who, upon seeing a reflection of the moon in the water at the bottom of a well and thinking it the moon itself, undertook to lift it back to the sky. In his strenuous efforts he was thrown sprawling upon the ground, which caused him much pain; but as he lay groaning there his upturned eyes observed the moon sailing through the heavens, and with becoming piety he exclaimed: "Allah be thanked! Though I suffer for my pains, I have restored the moon to her place."

Mr. Cleveland's Western organ, the Chicago Chronicle, owned and edited by John R. Walsh, the millionaire banker of Chicago, who expects to be secretary of the treasury in Mr. Cleveland's next cabinet, is entitled to full credit for openly advising the "reorganizers" to bolt wherever they lose in a party contest. It does so very frankly in the leading editorial of its issue of April 30. This is excellent advice. Bolting is one of the most wholesome exercises in the politics of a self-governing people. It means death to the boss, death to the caucus, death to the manipulator of conventions, and life to sound politics. Nor can any faction have a monopoly of it. Others as well as Cleveland's backers can bolt. And now that those who distrust Cleveland are so well advised, not only by Cleveland's bolt in 1896 and 1900 but also by the frank intimations of his principal Western organ, that his faction will bolt again if it loses at St. Louis, they need have no political scruples as to their course if it wins at St. Louis. This outlook is reassuring because it is in the nature of a prophecy that after the St. Louis convention the Democratic party will be either democratic or plutocratic without mixture.

In the soundness of its democratic principles the Nation, of New York, is without a superior in periodical literature. Take this, for example, on the labor

question in politics, quoted from the issue of April 21:

The real friend of labor, then, is not the forerunner of prosperity nor the vendor of social patent medicines, but simply the man who will stand for equal laws and the abolishment of special privileges. . . . The candidate who promises labor anything more than an even chance is not its friend, but its beguiler.

Those sentiments are as refreshing to the democratic soul as a new Declaration of Independence; they are so true, so direct, so fundamental. If the Nation could see its way clear to guiding its political policy in the concrete by these abstract principles, what a power for sound democracy it might be. But the trouble with the Nation is that it is too expert in compounding for the special privileges it "is inclined to by damning those it has no mind to."

The Emma Goldman (p. 55) and John Turner (p. 41) episodes ought to warn the over-officious Fouche's of our police to stop making asses of themselves and fools of their communities by their lawless interference with anarchist lecturers. Unless they want to propagate anarchist doctrines they will hereafter keep hands off. The absurd arrest of Turner, for merely thinking out of harmony with jacks-in-office, and the wanton suppression of Miss Goldman's Philadelphia meeting, have done more to advertise and propagate anarchist doctrines than ten thousand undisturbed lectures could have done; for these attempts to deport a thinker and to suppress a meeting have aroused to some extent the traditional believers in free speech in America, and that in turn has directed attention to the fact that anarchist lecturers do not preach violence but do preach education and peace.

Another incident confirms our contention that the feeling of hostility to Negroes is not confined to the South, but is as bitter and lawless at the North. This is no sectional question, not even superficially. It is a race question superficially, and a democratic

question fundamentally. It grows out of the satanic spirit that regards some men as having inferior natural rights to other men. This is not a race spirit. When it breaks out against races that is only a local or temporary manifestation. Leisure classes everywhere have the same feeling and resort to the same arguments with reference to the disinherited toilers of their own race. The incident regarding Negroes referred to at the beginning of this paragraph is the neglect of the grand jury at Springfield, Ohio, to indict any of the lynching mob (vol. vi, p. 810) for the murder they committed in connection with their hanging of a Negro prisoner and their savage assault upon the Negro quarter of Springfield. Thus the lynching is officially approved. The Mayor of Springfield is reported as saying of the work of the grand jury that it—

was a farce from beginning to end. The country was put to a great expense and nothing accomplished. To my mind the jury did not want to accomplish anything. There were some men of prominent connections in the mob. They were seen in the jail by the police. They are known by the county officials, including the prosecuting attorney. It seemed that nearly everybody was filled with the spirit of the mob. Why, a prominent county official said in the mayor's office on the night of the fire that, but for his position, he would in all probability have been down to help in the lynching.

Chicago newspapers tell of a personal property assessor who has been detected as a hold-up man. That seems quite consistent. The vocation of assessing personal property for taxation must be extremely well calculated to develop larcenous instincts. Personal property taxation is itself nothing but a hold-up.

An interesting tax exhibit was made by the Spokesman-Review, of Spokane, in its issue of April 20. It compared the assessments of railroad property in Spokane with those of other property, showing that enormous discriminations are made in favor of the Northern Pacific Railroad company. The extent of these discrim-

inations may be inferred from the following table, in which the first and third perpendicular columns represent building sites and the middle column represents the railroad right-of-way between them. The lines across the column state the assessed values between streets:

	Building Sites Owned by Individual Owners.....	Railroad Right of Way.....	Building Sites Owned by Railroad.....
	Per sq. ft.	Per sq. ft.	Per sq. ft.
First square.....	23c	1½c	15c
Second square.....	23c	1½c	17c
Third square.....	28c	14-10c	20c
Fourth square.....	44c	2c	23c
Fifth square.....	55c	2c	24c

This discrimination in the State of Washington is about like that which Mayor Johnson exposed in Ohio; but in Ohio Messrs. Hanna, Herrick and the other "business" politicians appear to have convinced the voters that it is generous and righteous.

Another protest against the police "sweat box" (vol. v, pp. 308, 312, 322, 434; vol. vi, p. 20) comes to our attention. It appears in American Medicine, a Philadelphia publication. "What have judges and lawyers been about to permit such barbaric anachronisms in the twentieth century?" asks the writer. Well may he ask it. The "sweat box" is a brutal and lawless device of detectives. Every policeman who uses it is a conscious criminal who ought to be indicted. Yet judges slyly wink at it and then gravely wonder at the growing disregard for law and contempt of courts.

THE FICTITIOUS CENSUS INCREASE OF SMALL FARMS.

According to the United States census there was, during the last decade, not only a stupendous increase in farm acreage, but also in the number of farms. As was shown by my editorial in the Public of April 16th (p. 21), this increase in farm acreage is chiefly due to the enumeration in 1900 of vast tracts of unimproved land that were excluded from enumeration at previous censuses as not properly constituting a part of the farming area of the country.

These unimproved tracts, though embracing an enormous area, are so comparatively few in number that their enumeration fails to explain the remarkable increase in the number of farms. Remarks regarding the number and the average size of farms found in the text of the census lead to the conclusion that the great increase in the number of farms in the older settled sections of the country is due to a decrease in the size of farms resulting from a subdivision of large farms. While it is likely that this is true to some extent in certain sections, it is not true to the extent that census figures seem to indicate and appears to have been more than offset by a general tendency toward larger farms.

That this tendency exists is admitted in the text of the census, where, after noting the decrease in the average size of farms in sections devoted to the cultivation of cotton the agricultural statistician remarks:

"Nowhere in the Northern States has there been a like decrease in the average size of farms. The average in Maine has increased from 97.2 acres in 1850 to 106.2 acres in 1900; in New Hampshire from 116.0 acres to 123.1 acres; and in Vermont from 138.6 acres to 142.7 acres. In most counties of these States the leading agricultural pursuit is dairying, and, owing to the fact that in this industry very small farms can not properly support a family, the farms are being sold and the land absorbed into larger holdings. This movement can be traced in all the dairy sections of the North Atlantic division. In such States as Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Connecticut this increase in the size of farms in the dairy sections has been more than counterbalanced by the subdivision of old farms near cities for use in the growing of fruits and vegetables, which accounts for the decrease in the average area of the farms of these States. The same conditions have been operative in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, diminishing the average size of all farms for those States, although not materially affecting that of farms devoted to diversified agriculture."

The trouble with this explanation of the increase in number of small farms is that it does not appear to be true.

It is reasonable to suppose that the causes which have resulted in the consolidation of dairy farms would lead to a like consolidation of fruit and vegetable farms.

An increase in the number of small farms in the neighborhood of large cities resulting from a subdivision of larger ones would not result in an increase in the total farm acreage, and it is noticeable that census figures show an increase in farm area in these localities closely corresponding to the increase in the number of farms. It is also noticeable that census figures indicate an increase in farming area in cotton growing sections, which appears to account for a large proportion of the increase in the number of small farms in those sections.

The true explanation of the great increase in the number of small farms appears to be, first: a deficient enumeration in 1890, and, second: the enumeration at the present census of hundreds of thousands of small tracts of land that were excluded from enumeration at previous censuses as not properly constituting farms. Some of these are the suburban homes of professional and business men cultivated for pleasure and not for profit, and others are mere cabbage or potato patches on city and village lots like the Pingree potato patches in the south division of Chicago, which the writer knows to have been enumerated as farms at the present census.

Evidence of this is found in the increased acreage shown for localities where it is impossible that there could have occurred any considerable actual increase, but where, on the contrary, we should expect a decrease owing to the growth of cities, and the appropriation of territory for other than agricultural purposes. In Illinois, for instance, there appears an increase in farm acreage of 2,296,451 acres, and in Cook county, much the larger part of which is embraced within the limits of the city of Chicago, we find an increase in acreage of 19,178 acres, the increase in the number of farms being 1,383. This is 30 square miles of territory, and if in one tract would occupy an extent six miles long and five miles wide. In Ohio the increase shown amounts to 1,149,577 acres, and in Hamilton county of that state, which embraces Cincinnati, there appears an increase of 22,367 acres, which is very nearly 35 square miles of territory. In Cuyahoga county, embracing the city of Cleveland,

which during the decade increased its population by 120,325, there is shown an increase in farm acreage of 7,669 acres. In the counties embracing the rapidly growing cities of Detroit and Grand Rapids, Michigan, there are shown increases of 12,018 and 42,700 acres respectively, which is 18.7 square miles of territory for the former and 63.5 square miles for the latter city. Even in New York county, the seat of New York city, as constituted before the creation of Greater New York, we find that the number of farms increased from 12 to 184, and the number of acres from 413 to 2,599. This increase represents an extent of farm territory a mile wide and 3.4 miles long. For Erie county, the seat of Buffalo, there is shown an increase in farm acreage of 19,301 acres, or over 30 square miles; and for Henrico county, including Richmond City, Va., there appears an increase from 78,025 acres in 1890 to 120,861 acres in 1900, which is an increase of over 66 square miles of territory.

Of the stupendous increase in the number of farms in the last decade, the census shows considerably more than one-half as an increase in farms under 50 acres in area, which increase is more than four times the increase of such farms during the preceding decade. The increase in the number of farms of less than 20 acres is shown as nearly 12 times as great from 1890 to 1900, as from 1880 to 1890.

According to the census the increase in the number of farms of less than 50 acres was as follows:

Farms—	Increase.		Increase.	
	1890 to 1900.	p'c't	1880 to 1890.	p'c't
Under ten acres.....	118,252	78.7	10,953	7.8
Ten and under 20 acres.....	141,462	49.5	10,501	4.2
Twenty and under 50 acres.....	355,008	39.3	121,203	15.5

That there could have been during the last decade a tendency toward small farms so decidedly different from the tendency of the preceding decade cannot be supposed. That there was no such increase in the number of farms since 1890 as appears from the figures of the agricultural census is shown conclusively by census statistics of occupation compiled from the population schedules. According to these statistics the increase in the number of persons

reporting themselves as occupied in operating farms was for the decade 1880-1890 two and a half times the increase for the decade 1890-1900, in which, according to the agricultural census, there was so remarkable an increase in the number of farms.

The following table shows the number of farms as reported on the agricultural schedules, and also the number of farmers, including planters and overseers, together with dairymen, gardeners, vinegrowers and apiarists, as appears from the population schedules at the last three censuses:

Year.	No. of farms.	Increase during decade.	No. of farms.	Increase during decade.
1900.....	5,739,657	1,175,016	5,756,981	421,823
1890.....	4,564,641	555,734	5,334,158	1,090,503
1880.....	4,008,907	4,243,655

If we place any reliance whatever upon census statistics of occupation, we must conclude that the increase in the number of farms was much greater from 1880 to 1890 than from 1890 to 1900.

No satisfactory explanation has been offered by the census office of the wide discrepancy between census figures of the number of farms and the number of persons operating them, and no satisfactory explanation can be found except by a discovery of facts which the census office has sought to conceal.

In his introduction to the final reports, Mr. L. J. Powers, chief statistician for agriculture of the present census, remarks: "The statistics of agriculture here presented do not, therefore, include any data relating to mines or quarries, to animal products or crops raised by persons who pursue some calling other than agriculture, but incidentally care for a tract of land too small to be regarded as a farm." While this is true as to previous censuses, it does not appear to be the truth as to the present census. Regarding this matter we have statements of Statistician Powers found in preliminary census bulletins that flatly contradict this statement found in the final reports. In the preliminary bulletin for the state of New Jersey we find, for instance, this statement by way of explanation: "There are 259 farms varying in area from three to 1,000 acres which report no income. The comparatively high

average value of the land and buildings of these farms indicate that many of them are summer homes or country estates held for pleasure and not for profit. A considerable number of the farms with reported incomes of less than \$50 doubtless belong to the same class."

Another form of explanation we find in the Kentucky bulletin: "Other farms with small reported incomes are doubtless the suburban or summer homes of city merchants and professional men who derive their principal incomes from other than agricultural pursuits."

In the Michigan bulletin we find this statement regarding farms with little or no income: "This class of farms includes all farms opened for cultivation too late to produce a crop in 1899; all farms idle in the year; the numerous homes or country estates along the lakes which are not held for the profit to be derived from operation."

In view of these and other statements of the same tenor found in census bulletins over Mr. Powers' signature, it appears remarkable that he should declare in the final reports that the statistics of agriculture "do not include any data relating to crops raised by persons pursuing some calling other than agriculture, but incidentally care for a tract of land too small to be regarded as a farm."

Further evidence of the inclusion as farms at the present census, of numerous tracts of land which must have been excluded from enumeration at the census of 1890 is found in a statement given to the press by Statistician Powers and published in the Chicago Record of March 11, 1901, in which that official gave approximately the figures that would be published by the census office, and asserted an unprecedented increase both of tenant farms and those operated by their owners.

Regarding the increase of farms in the "black belt" Mr. Powers then stated: "Many of these 200,000 additional farms in these States are unquestionably small places cultivated by members of families of wage earners and used by them as homes. Others are small tracts of land without buildings tilled by unmarried men and women." Thus we have an explanation

of the remarkable increase in the number of farms in cotton-growing sections which, as we have seen, is stated in the final reports to be the result of the dividing up of plantations into smaller farms, for most farms of this character would have been excluded from enumeration in 1890.

The instructions to enumerators at the census of 1890, which were substantially the same as the instructions in 1870 and 1880, were as follows:

Farms for the purposes of the agricultural schedules, include besides what are commonly known as farms, all considerable nurseries, orchards and market gardens, owned by separate parties, which are cultivated for pecuniary profit and employ as much as the labor of one able-bodied workman during the year. Mere cabbage and potato patches, family vegetable gardens and ornamental lawns, not constituting a portion of a farm for general agricultural purposes, will be excluded. No farm will be reported of less than three acres unless \$500.00 worth of produce has been actually sold from it during the year. The latter proviso will allow the inclusion of many market gardens in the neighborhood of large cities where, although the area is small, a high state of cultivation is maintained and considerable values are produced.

These instructions were plainly printed on the schedules on which census enumerators made their report. The instructions to enumerators appearing upon census schedules of the present census and which purported to be full instructions as to the enumeration of farms were as follows:

What Constitutes a Farm.—A farm for census purposes, is the land under one management, though consisting of different tracts, upon which agricultural products, including animals and fowls, are produced.

Following this are instructions as to reporting acreage, value of crops, etc., which may be found on page 758, Part I of the Agricultural Census, and need not be quoted here, as they have no bearing on the point at issue.

Following these instructions as to farms in general we find the following:

Market Gardens, Etc.—All considerable market truck and fruit gardens, nurseries, greenhouses, etc., should be reported as farms, but family gardens on city and village lots the product of which are used exclusively for home

consumption are not to be considered as farms.

By plain implication if any part of the product was sold the tract of land was to be reported as a farm.

It is true that there were other instructions, but these were buried in a mass of general instructions as to enumeration of population, manufactures, etc. These instructions are quoted in the text of the census and are as follows:

For census purposes market, truck and fruit gardens, orchards, nurseries and cranberry marshes, greenhouses and city dairies are "farms." Provided, the entire time of at least one individual is devoted to their care. This statement, however, does not refer to gardens in cities or towns which are maintained by persons for the use or enjoyment of their families and not for gain.

That census enumerators were generally guided by the instructions found upon census schedules, and paid no attention to the limitations of the instructions found in the pamphlet is evident not only from the statements of Statistician Powers found in census bulletins which have been quoted, but also by the facts shown in Table 4, from which we discover the number of farms of different classifications reporting no income and incomes less than \$50, \$100, and \$250.

It is absurd to suppose save in exceptional cases that farms with a product of less than \$100 in value could have required the constant services of one individual unless that individual were a woman, child or cripple. They certainly could not have required the constant services of one able-bodied workman, which was the requirement of the census of 1890.

It is noticeable that while the census statistician in the text of the census seeks to convey the impression that there was no difference in instruction to enumerators at the different censuses save as to farms of less than three acres, he takes no note of the wide difference between the labor of one individual and of one able-bodied man.

Referring to table 4, Part 1, Agricultural Census, which gives the number of farms with specified value of products, and table 51, showing the increase in the number of farms, we find that while there was an increase in the num-

ber of farms less than 10 acres during the last decade of 118,252, that the number of farms of less than 10 acres with a product of less than \$100 was 114,043. It appears also that the number of farms of this size with a product of less than \$250 was 214,326. Very few of these could have been reported according to the requirements of the census of 1890, for very few could have required the services of one able-bodied workman. The increase in the number of farms over 10 and under 20 acres was 141,462, and the number with a product of less than \$100 was 106,146. The number reporting a product of less than \$250 was 288,719. Of farms over 20 and under 50 acres we find the ten years' increase to have been 355,008, and the number with a product less than \$100, 147,784. The number with a product of less than \$250 was 602,688.

Considering that from this product must come not only the farmer's recompense for his labor, but also the return for investment, it appears that few farms with a product of less than \$250 could have met the requirements of the census schedules of 1890. Taking farms in the South Atlantic and South Central divisions with products of less than \$100, and those North Atlantic, North Central and Western divisions reporting a product of less than \$250, and we have a total number of farms under 50 acres of 650,659, which number exceeds the increase in the number of farms of less than 50 acres by 35,937.

To arrive at a correct conclusion as to the actual increase in the number of farms during the last decade, we must also consider, besides the foregoing facts, that the census enumeration of 1890 was notoriously deficient and unreliable. This was unquestionably due in large measure to the fact that the census office had been made a part of the political machine and that appointments of census enumerators were made with little regard to fitness. Another reason, and perhaps the most important one, was that stated by Congressman Hopkins, of Illinois, in introducing the bill for the present census. He is reported in the Congressional Record, vol. 32, p. 1510, as saying:

"The only trouble was that such a mass of information was required from the enumerators that their returns were not accurate and in many cases had to be taken again. . . . Under such circumstances it will readily be seen that accurate and desirable information, such as should be embodied in a report of this character, could not be collected." In this debate Congressman Johnson, of Indiana, said: "Mr. Carroll D. Wright, who succeeded Mr. Porter in his office, declared positively, and I think that we all have reason to know his statement to be true, that the last census was an exceedingly unreliable one and was also a very expensive piece of work."

That there exists a "possibility" that all the farms of the nation were not enumerated in 1890 is admitted by Statistician Powers who, as supporting such conclusion, on p. lxxi, Part I, Agricultural Census, presents a table in which the number of farms as reported on the agricultural schedules in 1890 is compared with the number of farm families as shown in the report on Farms and Homes of that census. According to this comparative table the number of farm homes, as shown by the latter report, is 4,767,179, which is greater by 202,538 than the number of farms as given in the agricultural reports.

It is noticeable that while Mr. Powers quotes the figures of the report on Farms and Homes as having been compiled from the population schedules, he makes no mention of the fact that the statistics of occupation, also compiled from the population schedules, show the number of persons engaged in operating farms in 1890 as 5,354,158, which is more than three-quarters of a million greater than the number of farms reported on the agricultural schedules, and more than half a million greater than the number of farm homes as given in the report on farms and homes. It is evident that the farms most likely to be omitted by census enumerators would be the small and not the large ones.

Considering these facts, it appears that the great increase in small farms, like the great increase in farm acreage indicated by the census for the last decade, is fictitious.

HENRY L. BLISS.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

KANSAS.

Topeka, Kan., May 2.—Ever since the dismissal of Prof. James H. Canfield as professor of political economy in the University of Kansas by a Republican board of regents, some twenty years ago, because he taught political economy in a scientific and fearless manner, that study has been practically barred in that institution. In its stead is taught something called sociology. But everything relating to taxation, land tenure, tariffs, currency systems, public utilities, corporations, trusts, etc., is looked upon as dangerous and improper. Any student daring to ask a question upon these topics is silenced by an icy stare and an ominous shrug of the shoulders.

The students' time is employed in an aimless study of unrelated details of personal and family life, habits of tramps, routines of life and labor by different classes of workers, and life in asylums, jails, poorhouses, etc. As a sample of what the professor of political economy calls excellent original research by an advanced student I copy the following from the student's study of farm life:

The house is of stone, on a south hillside, near the center of the farm and contains fourteen rooms. Some of the rooms have carpets on the floors and in one is a bookcase, two rockers and several straight-backed wooden chairs. The sleeping rooms are upstairs and the dining-room, laundry and kitchen downstairs. The eight horses are of Perchon, Clydesdale, Hambletonian or mixed breeds. The cattle are Shorthorn, Hereford, Jersey and Galway breeds—about fifty in number. The hogs are Jersey Duroc breed, the poultry Plymouth Rocks, and the dog shepherd.

He does not give the cat's pedigree, but it was probably mixed.

And people are taxed to pay the professor \$2,500 a year. Moreover, he actually threatens to write a book on political economy and sociology for use in schools and colleges! Government by injunction might do some good in his case.

Not long ago I talked with a recent graduate of this department of our State university and found him profoundly ignorant of even the rudiments of the science. In place of any knowledge of economic principles or authors he had a mass of utterly useless details, totally unrelated. That satraps of plutocracy are very distrustful of this study is natural, but it is rare that one is so frank as one of our Kansas Congressmen when he said to me: "I don't believe there is really anything in this stuff they call political economy, but what some feller has got up in his own head to try to hurt the Republican party."

W. H. T. WAKEFIELD.

AUSTRALIA.

Corowa, N. S. W., Australia, April 1.—The Federal parliament has now been

sitting for about a month, but practically nothing has been done yet.

During the recess Mr. Deakin, prime minister, invited Mr. Chamberlain to visit Australia to try to induce us to accept England's "offer" with regard to preferential trade. Mr. Chamberlain declined. He is probably too busy trying to get Great Britain to accept the "offer" made by the colonies. Preferential trade was mentioned in the Governor General's speech at the opening of parliament, but the question is really dead in Australia.

The arbitration and conciliation bill has again been introduced. It was on an amendment to this bill that the Barton ministry was defeated last year. The Deakin ministry will probably get beaten in the same way, which may mean a change of government.

Mr. Irvine, the State premier of Victoria, has retired on account of ill health, and has been succeeded by Mr. T. Bent. Irvine was by far the strongest man in the local ministry. Most of the reforms he set out to carry have been obtained: Economy, reduction of members of both houses of parliament, and reduction of the property qualification for electors of the upper house.

The elections under the new constitution will soon be held. The Opposition party has put forward taxation of land values, which is supported also by the Labor party, as one of the principal planks of their platform.

The See ministry in New South Wales was returned at the last election, in 1901, pledged to reduce the numbers of the State parliament. Nothing was done in that direction until at the end of last year, when a referendum was held on Federal election day to let the people vote on the reduction of State members. The choice was limited to 125 (the present number), 100, and 90. By a large majority 90 was carried, and the local ministry at once prepared a bill and mapped out new electorates; so it seems probable that the next election in New South Wales will be held under the new act.

The proposal to work the Rand mines with Chinese labor has opened many people's eyes to the underlying cause of the Boer war. Public meetings have been held to protest against it, and a motion condemning it was carried in both Federal Houses. Mr. Deakin sent a letter of protest, as did Mr. Seddon, of New Zealand, a thorough imperialist, and worshiper of Chamberlain. Deakin and Seddon were politely told by the home authorities to mind their own business.

ERNEST BRAY.

NEWS

Week ending Thursday, May 5.

What appears to have been a bloody and important battle in the

Russo-Japanese war (p. 55) has been fought on the western or Manchurian side of the Yalu river. The fighting occurred in connection with a Japanese movement in force across the Yalu from Suku, on the Korean side, to Chintiencheng, on the Manchurian side. The Russians describe it officially as the battle of Turenchen. Gen. Kuroki commanded the Japanese troops; Gen. Zassalitch commanded the Russians. The battle was fought on the 1st. Apparently the Japanese outnumbered the Russians about three to one, but this disparity is supposed to have been equalized by the fact that the Japanese were the assailants in the open, while the Russians fought behind entrenchments. The Japanese are conceded to have been victorious, the Russians having retired from Chintiencheng and Antung, to the south of it, back to Fenghuancheng, which lies to the west of both places and slightly north. Japanese official reports estimate the Japanese loss at 798 killed and wounded; Russian official reports estimate the Russian loss in killed at from 2,000 to 3,000. The Russians suffered heavily also in their loss of field artillery.

Following the authentic reports of the Japanese victory at Chintiencheng, came rumors of their capture of Newchwang, the point on the Russian railway at the head of the Gulf of Liaotung, which commands rail communication southward and menaces Port Arthur from the north. This rumor came from Chefoo, China, in a dispatch of the 4th to the London Chronicle as follows: "The Japanese landed troops at Yinkow on the 1st, under cover of the guns of a squadron of Japanese cruisers, and attacked and captured Newchwang on the 2d, after a fierce battle, the Russians falling back to protect the railway." This rumor is not verified and is probably false. It appears to be certain, however, from dispatches of the 4th from Tokio that the Japanese have succeeded completely in blocking the entrance to Port Arthur and thereby bottling up the Russian fleet at that point.

Colonial warfare by the Dutch against natives in Java and Sumatra has furnished an occa-

sional item of news during the past month or so. For 250 years Holland has maintained a profitable colonial system in these islands and on a greater part of the Malay archipelago. One of the features of this system is an institution resembling peonage, under which the natives are held in a species of slavery, they and their descendants, for the working out of debts. In more recent years a paternal despotism has somewhat modified the rigors of peonage; but the natives have never become reconciled to their foreign masters, and a continuous though desultory warfare has been the result. Lately this warfare has been carried on with the Atcheenese, of the extreme north of Sumatra, against whom the Dutch declared war in 1873. They are pure Malays and the most civilized of all the native tribes. This war is still in progress, and it is to its prosecution that the recent news reports refer. On the 2d of April an Amsterdam report told of a dispatch of that day from Kota Raja, Island of Sumatra, announcing that a column of Dutch troops operating in Atcheen province had engaged a strong entrenched body of Atcheenese in the Gajocloes district, with the result that 541 Atcheenese were killed, although the Dutch lost only 3 men killed and 25 wounded. The latest report from the seat of this colonial war, also from Amsterdam, is dated May 3, and tells of a dispatch from Batavia, Java, saying that a Dutch column had captured the Atcheenese position at Tjan-tee after a desperate fight, in which 190 Atcheenese were killed, the Dutch casualties being only 7 killed and 43 wounded. These fights appear to mark a new outbreak, for a series of campaigns, begun in 1898 and ending last August, was supposed to have subdued the Atcheenese.

Germany's colonial war in German Southwest Africa (p. 25) is not encouraging to the home authorities. Although an official dispatch of April 16 told of a repulse on the 13th of a superior force of Herreros who were moving upon Oxumbo, Berlin reports of the 28th tell a different story. The commandant of the Grootfontein district had cabled that the Germans there had suffered severe

losses and lacked the necessaries of life. He added: "I beg for immediate assistance." Supplies for the troops in the colony were said to have been lost and wasted to a deplorable degree and the entire African campaign miserably mismanaged. It was admitted that the campaign against the Herreros had not suppressed the uprising, but on the contrary had stirred the natives to a high pitch of determination. No further operations of an aggressive nature were contemplated by the Germans until reinforcements should arrive, and it is admitted that defensive measures were imperative.

Industrial instead of sanguinary warfare colors the news of the week in the United States. A tie-up of navigation on the great lakes is predicted in consequence of a failure of the vessel owners' union to agree with the masters and pilots' union. A meeting of the former was held at Cleveland on the 28th, attended also by railway line managers, at which the proposal of the masters and pilots was absolutely rejected. As reported by the committee of that meeting the rejected proposal was in substance as follows:

The masters and pilots insisted that each master should have nine months' pay whether he worked the whole nine months or only one month, regardless of whether he had been employed at any other vocation, and any master not notified prior to January 15 that his services would not be required would consider himself engaged for the ensuing season in the same line and on the same boat, and could not be transferred unless he was given a better boat. Also that no master could be discharged for cause without its being referred to the arbitration board. Yet the master reserved the right to discharge unquestioned all of the men under his jurisdiction.

Another great tie-up began on the 1st on the Santa Fe railroad. It is a strike of machinists, and about 10,000 have either "gone out" or been "locked out." This condition of affairs is reported by the press to be—

the culmination of more than a month of controversy. On March 23, the International Association of Machinists submitted a list of twenty rules which it desired the Santa Fe to contract to observe in the management of its machine shops. The officials asserted that this would be a recognition of the union and would prac-

tically unionize the shops, and take them out from under the control of the company. Therefore, they rejected the demands for a contract.

Owing to the general dearth of opportunities for employment, the railroad officials express no concern. Vice President Kendrick, of the Santa Fe, was reported on the 2d from Topeka as saying:

The labor market is in such condition just now as to make it perfectly practicable to obtain plenty of skilled labor in any department.

The meetings at Chicago of the National Municipal League, at which Lawson Purdy, of New York, spoke on the 27th (p. 55), were continued through the remainder of the week. Among the principal speakers besides Mr. Purdy were Charles J. Bonaparte, of Baltimore; Clinton Rogers Woodruff, of Philadelphia; Chas. Nagle, of St. Louis, and Horace E. Deming, of New York. Mr. Deming explained the municipal nominating law proposed by the committee on that subject, and Mr. Nagle told of the successful operation of the St. Louis law for elective school boards. A banquet at the Auditorium was given the delegates by the City Club of Chicago on the 29th, at which Frank H. Scott presided and Lincoln Stefens was one of the speakers.

The first national convention of the presidential campaign is that of the Socialist party, which met at Chicago on the 1st and is still in session. It opened with 230 delegates, representing all the States. Committees were appointed on the 2d. The committee on platform is as follows:

Eugene V. Debs, Indiana; George D. Herron, New York; Ben Hanford, New York; H. F. Titus, Washington; William Mally, Nebraska; M. W. Wilkins, California; Victor Berger, Wisconsin; Elmer Will, Kansas; G. F. Strobel, New Jersey.

Following are the other important committees:

Resolutions—Edward Moore, Pennsylvania; J. M. Spence, Wisconsin; Algeron Lee, New York; James O'Neal, Indiana; Peter Burrowes, New Jersey; Ida Crouch-Hazlett, Colorado; John Spargo, New York; Nicholas Klein, Minnesota; Charles Heydrick, Pennsylvania.

Constitution—Morris Hillquitt, New York; Manion Barnes, Pennsylvania; Robert Bandlow, Ohio; William Butscher, New York; H. F. Slobdin, New

York; B. Berlyn, Illinois; W. E. Clark, Nebraska; W. T. Mills, Kansas; N. A. Richardson, California.

Trades unions—Max Hayes, Ohio; Guy E. Miller, California; James F. Carey, Massachusetts; G. A. Hoehn, Missouri; John Collins, Illinois; Frank Sieverman, New York; Adam Nagel, Kentucky; D. A. White, Massachusetts; Jacob Hunger, Wisconsin.

State and municipal programme—Ernest Unterman, Illinois; J. M. Work, Iowa; A. H. Floten, Colorado; W. R. Gaylord, Wisconsin; Seymour Stedman, Illinois; S. M. Reynolds, Indiana; Luella R. Kraybill, Kansas; Warren Atkinson, Kansas; J. J. Kelly, Massachusetts.

Republican conventions have been held in three States since our last report (p. 53), Kentucky being one, South Dakota another and Louisiana the third. The Kentucky convention met on the 3d and instructed for Roosevelt. The South Dakota convention, which met on the 4th, also instructed for Roosevelt. The Louisiana convention was representative of that faction of the Republican party in the South which excludes Negroes and is consequently known as "the lily whites." It instructed for Roosevelt, but refused to place a Negro on the delegation, although a strong effort was made by ex-Gov. Warmouth and others to have one named.

Relative to the Democratic national campaign, John Brisben Walker, editor and proprietor of the Cosmopolitan Magazine, addressed an audience at Cooper Union on the 3d, in which he urged party harmony on the basis of abandoning the silver question in the platform and declaring for an entirely new financial system, a gradual diminution of the tariff, regulation of trusts, and ultimate independence for the Philippine islands. Mr. Walker proposed several planks which he intends to submit to the St. Louis convention for incorporation into the national platform. As reported, he said that—

the new financial system which he would have the party declare for would be acceptable, to all elements of the party, and in proof of this he asserted that it had been approved by men of such divergent views as William J. Bryan, Henry Watterson, and former Gov. Patterson, of Colorado. Following is his plan:

(1) Retirement of all legal tenders, all national bank currency, and all gov-

ernment bonds, the total aggregation at this time being about \$1,900,000,000. (2) Substitution therefor of a like amount of 30-year 2 per cent. United States gold bonds, convertible at the will of the holder at the nearest subtreasury into legal tender notes; legal tender notes, also convertible at the will of the holder at the nearest subtreasury into 2 per cent. government bonds. (3) Permission to national banks to hold their reserves in these 2 per cent. bonds, the same being equivalent at all times to legal tender notes because of their power of conversion. (4) Increase of population or increase during a decade in the volume of business per capita to be accompanied by a corresponding increase in the volume per capita of the currency of the country. In a word, to furnish the business interests of the United States such a system as will insure currency that not only is automatic and scientific but immediate and accurate in its response to every demand of commerce.

In treating the trust question Mr. Walker proposed, first, active enforcement of all laws which make illegal the special advantages to great corporations; and, second, a national incorporation law.

In regard to the tariff Mr. Walker would provide for its gradual diminution through a period of ten years.

Iowa is the only State in which a Democratic State convention has been held since our last report (p. 53). It met at Des Moines on the 4th and instructed for William R. Hearst by a vote of 515 to 371.

Wm. R. Hearst appears to have carried enough Democratic delegations in the counties of Illinois to assure instructions for him by the convention of that State. The critical point was Chicago, where Democratic primaries were held on the 2d, with the result, so far as can now be ascertained, of electing in Chicago 231 Hearst delegates to the State convention to 224 anti-Hearst delegates, and in the remainder of the county of Cook 32 for Hearst to 13 opposed, thus giving to Hearst for the entire county 263 to 237.

The Chicago primaries, mentioned above, also involved the continuance in power in the local Democratic party of Mayor Harrison. Hearst had combined against him locally with John P. Hopkins, chairman of the State committee and what is known as a "reorganizer" or gold Democrat. Mayor Harrison's friends claim that he will be able to control the

organization of the county committee, while the opposition claim his defeat. The uncertainty is due to complications incident to a contest in which such discordant factions as those of Harrison, Hopkins and Hearst were struggling, through the election of delegates to State and county conventions, for success on two such divergent questions as those of national and county party control now are in Cook county, Illinois.

NEWS NOTES.

—The second session of the 58th Congress adjourned sine die on the 28th.

—Edgar Fawcett, the American author, died at London on the 2d at the age of 57.

—Formal possession of the Panama canal (p. 55) was taken by the United States on the 4th.

—The 22d quadrennial conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church met at Chicago on the 2d.

—President Loubet of France arrived in Naples on the 28th on his Italian tour which began last week at Rome (p. 55).

—On the 5th, at Los Angeles, Cal., the 31st General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church began its sessions.

—Samuel Parks, the labor organizer who was convicted of extortion in New York last year, died of consumption in Sing Sing prison on the 4th.

—A convention of the American Bible League, organized for the defense of the Bible against the "higher criticism," began at New York City on the 3d.

—King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra visited Ireland on the 30th. They announced their intention of making such a visit hereafter annually.

—John Turner, whose case before the United States Supreme Court (p. 41) is as yet undecided, voluntarily sailed from New York for England on the 30th.

—The fourth annual convention of the New Thought Federation will meet at St. Louis October 25 to 28, the latter being "New Thought Day" at the exposition. The president of the Federation is the Rev. R. Heber Newton, D. D., and its vice president Mrs. Ursula N. Gestefeld.

—Under the auspices of the Chicago Single Tax Woman's League (President, Mrs. George V. Wells; Secretary, Miss Olive Maguire, 1011 Chamber of Commerce Building), the twenty-fifth year of "Progress and Poverty" is to be celebrated on the 14th at 8 o'clock, at the rooms of the Northwestern University settlement, corner of Augusta and Noble streets.

—A corporation was incorporated in Illinois on the 30th, with headquarters

at Chicago, for the purpose of conducting Fourth of July and other national and local celebrations, its object being "to increase, inculcate and crystalize the spirit of patriotism and the principles of popular government." Several civic clubs have indicated their intention to cooperate.

—The Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis was formally opened on the 30th, President Roosevelt touching the electric key at Washington which set the machinery in motion. The total attendance on the opening day was 187,793—50,000 more than attended on the opening day of the World's Fair at Chicago. The gates of the St. Louis fair were closed on Sunday.

PRESS OPINIONS.

CLEVELAND AND THE DEBS STRIKE.

Johnstown (Pa.) Democrat (Dem.), May 3.—Mr. Cleveland's defense of his part in the Debs riots of 1894 at Chicago is more laborious than convincing. He tells nothing new. But he carefully suppresses the vital point that his administration was acting throughout directly under the inspiration and at the obvious suggestion of the Railway Managers' association, and that when the Federal courts were instructed by Attorney General Olney to resort to the injunction method in dealing with the situation, the lawyer appointed to assist the government in prosecuting the strikers was an attorney regularly in the employ of one of the railway companies involved in the trouble. The truth of the matter is, that Mr. Cleveland and his attorney general lent themselves and the power of the government, not to the preservation of the peace, but to the destruction of the American Railway union. The mayor of Chicago, the sheriff of Cook county and the governor of Illinois were taking care of the situation as it developed. They declared their purpose and their ability to handle it, and, as a matter of fact, they did handle it practically from first to last. The presence of Federal troops upon the scene served to intensify the strain rather than to relieve it; and Gov. Altgeld and the county and city officials joined in stating that their difficulties were rendered all the more trying by what they declared to be an invasion of Illinois by United States soldiers over the protest of the constituted authorities.

Milwaukee Daily News (Dem.), May 3.—In the course of his address, Mr. Cleveland, referring to Gov. Altgeld, seeks to carry the impression that the governor was opposed to maintaining order, and that he was friendly inclined to rioting and the destruction of railway property. . . . Gov. Altgeld did protest against the presence of Federal troops in Illinois, not because he was friendly disposed to rioting, but on the ground that their presence was unnecessary, and an insult to the State authorities, who were exercising the powers of the State, and who stood ready to call on every able-bodied man to maintain order, if necessary.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Seattle Mail and Herald (Dem.), April 30.—Meanwhile many Democrats are not fully satisfied to accept the leadership of Hearst, and are looking diligently for some one more fitting to take up the ensign of their party where W. J. Bryan laid it down. But as between Judge Parker and William Randolph Hearst, if he be true to the faith, they must accept the latter.

The Chicago Voter (Ind.), May.—I am writing these lines merely to prove one thing—that Col. Bryan will be able to command enough influence to prevent the nomination of Judge Parker, or, failing in that, cover the Democratic party so hard that Col. Bryan's managers will have nothing to do during the presidential campaign except arrange for the inauguration ceremonies.

The Nashville Daily News (Dem.), April 27.—We hear a great deal just now of the

wisdom of adopting a "sane and safe" policy, and it is invariably assumed that such a policy would be directed mainly to the protection of capital and the continuance of present conditions as far as possible. . . . Let us have a "sane and safe" policy, by all means, but let us not resort to sophistry in the application of these terms.

(Clinton, Ind.) Saturday Argus (Dem.), April 30.—May not Garvin loom large on the convention horizon as a dark horse with a winning record? Probably there is no other Democrat in the country who could more nearly meet the demands of the warring factions. . . . Only the reactionaries could decently refuse to follow his standard were he nominated at St. Louis—and the reactionaries will vote for no man who is a real Democrat.

Independence (Kan.) Times (Ind.), April 29.—Parker stock is not soaring this week. Bryan did a good deal to puncture the pretensions of the New York candidate by his Chicago speech last week. The South, too, seems to be fighting a little shy of Parker, with the idea that a Maryland or Missouri candidate may be among the possibilities. Taking it altogether, the situation, so far as the outcome of the St. Louis convention is concerned, is about as confused as ever, and the possibility of a dark horse who has not yet been mentioned getting the nomination are as good as they were at Chicago eight years ago.

ANARCHY IN PHILADELPHIA.

(Phila.) North American (Ind.), April 26.—Miss Goldman's speech, prevented by police violence two weeks before, was duly delivered on Sunday evening—to a crowd that exceeded the capacity of the hall. She was frank enough, too, to acknowledge her indebtedness to official stupidity for advertising her appearance. . . . And, after all, what was this "inflammatory" address over which the authorities grew so virtuously excited? Its subject was: "The Tragedy of Woman's Emancipation," and was treated as decorously as though the hall were a polite drawing-room. The woman whom the police assailed as a menace to society had a quiet, commonplace message to deliver, and delivered it, perhaps to the improvement of her hearers. By using their ears, instead of their clubs, the police exhibited an accession of common sense which we trust will be permanent.

(Phila.) Public Ledger (Ind.), April 26.—Official restraint of free discussion is always fruitless, and is liable to produce results the contrary of those desired. Beyond all this is the eternal argument of right. The free interchange of thoughts and opinions, within the limitations of public peace and order, is essential, not alone to individual liberty, but to the healthy life and growth of the Commonwealth. This is a principle the Public Ledger has ever maintained, and will maintain, and the administration is warmly to be congratulated upon its courageous abandonment of a mistaken policy for that which all experience has shown to be right.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican (Ind.), April 29.—The police department of Philadelphia has had its sober second thought touching Emma Goldman and her lecture before a local social science club. The officers rudely suppressed a Sunday night meeting of this club, two weeks ago, because this woman was advertised to speak on "The Tragedy of Woman's Emancipation," and in doing so roughly handled citizens of the highest respectability. Last Sunday evening it was decided to permit the address to be given, and there was an audience present which overflowed the hall.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

(Omaha) World-Herald (Dem.), April 22.—Those who understand this man well know that he does not measure the results of his work by immediate victories; nor is he concerned in his course by the prospect of defeat. "God give us the courage to do right" is the rule which men who know Bryan well believe to be his guide; and the fact that sometimes his course seems to be at variance with the course suggested by the eminently practical mind is responsible for the other fact that there are some who imagine he acts thoughtlessly. As a matter of fact Mr. Bryan adopts his course on all public questions along the lines of principles that, at least so far as his own mind is concerned, are well set-

tled. Who will say that it does not require a fine order of courage for a man to adhere to well-settled principles in the face of the opportunists?

FREE TRADE IN EARNEST.

'Johnstown (Pa.) Democrat (Dem.), May 2.—The election of John DeWitt Warner, of New York, to the presidency of the American Free Trade league is a happy omen. He is a real free trader, not a mere "tariff reformer." His free trade principles he carries to their logical conclusion, and he is not afraid of his horse. It is an equally happy omen that William Lloyd Garrison, of Boston, has been chosen vice president of this effective working organization. He is possibly even more aggressive in his free trade ideas than Mr. Warner. His life is, in fact, devoted to sowing the seeds of economic freedom; and it is a safe assumption that in this new field he will be as tireless and as effective as he has been in other fields to which he has turned his efforts.

THE WHITE MAN'S TEST.

Chicago Tribune (Rep.), May 3.—The Japanese have certainly demonstrated that, so far as their nation goes, what was formerly supposed to be the inherent inferiority of the yellow man to the white does not exist. Whether he likes it or not, the white man will hereafter have to acknowledge that both on land and sea the Jap is his equal, man for man, when it comes to fighting.

BIRDS OF A FEATHER.

Frankfort, Ind.) American Standard (Dem.), April 21.—That patent smoothing-iron for the g. o. p., Walter Wellman, writes a letter to the Record-Herald telling how very much Parker resembles McKinley in his methods. Probably that will appeal with great force to real Democrats. Yes.

IN CONGRESS.

This report is an abstract of the Congressional Record, the official report of Congressional proceedings. It includes all matters of general interest, and comes with the last issue of the Record at hand upon going to press. Page references are to the pages of Vol. 38 of that publication.

Washington, April 25-28, 1904.

Senate.

Consideration of the Military Academy appropriation bill, coming from the House was begun in the Senate on the 25th (p. 5766) and continued on the 26th (p. 5863), when the bill, with amendments, was passed (p. 5878). No business of general interest was done on the 27th. After some routine business on the 28th (continuation of the legislative day of the 27th), the Senate adopted the House concurrent resolution to adjourn sine die on the 28th at two o'clock (p. 6042); and, having completed the routine business of the session at that hour on the 28th the President of the Senate declared the body so adjourned.

House.

The time of the House on the 25th was occupied chiefly with the consideration of conference reports on appropriation bills and action on a bill for the election of a delegate to Congress from Alaska. On the 26th (p. 5888) Representative Cockran spoke in answer to charges by Representative Dalzell, and offered a privileged resolution, to which Representative Grosvenor objected as out of order; and on the 27th (p. 5977-78) the Speaker sustained the point of order. On appeal his decision was sustained by a vote of 170 to 126 upon a motion to lay the appeal on the table. Most of the day was occupied in the disposition of conference committee reports on appropriation bills. On the 28th the House adopted a concurrent resolution agreeing to adjourn sine die on the same day at two o'clock (p. 6078), and at the hour named the Speaker declared the House so adjourned.

Record Notes.

Speeches of Representative Grosvenor on the late Senator Hanna (p. 5822) and on President Roosevelt (p. 5897). Speech of Representative Hogg on our public land laws (p. 5839). Speech of Representative Dixon on President Roosevelt and irriga-

tion (p. 5842). Speech of Representative Baker on direct legislation (p. 5845). Speech of Representative Gardner on ship subsidies (p. 5848). Speech of Senator Culom on our foreign policy (p. 5899). Speech of Senator Teller on repeal of desert land act (p. 6012). Speech of Representative Lacy on the public land laws (p. 6096). Speech of Senator Allison on appropriations (p. 6101). Speech of Representative John Sharp Williams (p. 6140).

MISCELLANY

FREEDOM.

We are not free: Freedom doth not consist

In musing with our faces toward the past; While petty cares and crawling interests twist

Their spider-threads about us, which at last Grow strong as iron chains, to cramp and bind

In formal narrowness heart, soul, and mind.

Freedom is recreated year by year.

In hearts wide open on the Godward side, In souls calm-cadenced as the whirling sphere,

In minds that sway the future like a tide, No broadest creeds can hold her, and no codes;

She chooses men for her august abodes, Building them fair and fronting to the dawn;

Yet, when we seek her, we but find a few Light footprints, leading morn-ward through the dew:

Before the day had risen, she was gone.

—James Russell Lowell.

BENEVOLENT ASSIMILATION.

The uniformed forces of the Great Nations marched through the country of the Little Peoples, scattering death and destruction on every hand.

"Why do you thus come to destroy us?" queried the Little Peoples.

"Nay, we come not to destroy, but to build up. We have come in our enlightened unselfishness to bestow great benefits upon you without effort upon your part."

"But we were happy and satisfied until you came."

"Ah, yes; but your happiness was of the Baser Sort."

"Perhaps; but until you came we knew nothing of booze, of infidelity, of burglary and of rapine."

"But we would make you acquainted with these things in order that you may know how to avoid them."

Moral: Any old excuse goes when you must give one.—Will M. Maupin, in The Commoner.

PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE.

All hail to the Philippine Independence Committee, composed of over forty of the principal men of the country, many of them not hitherto associated in the public mind with the subject. President Eliot of Harvard, Bishop Potter, Judge Gray of Delaware, Presi-

dent Jordan of California and Wayne MacVeagh are a few representative names from the list, and among its chief endorsers are Cardinal Gibbons, Professor Norton and Robert C. Ogden. The committee will do what it can to commit either or both great political parties to the independence of the Philippines, upon terms similar to those "granted" to Cuba. This announcement is an indication of public sentiment and it will also guide public sentiment. It will give new hope to loyal Filipinos and do something to stir up our Washington officials. Mr. Taft is already aghast at the impertinence of the suggestion. Why, says he, the first thing you know if we make any such promise, the Filipinos will be sending committees here to ask us when we will give them freedom, and some of them will actually suppose that they are to have it during their life-time! Preposterous indeed! Why should people want liberty during their life-time, when it is so much pleasanter after they're dead!—The Union, for April.

THE IMPERIALISM WE FACE.

From an editorial in the Weekly Springfield Republican of April 22.

There is a dangerous group of imperialistic and plutocratic Democrats, the center of whose influence is in New York city, who did all in their power to help along the imperialism which began with the Spanish war.

These men must not be permitted to dictate to the Democratic national convention its principles with reference to American foreign policy, or to our military policy, or to our policy toward the retention or the future acquisition of dependencies. It is distinctly false to say that there is now no imperialistic issue before the people of this country. Imperialism did not begin and end with the forcible acquisition of the Philippines. That act signalized a policy which remains and which in the future must be fought, as occasion may require. The process of changing the republic into an empire, with its associated militaristic bedevilment, is a long-continued one, and as such the Democratic party should face it with permanent, irreconcilable opposition, because that process, unchecked, would rip from under it the foundation upon which democracy stands.

There are certain fundamental principles that really stand for tendencies rather than dogmas, which the Democratic party should sustain under whatever conditions, in whatever crisis. It should stand for the interests of the masses of the people, not for the interests of a plutocratic oligarchy; it should

stand for a democratic republic, not for a republican empire; it should be Jeffersonian in the true spirit of Jefferson, who dared to confess that his passion was peace, and whose political philosophy, hammered into the preamble of the declaration of independence, was the outgrowth of the natural aspirations of humanity, and will ring through all the ages to come. It will not be difficult to make the St. Louis platform conform to these essential principles in a sane and even conservative manner.

MAYOR JOHNSON'S WAY.

HOW TO FIGHT THE RAILROADS.

According to Mayor Johnson Cleveland attorneys for the Pennsylvania Railroad company are largely responsible for the delay in the lake front case now pending in the United States circuit court.

"They now have in their possession," said Mr. Johnson, "the bill of particulars which was filed in this case and which needs only their 'O. K.' to bring an advancement and a rehearing.

"Just so long as this lake front case is unsettled, just so long will Cleveland be deprived of a desirable harbor. If the Pennsylvania company desired to be fair in the matter it would let this case come to trial and abide by the decision of the court. But no, it is delayed year after year, and the railroad continues to enjoy the proprietorship of property worth \$2,500,000, which was simply stolen from the people of Cleveland.

"Nowadays, when a man steals a loaf of bread he is sent to jail or the workhouse, but a railroad company may steal property worth millions and the case cannot be got into the courts. But I am waiting," said Mayor Johnson with a smile, "I am waiting until the Pennsylvania or the Lake Shore Railroad company comes to the city to ask a favor. I want to see them do it. It will give us infinite pleasure to turn them down. If it is to be war, these companies will discover that the city has some weapons of defense."

The lake front case had its original hearing before Judge Hammond, of the United States circuit court, who lives at Memphis, Tenn., and so long as the judge lives no other judge of the same court will take the matter up. In the first hearing Judge Hammond rendered a decision adverse to the city and Hon. George H. Phillips, who was then assistant corporation counsel, gave notice of a motion for a new trial. This motion has never been heard, and cannot be until Judge Hammond returns to Cleveland, which he has since refused to do. On several occasions pressure has been

brought to bear upon him to return to the city, but he has disregarded it. The belief of Mr. Johnson is that if the attorneys representing the railroads involved would consent to an advancement the judge would bring the case forward and return to Cleveland for a hearing of the motion.

Mayor Johnson is one of the strongest advocates of an improved harbor for Cleveland, but he believes that the way to accomplish it most quickly is to get this lake front case again into the courts. The mayor has hopes that Judge Wing may take up the case in the face of Judge Hammond's persistent refusal to do so.—Cleveland Plain Dealer of April 26.

WM. J. BRYAN ON IMPERIALISM.

The written part of Mr. Bryan's speech at Chicago on the 23d of April, 1904, on "The New York Platform," printed in full in The Public of April 30, at page 58, contained the following paragraph on imperialism: "Imperialism is an issue. Our government is now administering a colonial policy according to the political principles employed by George III. a century and a quarter ago, and yet there is not in this platform a single word relating to the question of imperialism, not a plank that defines the party's position on that subject, not a protest against the surrender of the doctrines of self-government. The Kansas City platform stated the party's opposition to a colonial policy, but the New York platform not only fails to indorse the Kansas City platform, but fails to take any position at all on this important question." When in reading this paragraph Mr. Bryan said: "Imperialism is an issue," the sentiment was greeted by the large audience with general and great applause; and upon concluding the paragraph he spoke, extemporaneously as follows, as reported stenographically by Robert F. Rose, of Chicago:

I want to ask you, my friends, if we must submit to a retention of a colonial policy under the American flag, without a protest? If we are going to do it, let me call your attention by a natural process of reasoning to that which we may expect in this country. When a prominent English statesman was denouncing the revolutionary war he said his objection to it was that in order to defend that war the English people would have to assert principles which if carried out would destroy liberty in England as well as liberty in America. And my protest against imperialism is not merely that it affects the men in the Philippine islands. My protest against it is that you cannot defend imperialism in the Philippine islands without asserting principles which if carried to their logical conclusion will establish imperialism on American soil. (Applause.)

When will this question of imperialism be settled? It will be settled only when this nation abandons imperialism in the Philippine islands, or establishes

it in the United States. As long as there is a conflict between these two theories of government it must always be an issue. And this conflict can only be settled in one of two ways. We must either make the Filipino independent, or must make ourselves imperialistic in our theory of government. And I believe that that great New York convention ought to have risen to the dignity of the occasion; and it ought to have said to this country: "You may vote us up or you may vote us down; but if we rise we will rise with liberty, and if we fall we will fall with death." (Great applause.)

Upon what theory do we hold the Philippine Islands to-day? I have heard two theories advanced. Some say we got them by purchasing the islands from Spain; others say we got them by conquest. Did we purchase the islands from Spain?

How did we get the people? Did we buy the people at so much a head? Or were they thrown in when we bought the islands? Which will you take? Will you buy people at so much a piece? Or will you say that when you buy dirt you buy the people who stand upon it? I deny the right of our government to buy people from any king on earth. (Applause.) I deny the right. More than that—not only can we not buy people from Spain, but if the Filipinos had unanimously declared that they wanted to sell themselves to us, I deny the right of any man to sell himself into slavery or into bondage.

I say: Meet these questions and fight them out. The Republicans are afraid to meet the question of imperialism. Do you ask me for evidence? Read their platform in 1900. Did they declare for imperialism? No. Did they mention endorsing colonialism? What did they say? They said we could not do anything until the Filipinos should lay down their arms. And when the Filipinos had laid down their arms, what did they say? They said there was "nothing to do—it is all over now." (Applause.) They first said: "We have not reached the question;" and then they said: "We have got past it." (Renewed applause.)

And to-day the Republican party dares not defend its colonial policy. Why did these cowardly New York Democrats run from a question, when the Republicans are afraid of it? Do you tell me that although we might not get title by purchase, we got title by force? that we had whipped the Filipinos, and they are ours? If you believe in that doctrine, let some big Republican try to whip a Democrat and then claim to own

him, and see whether the doctrine is good. (Laughter.) And if a big Republican cannot whip a little Democrat and then own him, how can a big nation like ours whip 8,000,000 people and then own them? (Applause.)

The question of imperialism is an issue—it must be an issue. And the Democratic party ought to be ashamed of itself in any State in this union to run from a principle that involves a question of American liberty. (Great applause and cheering.)

OUR COUNTRY.

Speech of General Nelson A. Miles before the Iroquois Club, of Chicago, April 13, 1904, on the occasion of the Club's banquet in commemoration of the birthday of Thomas Jefferson.

It is a pleasure to meet the fellow-members of the Iroquois club, and to be again in this great metropolis, located in the center of America's business energies and material wealth. The results of your enterprise and industry are felt in every section of our country, and are seen vibrating through the marts of commerce in every quarter of the globe. It is well that as years roll on there should gather here practical business and representative men. There could be no place more suitable than this for discussions that affect our commercial and industrial welfare, and for the consideration of those important questions that rest at the very foundation of our national existence, which are vital to the perpetuity of our institutions and the preservation of the democratic governments of the Americas.

The great State of Illinois has furnished most eminent patriots and statesmen, who have written their names high on the immortal roll of fame. I believe at such a time as this Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas and Lyman Trumbull, were they now living, would be in sympathy with the objects of this meeting, together with one of your charter members, the eminent jurist who presides with such dignity and ability over one of the great coordinate branches of our government. Neither could a more suitable time be selected than the birthday of that most eminent statesman, patriot and philosopher—the author of the Declaration of Independence, and among the first and most eminent of our chief magistrates.

I may well quote on this occasion, and in this presence, the patriotic and now most appropriate eulogy of Thomas Jefferson by Abraham Lincoln, when he said: "Those who deny freedom to others deserve it not for themselves, and, under a just God, cannot long retain it.

All honor to Jefferson—to the man who in the concrete pressure of a struggle for national independence by a single people had the coolness, forecast and sagacity to introduce into a merely revolutionary document an abstract truth, applicable to all men and all times, and so embalm it there that to-day and in all coming days it shall be a rebuke and stumbling block to the very harbingers of reappearing tyranny and oppression."

There has been no time in the last century when the citizens of this great republic have more needed to be mindful of the theory of government established by the fathers, or should study more earnestly the character of the institutions then inaugurated and the design of the authors. It may be well to consider the character of the men that made up that assembly which proclaimed the Declaration of Independence, and also that convention which formulated and adopted the Constitution of the United States. Intelligent, conscientious men; such a body of men in point of moral worth, integrity of purpose and noble patriotism never assembled before or since. Through their wisdom and their devotion to the welfare of mankind they wrought out a form of government more just and perfect than any other ever conceived by man.

It was the avowed purpose of the authors to give to the people of this country "a constitution provided with more checks and barriers against the introduction of tyranny than any government hitherto instituted;" they were aware "that arbitrary power is most easily established on the ruins of liberty;" and that "nothing but harmony, honesty, industry and frugality were necessary to make a great and happy people." For more than 100 years the inspiration of those men has been the guiding star of our progress and prosperity. They wrought not for themselves, for selfish purposes, for the gratification of ambition, or for the benefit only of the people living at that time, but they founded deep and strong the citadel of liberty, equality and justice. Through all the vicissitudes of the past century our fathers have preserved those institutions, and we must ever be mindful of our sacred duty and obligation to defend them.

Selfishness and apathy are the germs of political disease which cannot but result in the decay and ruin of the priceless institutions that we now enjoy. On this undeveloped continent the fathers and those that followed them found a safe refuge from the oppression of monarchies. Here they founded a state in which they took upon themselves

the responsibility of self-government, by which every man was a sovereign clothed with the sacred duty of maintaining a government that should be the expression of the will of the people, and for the benefit of all, from the humblest to the most exalted. Such has been our theory and practice through many decades, and up to within a few years. The political student must be blind indeed to evidences before him if he does not see indications of a serious disregard of the principles upon which our government was founded, if he does not perceive the adoption of measures which can but result in the crystallization of a central power, and the endangment of the whole fabric which was so splendidly wrought by the founders.

We hear so much said about what the government should do, forgetting that there can be but one government within the borders of the great republic—that is, a government by the thought, expression and the sovereign will of the citizens of these United States. We hear also the boasting of what we are going to do as a "world power." There never was a world power that compared in physical grandeur to the great moral world power which we exercised for a hundred years as a nation of free, independent, just and humane people, a nation of millions of earnest, patriotic citizens, who not only conducted their own affairs with justice and equality, but wielded a splendid influence in behalf of the oppressed of other lands struggling for independence. That was indeed a world power which commanded the love and devotion of our own people as well as the liberty-loving people of every quarter of the world. Should we ever lose that national character, our boast of being a world power by mere brute force would be justly held in contempt and our existence as a republic would be of short duration. The world is too familiar with the spectacle of a strong power expanding by subjugation. Rome, the strongest of empires based on force, thus wrote her history and wrought her ruin. The cannon's mouth can speak words of force, but is ill-fitted to voice benevolence and higher civilization.

I have traveled far in foreign lands and observed the people of many countries. I have had occasion to study the unfortunate condition of many people and the results of other forms of governments, and to contrast them with our own. I have had opportunities of knowing the condition of our own people in every State and in every Territory. Many of the best years of my life have been spent with the home-builders of

the great West. There are no people on the face of the globe more fortunate than the sovereign citizens of our own country. They are as intelligent and strong as any, as enterprising and patriotic as the best, and nearest their hearts is the desire to transmit our institutions in all their beneficence and purity to their descendants. What is priceless to ourselves should be guarded with sacred care for our children. Besides the devastation of country, our great civil war cost the people of the United States \$8,000,000,000 of treasure, but the greatest loss was in the hundreds of thousands of lives, the flower of our young manhood, that went down to untimely graves from both sections of our country. That was a national loss that can never be regained. We have had enough of war. Let us cultivate the spirit of peace.

To say nothing of the thousands of lives that have been lost or ruined in the conquest of the Philippines, we have expended enough treasure, drawn from the people of this country, to have put water on every quarter section of our arid land, thereby benefiting millions of our home-builders, or to have built a splendid system of good roads over our entire country. Yet we find 8,000,000 of Malays crowded into these islands in an area not as large as the territory of New Mexico, a population greater than that which now occupies the western half of the United States. Our flag was raised in glory over the halls of the Moctezumas, and lowered with honor. Again it was raised in glory over the capital of the Celestial empire, and lowered with honor. It was raised in glory over the island of Cuba, and now with honor has given place to the last of the 17 republics that have been established in the western hemisphere, copied after our own and embracing 50,000,000 of people.

I rejoice that the most thoughtful and humane of our fellow countrymen are now advocating granting the people of the Philippine islands the blessings that we have given to those of Cuba, thereby establishing the first republic in the orient. When this just and generous act is accomplished the 8,000,000 inhabitants of those islands will hail it with unspeakable joy and the great majority of the people of this country will indorse the benevolent act. Two hundred days would be sufficient time in which to accomplish that glorious result.

We need not cultivate an appetite for the horizon when we have the best country on earth, with undeveloped resources that will occupy our people for hundreds of years. In the Northeast

section of our country we find marvelous ingenuity, enterprise and concentrated wealth, yet there are more undeveloped resources and unutilized wealth in the Southern and Western States than are within the reach of the people of any other country on earth. In those States natural products can be developed that will make millions of people happy and prosperous. I have had from my boyhood days every reason to feel a deep interest and earnest solicitude for those who toil and who constitute the grand yeomanry of this country. Whatever controversies exist or may arise between capital and labor should be adjusted by honorable men, without violence, and without disturbing the industries or peace of our country, in order that the strongest bonds of friendship, of mutual respect, of high regard and good fellowship shall predominate between the different elements of our society. It will require most judicious and wise statesmanship to protect American labor from dangers both within and without. Economic questions in which there is an honest difference of opinion will be properly adjusted in a constitutional way by the sovereign people for the best interests of the entire country.

What Americans most require is intelligent, honest administration of their municipal, State and national affairs. As the latter affects more seriously the destiny of our entire people, it is of the highest importance that our government should be administered with integrity and for the best interests of the republic. The energies and the talents of public servants should be earnestly and zealously occupied with that which will most largely promote the good of the public service, and not for the gratification of ambition or the perpetuation of power either in the individual or the party. "He serves his party best who serves his country best." The sacred duty now before every American citizen will affect the welfare not only of himself, his family, his property, but also of his children's children. It is one that should receive the earnest, careful consideration of those who live in the cottage or in the mansion, the sterling men of business and men in every field of useful occupation.

During the unsettled period preceding the adoption of the Constitution, our fathers were alarmed by the cry: "Despotism is better than chaos," and the threatening conditions prompted Washington, Hancock, the Adamses, Jefferson and their compatriots to calm, deliberate and judicious action.

The present is a time for serious consideration of our national affairs in every city, in every ward, in every miner's camp, in every quiet home. It is not only an occasion for serious thought and deliberation, but for strong, unselfish action; action that will bring together every patriot who believes in Jeffersonian democracy; and there is needed, not only united action by that mighty host, but the co-operation and hearty support of every man, whether he wore the blue or the gray; of every patriot in whatever section of the country he dwells, of whatever party or creed, who holds the welfare of his country and the maintenance of democratic government as a blessed inheritance and sacred obligation. The condition and necessities of our country should awaken the highest and most earnest patriotism, in order that existing evils and threatening perils may be eradicated and averted, and that for the years of the unknown future the honor and glory of the great republic may be preserved.

In addressing these few earnest words to this representative body of business men and men of affairs, I speak to those to whom the people have a right to look for light and leading, for well-considered plans and for the inspiration to action.

God give us men! A time like this demands
 Strong minds, stout hearts, true faith and ready hands;
 Men whom the lust of office does not kill;
 Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
 Men who possess opinions and a will;
 Men who have honor; men who will not lie;
 Men who can stand before a demagog
 And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking;
 Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog
 In public labors and in private thinking.
 For while the rabble with their thumb-worn creeds,
 Their large professions and their little deeds,
 Mingie in selfish strife, lo! Freedom weeps!
 Wrong rules the land and waiting justice sleeps!

Secretary Taft traveled from Washington to Chicago recently to tell why the Filipinos should not be granted self-government. Every reason he advanced was advanced in the case of the Cubans, and yet the Cubans seem to be doing fully as well as our forbears did when they first tackled the job. It is interesting to note, too, that Secretary Taft's reasons for not granting independence to the Filipinos are curiously like those advanced by George III. and Lord North when the matter of colonial independence was under consideration. With

very slight paraphrasing, King George's reasons for not granting independence to the American colonies could be used as the administration's reasons for governing the Filipinos without their consent.—The Commoner.

RIP VAN WINKLE'S RETURN.

For The Public.

Rip Van Winkle woke and looked around
 In deep amazement; on sky, and trees, and ground
 He fixed his puzzled eyes, then on himself—

But yesterday a gay and careless elf,
 Now an old man, with tangled, snowy beard
 And garments rotted, damp and mildew-smear'd.

At length, arising painfully, he went
 With tottering steps, and form infirm and bent,

Adown the mountain path, till he descried
 The village nestling by the riverside,
 Which once he knew and loved, but now so changed

That, though his blurred and feeble vision ranged

Through all its length and breadth with eager care,

No resting place for memory was there;
 The country side, with hills, and groves and dales,

Came back to him as old familiar tales;
 But not a roof or spire within his view
 Recalled the Falling Water that he knew.

Now weary, weak and spent, he casts him down

Within the square of the great bustling town,

Upon a friendly bench, beneath a tree,
 Where bright-faced, romping children, full of glee,

Grew silent and drew near with wond'ring eyes

To gaze upon him, making meek replies
 To his faint questions; then a little child,
 Who looks like his own Meenie, with a mild

And sweet expression on her chubby face,
 Brings him a drink of water, with a grace
 Of royal hospitality; and adds
 Some biscuits offered by the little lads.

Refreshed, poor Rip regards with kindly air

The youthful circle gathered close to hear.
 "You ain't de children vat I used to play
 And haf some fun mit yust de odder day?
 No? You don't know me, ain't it? How is dot?"

Somedings is strange, aber I know it not
 Vat it can be! I vent to schleep las' night,
 And vake to-day; my viskers all goes vite
 And grow so long, seems I mus' been away
 More long a time like dot to get so gray!
 Dis is de village dey call Falling Vater?
 You must know Meenie, she's my leedle daughter.

No? Dot is strange—she's jüst about like you,

Same so years old, and wears a dress of blue

Same jüst like yours—

Ah! dere's a man I know!

Dat's Abr'am Lincoln, yah, I tole you so;
 I recomber vell dot noble man,
 He is der great and true American;
 Der friendt of peace and freedom!—vat is dot?

You tell I am wrong—his name is Platt?
 Dot's queer;—but dis time I am not mistook,

De men vot's passing now, I know dere look;

Dot's Sumner, and behind him also comes
 Lowell, and Emerson, Beecher and Holmes;
 And dere is Webster, Marshall, Seward,
 Grant—

I know dem well, de pride of all de landt;
 Dey make me proudt; dose men, my dears,
 Is high,

And jüst like stars dot's shining in de sky,
 Or like de stars dot's on our country's flag—
 I know dose men!—vot's dot? I got a jag?
 Vot is dot 'jag'?—it means I'm drunk, my dear?

Nein, poor old Rip don't touch to-day some beer.

Dose great men vich I name is dead, you say,

And dose I see jüst now is Cox and Quay,
 And Hill and Root, Babcock, Hobson,
 Grigg,

Funston and Lodge—dose men is not so big;

De names is strange—it mus' be I am ole
 And blind; aber, on dot high pole
 Way up, I see de flag I love quite plain,
 And on it not von single blot or stain.
 My sight is goot, my darlings! Vat is dot?
 Vot's dot you say, my boy? Mein Gott!
 Mein Gott!"

And Rip Van Winkle shuddered as the lad
 Told truthfully the story, grim and sad,
 Of violence, injustice, greed and shame
 That has of late bedimmed Old Glory's fame;

Of ruthless conquest in the Philippines,
 With flame and loot and savage torture scenes;

Of tariff robbery and postal theft,
 And courts of public confidence bereft;
 Of rulers grovelling at the feet of Trusts,
 And honest toil despoiled and fed on crusts,
 Until, once more, in Nature's mercy, Rip,
 Ashamed, abased and sickened—fell asleep.
 J. W. B.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes is said by Rev. J. M. Driver to have bitterly opposed the death penalty on the following grounds: "It is unjust as applied to moral idiots; immoral considered as revenge; useless as a means of intimidation, and dangerous to society by cheapening the value of life."

If the place is on the Chinese coast, remember the number of your laundry ticket, multiply by six, subtract what is left and find the puzzle. If a Russian name, add three portions, sneeze, cross your fingers, and forget it.—N. O. Times-Democrat.

Said an English clergyman: "Patriotism is the backbone of the British empire; and what we have to do is to train that backbone, and bring it to the front."
 —The Unionist.

Once upon a time a dog came upon a man eating what he liked, regardless.
 "His intelligence is almost canine!" exclaimed the dog, glowing.—Puck.

BOOKS

AMERICAN SUBJUGATION OF THE PHILIPPINES.

"The Story of the Lopez Family" (Boston. James H. West Co. (\$1.) is not published with the object of bringing the misfortunes of that outraged family into prominence. There is unfortunately a typical case, and for that reason the story is published. In learning how and why and to what extent they suffered at the hands of a ruthless army of subjugation, American readers may get some insight into the national crime which to so many Americans has seemed a glorious incident in the extension of Christian empire.

"Many years ago," says the prefatory note, "before Spain became despotic and odious, the better-class Filipinos, at the suggestion of the Spanish authorities, adopted Spanish surnames. The possession of a Spanish name by a Filipino does not, therefore, imply racial mixture." This Lopez family is of pure Filipino stock, and shows the possibilities of the race. But we must not forget to mention—as the editor does forget—that the family seems to have enjoyed special privileges, and was among the favored classes of their people. The Filipinos were, of course, no better than the rest of the world, and had favored classes. But this fact does not interfere with the effectiveness of the book as an enlightening story of our doings in their country. It is a bitter commentary on the hollowness of the quotation from President Roosevelt which faces the preface. This quotation is worth repeating, simply as an illustration of the cheapness of words: "It is unworthy of a mighty and generous nation," writes our chief magistrate, "itself the greatest and most successful republic in history, to refuse to stretch out a helping hand to a young and weak sister republic just entering upon its career of independence."

This book shows what is meant by a helping hand. It marks the beginning of a history of the American subjugation of the Philippines from the Philippine point of view. It covers the period from the latter part of 1901 to the fall of 1902, and is illustrated with portraits and characteristic scenes. An introduction by Canning Eytot tells the story very briefly. For the rest the book is made up of family letters, chiefly those of Miss Juliana Lopez to absent relatives and friends. The letters could not be better described than in Mr. Eytot's language:

"Devoid of any pretension to literary merit or descriptive art, these letters present in the easy simplicity of truth a picture of the life and character of an Eastern people which even a master hand might fail to delineate. Breathing a spirit of the purest family and filial devotion, pathetic in turn, merciless in their scorn of false friend or unworthy foe, frank in admitting or correcting a former error or false report, they are full

to overflowing of Filipino human nature—remarkably like human nature the world over. All the more valuable are they because they were not written for purposes of display or to obtain notoriety. They are simply family letters, intended for private perusal only, and were written solely for the purpose of informing those who were absent of the misfortunes that had befallen the persons and property of the family. Yet unintentionally they serve a different and an even more interesting purpose, by giving, as has been said, an otherwise unobtainable picture of family life in the Philippines, and an insight into Filipino life and character, entirely new to the Western world."

Some of these letters would need alterations only as to time, place and names, to seem like some resurrected correspondence of our own great grandmothers disclosing the brutality of "red coats" and "Heesians" when we ourselves were resisting foreign subjugation. So free and ingenuous are they that there is no mistaking their truthfulness; and this does not tend to elevate one's estimation of the "honor of our army" in the Philippines.

In concluding the volume the editor, whose work of introduction and incidental explanation has been well done, puts his finger upon the cause of "the dead hosts, the charred hamlets, and the graves upon a thousand hills" in the Philippines. "Could all this have been avoided?" he asks. "Yes, incontestably, yes. It was avoided in Cuba. How? By the substitution of a word. In the treaty of Paris, a clause relating to Cuba provided that Spain hereby 'relinquishes' sovereignty over the Island of Cuba; another clause, relating to the Philippines, provided that Spain hereby 'cedes' sovereignty over the Philippines to the United States. When that word 'cedes' was embodied in the treaty of Paris, the blood was potentially shed."

Yes, and upon the men who demanded the embodiment of that word, be they great men or small, powerful or weak, famous or obscure, dead or living—upon them rests the guilt of that blood. The stain is there, and it will never out. Its scarlet color will deepen as history evaporates the softening mists in which contemporary interests and ambitions veil it. If there are still tender souls who imagine that our country and her brave soldiers are all that honor and chivalry demand for the perfection of ideals and the progress of humanity, we advise them not to read this book without preparing themselves for a painful disillusion.

PAMPHLETS.

Admirers of James Arthur Edgerton's work in prose will welcome the pamphlet issued by "The Essene," 59 Park Place, New York, in which is published a poem of his, "In the Gardens of God."

Albert Baxter has collected and the International Publishing company, of Grand Rapids, Mich., have printed, the poems of the late Cella Baxter Brigham, under the

title of "Wildwood Melodies." As Mrs. Brigham's verse writing began 60 years ago, many of her lines revive memories of the Abolition agitation and the Civil War, and recall names that were household words in her day, which are now fading in the mists of tradition. Her verses are rhythmic, and some of them appeared originally in the New York Tribune and Harper's Weekly.

Not to have read the "Straight Edge's" (1 Seventh Ave., New York) little pamphlet, "The Church of the Divine Satisfaction," is to have missed one of the most delicious satires of the day. It is not a satire upon religion, as members of the "Church of the Divine Satisfaction" and its branches are likely to infer. On the contrary it is a very genuinely religious bit of writing. But it is a satire on the plutocratic paganism that passes for religion among the pharisees, and is keen, merciless and wholesome.

PERIODICALS.

Among the gratifying indications of the growing tendency toward recognition of municipalities as the true unit of government, is "Civic Affairs," a monthly magazine published by the Civic Club, of Grand Rapids, Mich., of which the April number is the fourth issue.

Mr. Kiefer is right in pointing out, in the Nebraska Independent, of March 24, that Mr. De Hart does not comprehend the single tax. His calling it an "internal tax upon wealth" shows this. But the editor is also right in letting Mr. De Hart have his say in favor of protection. His articles are doubtless a relief to him, and they probably do an infinitesimal amount of harm in the columns of the Independent. In the same number Mrs. Eliza Stowe Twitchell has a good paper on "Farmers and the Single Tax."

In a notice of Post's Ethics of Democracy, the Nation says, "The drift of the whole is socialistic, but there is in it political economy of the most systematic kind, and political writing of a sound sort." One would like to know, for curiosity sake, what is the state of mind of the reviewer who could read this book and find the prevailing drift to be socialistic. It is easy to understand how he might criticize the author's chapter on Trial by Jury, or his theories as to Foreign Trade, or his views of Repudiation, but to say that the drift of the book is socialistic is a dense lucus a non jurendo that gives us pause.

"Our Irish Friends" is the title of a delightfully written article in Macmillan's Magazine, telling of the trip of a Scotchman to Ireland. "The poverty," he says, "of a Highlander is wealth to that of the Irishman." Though he found home-rule a word to kindle the flame of the Irish peasant's eye, he concluded that proprietorship is more to him than parliament. "There's many a lump o' land," a peasant said, "if it was divided up into bits, an' every poor man got wan o' the bits o' it, they wouldn't need to go away to foreign parts." The writer of the article does homage to the obscure, untutored, native Irish priest, who has grown old in suffering with his people.

Many boys who have reveled over the pages of "Robinson Crusoe" do not know that its author's real name was Daniel Defoe, and that he changed it to Defoe—getting the notion, perhaps, from writing himself D. Foe. A short account of him and also a description of his island, as it is today, are given in the April St. Nicholas. Defoe was a merchant for a living, and a writer for love and conviction. Besides several novels, he wrote a number of political pamphlets, which frequently got him into hot water. The article tells nothing of the real man. It speaks of his being pilloried and hunted, but gives no hint

Mr. John Z. White Writes for "Why."

Mr. White will have an interesting letter in April "Why" and each month thereafter, until further notice, describing his lecture tours and the work of the Henry George Lecture Association. You should not miss any of these issues. Send twenty-five cents in stamps or coin to FRANK VIERTH, Editor "Why," Cedar Rapids, Iowa. This pays for yearly subscription.

The Public

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U. S.—What's this hash? I can't tell by the taste of it whether it's Republican or Democratic!

Parker—'Fore de Lawd, boss, I dunno; de cooks fixed it up. I aint sayin' a word about it.

of the fact that his persecutions were due to his standing out for freedom of thought, and for popular rights. J. H. D.

Whatever may be the poetic power of Alfred Austin, poet laureate of England, no one can deny that he writes good prose. The Fortnightly Review published a recent address of his on the "Growing Distaste for the Higher Kinds of Poetry," which has some words of very serious criticism upon modern culture. "Will anyone contradict me," he says, "if I affirm that material prosperity is the ideal, and wealth the very divinity of the age? . . . That is an appalling thing to say; but if it be true, it should be said, and resaid, iterated and reiterated, from the house-tops till it reaches the ears, sinks into the hearts, and arrests the madness of those who have adopted it. Such is the evil, such is the danger, by which we are menaced." J. H. D.

"The advertisement of books," says a writer in the April Atlantic, "has become a business for the expert. Book reviews seem to exist mainly, not to guard the reader from what is not good literature, but to help the writer to sell his book." The pity of this is that the immense reading public, which has come into existence by the spread of general, but generally superficial, education, cannot depend upon the book reviews for intelligent guidance. About a year ago Mr. Dana, then of the Springfield (Mass.) Library, now of the Newark Library, made a sort of census of reviews, and found that hardly any of them were really criticisms. Many of the so-called reviews are nothing more than phrases culled from the prospectuses sent around by the publishers. J. H. D.

There is a long article in a recent number of the Quarterly Review on the New Socialism. It is worth reading as a running commentary on socialism, but it arrives nowhere except in a general hope. "Our hope is this," says the writer, "that the world may learn from socialists—that it might have overlooked otherwise—the extent of the social evils which at present call for a remedy; and that the socialists will gain gradually from the world a calmer practical knowledge which will show them that socialism is not the way to remedy these evils." The writer shows the usual orthodox ignorance of what is meant

by equality of opportunity. He thinks of it as "a license to the exceptional few to outdistance the average man!" J. H. D.

From Paris to Peking by train, 7,622 miles, 14 days, fare, \$280 on the best train, including meals and sleeper—this will be the longest through trip by the great Siberian railway, an interesting account of which is given in the April Century. There is also to be a through service from Paris to Port Arthur, 7,299 miles. Heretofore the longest continuous line has been the Canadian Pacific, from Montreal to the Pacific coast, 2,990 miles. Another entertaining article in this number of the Century is "Landmarks of Poe in Richmond." When one knows Poe's sad life, and sees the numerous new editions of his works and the numerous papers written about him now, 55 years after his death, it seems as if the world and genius have not yet learned very well how to get on together. It is an interesting speculation how far the sins of social conditions are responsible for the sins of such a man as Poe. J. H. D.

"Is Fiction Deteriorating?" is the subject of a serious and thoughtful article by Jane H. Findlater in the National Review. Her thought is that there is a decided decay in the type of hero and heroine. The "good" hero has gone out of fashion, and the "strong" hero has arrived. "This is a fact," says the writer, "that may be read between the lines of nine out of ten novels of the day—the hero is the successful man, and the successful man is the one who has managed to wring from Fortune's grudging hand—by any means—those things which are popularly named her gifts: wealth, fame, popularity." It is even worse with the modern heroine. She has lost the ideals of correctness and has surrendered to "nature" and possession. "The oldest profession in the world," continues the writer, "certainly furnishes the novelist with many an effective subject; but it seems a pity for the idea to get abroad that every woman is at heart a rake, or worse. This, without mincing matters, is just what is being taught us on all sides at present. The return to nature, to reality, is being overdone." As the author of the article sees, we are, in this matter as in some other matters, passing through a period of reaction which again in turn needs to face about. J. H. D.

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JOHN Z. WHITE'S MOVEMENTS.

Mr. John Z. White will complete his New York-New Jersey-Connecticut lecture tour June 15th. On June 23rd he begins his engagement among the western Chautauquas, speaking at Lake Madison, S. D., Big Stone, S. D., Devil's Lake, S. D., and other points. He will be in the west till August 1st. On August 10th he begins an engagement among the eastern Chautauquas, speaking first at Cumberland, Maryland, and later in Ohio. For open dates and particulars, address F. H. MONROE, Pres., Empire Hotel, Broadway and 63rd Streets, New York City, N. Y.



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