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The people of Chicago are to be heartily congratulated on the success of the petition (pp. 404, 410) against the adoption of the pending traction ordinance, which is proposed as a compromise with the owners of the Chicago City Railway company.

When Mayor Harrison recommended that highly objectionable ordinance, and flippantly challenged its adversaries to interpose a referendum petition with 100,000 signatures or be presumed to have approved its provisions, he evidently supposed that this could not be done. The work was indeed gigantic, and there was in fairness no necessity for it.

Only five months previously, the people had voted overwhelmingly against the principle of the ordinance, and the Mayor was pledged to veto any franchise ordinance not approved by referendum. The burden of getting up a petition on this ordinance was therefore upon those who favored, and not upon those who opposed the ordinance. Nevertheless, the Mayor made it so plain that both his pledges and the previous referendum were to be ignored, that it seemed tactically important to accept his challenge.

But for the work of the Hearst papers, the Examiner and the American, success in procuring a petition within the brief time prescribed would have been impossible. Every other English daily in the city was either silent or cynical or obstructive. Thanks to the Examiner and the American,

however, the task has been accomplished. A petition of 110,000 signatures has been rolled up, and the work of soliciting signatures is to go on until the middle of November, when the petition will be filed. The vote upon it will be taken at the April election. All the solicitation of signatures has been made by unpaid volunteers. This alone is significant of the intensity of public sentiment against the compromise ordinance. A corps of unpaid volunteers procuring a daily average of 4,400 signatures in 25 consecutive days cannot be conjured up.

When the Mayor was formally notified that his challenge had been met, he expressed regret that two additional questions (p. 404) had been incorporated in the petition. He thought this might confuse voters. But his remarks on that subject demonstrated the wisdom of the committee in framing three questions instead of one. Their first question, it should be noted, is calculated to afford opportunity for expressing hostility to the proposed ordinance; the other two are calculated to afford opportunity for expressing hostility to the principle of the ordinance, so that the council cannot evade the first question by verbally altering the particular ordinance to which it refers. That this was a real danger is evident from the Mayor's remarks when the petition was presented to him.

Here is a newspaper report of the colloquy between him and one of the committee:

Said the Mayor: "My only objection to the three questions is that I believe they will tend to confuse the public mind. Any material change in the ordinance, or any not in the interest of the people, would so alter it that I would withhold my approval."

"How can we tell what you will consid-

er an amendment in the interest of the people?" was asked.

"I think," said the Mayor, "that what would be in the interest of the people would be lower fares, a shorter time for the franchises to run, or a larger rate of compensation. I would consider an amendment for a longer term, or less compensation, in the interest of the company."

Evidently, then, if the petition had been limited in application to the ordinance as it stands (which is what the Mayor, the Daily News and other friends of the ordinance desired), nothing would have been thought necessary to justify the Mayor's signoring the petition, but a clause for lower fares, for a shorter term, or for higher compensation. If, then, the ordinance had been amended by reducing fares to 21 for a dollar, or the term to 12 years, or by raising the compensation to 6 per cent. on gross receipts, the immense work of getting up this enormous petition would have gone for nothing. The additional questions, which prevent that kind of trifling, were wisely inserted. That they are so constructed as not to admit of an affirmative vote is a palpable quibble.

Now that a referendum on the compromise ordinance is practically assured, the merits of that measure become the primary instead of a secondary consideration. Citizens who have refused to accept the ordinance without a referendum, may with perfect consistency vote for it at the referendum. Whether the ordinance is either good in itself, or the best that can be hoped for under the circumstances, has now become the crucial question. It is therefore incumbent upon the promoters of the ordinance to make its merits manifest — something which they have not yet done. They admit that it is not good in itself. That point may, therefore,

be passed by as already determined against the propriety of voting for the ordinance. But they contend that it is the best that can be hoped for under the circumstances. On this point they are either obtusive or evasive. If a compromise is necessary it must be one that makes two things secure. First, the possibility of a long and vexatious litigation at the end of the compromise term must be removed; and, second, good service meanwhile must be guaranteed. In behalf of this compromise ordinance it is asserted that it complies with both those conditions; but that is only asserted and not explained. Notwithstanding that Judge Tuley and Judge Dunne and several others whose opinions are entitled to respect, have pointed out the inefficiency of the proposed ordinance on both points, none of its advocates have replied with anything more than a naked assertion. Unless it is shown, with some approach to definiteness and lucidity, that the compromise proposed can be depended upon to prevent harassing litigation at the end of the thirteen years, and to secure good service meanwhile, the ordinance should be voted down. For in that case it removes neither of the great objections to the present intolerable situation. Other defects also may be properly regarded as fatal, but these two stand at the threshold.

One of the points in favor of the proposed compromise ordinance is urged with great persistency and striking inconsistency. This is the contention that the city is not financially able to take over the lines under condemnation proceedings. Whether that be true or not, it is evident that the ordinance takes no pains to make it financially able at the end of the thirteen years, and there is no indication to the naked eye that the city would be any more able financially then than now. In this connection the same men who argue that the city is not now financially able to take over the lines, proclaim that if the traction com-

panies do not come to terms the city will take them over. How the city, if financially unable while a settlement is possible, can be financially able if the settlement falls through, is a secret as yet unrevealed.

In very truth, the talk about financial inability is unwarranted. What it means at bottom is nothing more than that the city would be unable to finance municipal lines if the owners of the Chicago City Railway, and the banks that hold its stock as collateral, obstruct the financing. But how serious really would their obstructive tactics be? To aldermen who have various kinds of private fish to fry, these adverse influences might be serious enough; but to the city itself they would not be serious at all. If the council committee were committed to an offer, so that proposals could be made by others than the Chicago City Railway, there would be no difficulty in financing a municipal system. But the committee refuses to do business with anybody but the existing traction companies. Why?

Let the Council committee adopt and the Council approve a resolution substantially as follows, and the question of financing would be speedily put at rest:

Whereas, the City Council of Chicago is in favor of municipal ownership of the local traction service; and

Whereas, it is prevented from realizing its wishes in this respect by legal and financial obstacles; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Local Transportation Committee is hereby authorized and required to invite proposals of plans for establishing municipal ownership, every proposal to be accompanied with an offer of indemnity in such reasonable amount as the Council may prescribe for the performance of such proposal, if the plan proposed be accepted.

Let such a resolution be adopted and promulgated, and neither the legal nor the financial difficulties in the way of municipal ownership could much longer be pleaded against this policy. Proposals that would put the city in full control of all traction service in much

less than thirteen years, with good service meanwhile, would be forthcoming promptly, guaranteed by ample indemnity.

By a close vote the Chicago City Council has refused to allow a mandatory referendum on municipal operation at the coming Fall election. It was well, perhaps, that the vote went that way; for a municipal question of such importance ought not to go before the people at a Presidential election. But this was not the reason given by those who voted against the measure. The reason they gave was that municipal ownership is impracticable. It revealed on the part of the small majority very little solicitude for municipal ownership and very much for the same considerations that are urged by the traction companies. The plain fact about all this matter is that the issue of municipal ownership versus corporation ownership is up, and the time has come when those who are not heartily with the former are constrained to be against it. This is the battle that must be fought out. And it must be fought out before the people of the city. The time for secret negotiations and evasive explanations is past. The time for plain dealing has come.

One of the prominent men who advocate compromise, Mr. Walter L. Fisher, recognizes this situation. In an able and frank discussion of the subject in the Record-Herald of the 5th he enumerates six propositions on which he thinks a substantial agreement among intelligent and disinterested citizens ought to be made. We summarize these propositions:

1. Immediate condemnation is impossible and even if possible would be unwise.
2. Amicable settlement is desirable if (a) it assures good service, (b) terminates the 99 year claims, and (c) reserves the earliest practicable right of municipal purchase.
3. If neither of the companies will make such a settlement, the only alternative is to start an independent street railway system at once, beginning with the expiring lines of the Chicago Pas-

senger railway and extending this system as rapidly as the existing term grants expire and are released from the restraining order of the Federal court."

4. Relates to plans for unification of service in case one company settles and the other does not.

"5. If the City railway is restrained by timidity or contract from entering into Union Traction territory or is to be controlled by Union Traction interests, an independent system should at once be started with the expiring lines of the Chicago Passenger railway, this system to be owned and operated from the beginning by the municipality or by a company obliged to turn it over to the city upon the return of its investment with reasonable interest thereon."

6. Immediate organization of a city department of local transportation.

The last of Mr. Fisher's suggestions is excellent. But some explanation of the others is desirable. As to the second, how can good service be assured—not contracted for, but assured? And how can the 99-year claims be terminated without creating other equally effective grounds for dilatory litigation? As to the third and fifth, this question arises: If an independent municipal system can be organized and financed in case the proposed settlement is refused by the companies, why can it not be organized and financed in case the proposed settlement is refused by the city?

Senator Spooner's reply to Lincoln Steffens's article in McClure's (p. 403) on political corruption, betrays either a great desire to evade and great skill thereat, or else extraordinary innocence. Because Mr. Spooner is unconscious of corruption directly in his own behalf he assumes that he was involved in none. Unless the bribed can be separated from the unbribed legislators who voted for him, he assumes that there could have been no bribery in the matter. It does not occur to him, apparently, that the worst bribery of legislatures is not direct, but by bribery of "bosses." And he seems entirely oblivious to what every intelligent reader of Mr. Steffens's articles knows, the fact that the gravamen of Mr. Steffens's charges is not direct and unskillful bribery of public officials by "business"

men, but control of the System by "business" men through influencing its managers. All that Mr. Steffens says of Senator Spooner may be at once true and consistent with Spooner's denials. Steffens says that certain rich "business" men spent thousands of dollars to elect Spooner to the Senate. Spooner denies all knowledge of these expenditures and asks the public to infer that therefore no money was spent for him. It does not follow. If the rich "business" men had sized up Spooner as the kind of man they needed in the Senate—able, agile, popular, and so constructed morally as readily to see and spontaneously to magnify the mote of justice in their plans and to ignore or minimize their enormous injustices—those "business" men would readily have placed their "campaign contributions" where Spooner could get the benefit of them. All the better if he knew nothing of the "deal." Dooley's alderman is not the only character in history who has been bought without knowing it.

The thing to which Mr. Steffens's exposure of "the enemies of the Republic" constantly refers, and in the luxurious meshes of which Senator Spooner has evidently been caught,—the "System," as Mr. Steffens names it,—is tersely described by Carl Schurz in his letter this week on the Presidential campaign, wherein he says that "the Republican party is more and more becoming a party owned by rich men, who want to become, through it, still richer." This is the System at work. When those rich men to whom Mr. Schurz refers contribute campaign funds lavishly, they expect, as Mr. Schurz implies, to get their lavish gifts back again with lavish profits to boot. How can they expect to do this? Through just such men as Senator Spooner, whom they select for office as best adapted by nature and training for their purposes, and whose election they therefore buy, not of individual legislators of the party in power, but of the System itself,

which controls the legislative caucus.

When Mr. Schurz names the Republican party in this connection his thought is upon national politics. In that field it is true of the Republican party distinctly. But in State politics the System owns the more popular party, whichever it may be. In Wisconsin it is Senator Spooner's party, but in Missouri it is the Democratic party. This non-partisan tendency of the spirit of the System, is recognized by Mr. Schurz; for, while he is strong in opposition to Roosevelt, he holds out little encouragement to those who agree with him in that respect to follow his lead in supporting Parker. All he can say is illustrated by these words: "Do I expect the Democratic party, if successful, promptly to repress the evils of the present protective policy? I see at present no other instrumentality by which that work can be put into practical motion." If there were a single pledge by which the Democratic party might be held, if the leading candidate had not neutralized his platform by his cautious reservations, there might be hope in this direction, of which Mr. Schurz himself speaks with so little confidence. But as matters stand, one could only expect that if the Democratic party came into power nationally the System would at once make love to it, as it has in Missouri, and that in time it also would become "a party owned by rich men, who" would "want to become, through it, still richer."

Grover Cleveland is lending a hand in the Parker campaign, but it is an awkward hand. He says he has "never been so interested in the welfare and success of the Democratic party" as now; that he is "thoroughly satisfied with the ticket," and that he believes "Judge Parker is an ideal candidate." Then he tells why. It is because the Democratic party "has returned to sanity and future progress along the right lines;" its welfare is close to his heart and "it is once more upon

the right road." This studied insult to Bryan, who is trying to avert the impending disaster to Parker in the Western States, and to every adherent of so-called "Bryanism," may make good reading in the purlieus of Wall street; but for every Wall street voter it brings over to Parker, or holds to him, it will keep away or drive away a dozen Bryan voters, not only in the West but in New York as well. Some of these are accepting Bryan's advice to support the candidate; but they are doing it very reluctantly, and only because they feel that the situation offers a Hobson's choice. If the Republicans were to scatter Cleveland's insulting interview through Illinois and Indiana, Bryan's campaign in those States couldn't make a vote for Parker.

Promptly upon the opening of the Presidential campaign, with the Philippine question as one of its issues, the paternalists cry out in great alarm, "Hush!" Here is an extract from a letter to President Roosevelt written from Manila, by Luke F. Wright, the governor of our crown colony in the Philippines, and published by the President:

The agitation in the United States for Filipino independence and the spoken and written utterances of prominent men there who are urging it, are all brought here and published in the native newspapers, and are being made the text for editorials insisting that the Filipino people are now ready to become an independent nation. The effect of all this is distinctly injurious. Its tendency is to restore the influence of the old insurrection leaders and to make them active in preaching the old propaganda. This in turn has the effect of demoralizing and weakening the more conservative and thoughtful Filipinos.

Which means, being reasonably interpreted, that the patriotism of the Filipinos is still alive, and that the talk we have heard from official sources about their great love for the American crown colony system is all sham. That interpretation is confirmed by the news from Manila, that at the Federal party banquet to the returning Filipino commissioners,

the independence sentiment was freely expressed and applauded.

Out of 812 replies to inquiries regarding their views on "tariff reform" made by the New York Reform Club of Democratic and independent editors (p. 355) the following results have been tabulated:

	Yes.	No.	Doubtful.
Tariff revision.....	726	41	45
Thorough revision.....	522	164	..
Free raw materials.....	529	38	59
Free raw materials conditionally.....	56
Free raw materials partially.....	66
Reduce tariff on trust products sold cheaper abroad than at home.....	713	28	33
Abolish tariff on trust products sold cheaper abroad than at home.....	98
Tariff reform issue in present campaign.....	591	77	79

Most of the negative answers came from editors whose papers while nominally independent are really Republican.

The recent arrest and punishment for a local offense in Massachusetts, of an attache of the British embassy, and his going scot free upon seeking protection in international usage, must have come as a surprise to many well-disposed persons, especially when they learned from the incident that members of an ambassador's household are absolutely beyond the jurisdiction of the nation to which he is accredited, no matter how atrocious the crime they may commit. This exemption has no rational support. It rests upon the fiction that an ambassador and all his belongings are not legally on the part of the earth which they physically occupy, but are all the time in his own country and under that country's flag. This fiction could advantageously be abolished. No international relations whatever justify its being carried to the absurd extent of shielding criminals. Ambassadors, and everybody in their suites should be subject to the laws of the country in which they live.

The pushing asunder of society, with a leisure class above the sundering wedge of legalized monopoly privilege and a working

class below it, has been pictured forth vividly this week by two incidents, each typical of the extreme of its own class. One of these incidents occurred at Newport on the 30th. It was the celebration of the third birthday of a pet dog of high degree. Seven other pet dogs of equal breeding were invited to join it at a course dinner. All occupied high chairs and were served in great state by their aristocratic mistresses assisted by five butlers—full grown and potentially useful men. After the dinner the canine aristocrats withdrew to the drawing-room where cats had been provided to afford them the exhilaration of the chase; and when they were exhausted they were taken to their several homes in carriages. It was all harmless enough, to be sure—leaving the cats out of consideration; and if any people like to lavish money and time and human brain power upon that sort of thing, there would be no reasonable objection provided they earned the necessary money and leisure in the sweat of their own faces, and did not extort it from its real owners by monopolistic laws. But think of the contrasts! One of these—an incident as far to the extreme of the working class life as is this dog banquet at the extreme of the leisure class life—is reported from New York under date of the 23d:

In front of the Dodge monument this morning a neatly dressed young man fell to the pavement groaning. The night prowlers who surrounded him quickly diagnosed his trouble. Several men hurried away to get food. One soon returned with a cup of coffee. The sick man was lifted up, and he gulped down the coffee, but his stomach would not retain it. An ambulance doctor said that he was dying of starvation.

Neither of these incidents is typical of its class. Both represent extremes. But the gradations between those extremes are all more or less in keeping with the extreme toward which they tend. From the wedge of monopoly privilege which makes a class of struggling workers below, and one of luxurious idlers above, there run in opposite directions two tenden-

cies, one of which culminates in something like banqueting dogs and the other in something like starving men.

An astute professor of mystification economics — F. Spencer Baldwin, to wit—puzzles the readers of the Boston Globe of September 25 with the assurance that in modern society there is not work enough for all. He thinks that "in general, the supply of labor tends to outrun the demand for labor"! If he had said "in special instances" instead of "in general," he might be supposed to be of "sound and disposing mind and memory;" for the supply of hat-makers, for instance, might at a particular time, in a particular place and under special circumstances, outrun the demand for hats. But to say that the supply of all labor tends to outrun all demand for labor, that beats the riddle-makers. Isn't every laborer also a demander? and does he offer labor in excess of his own demand for labor? Surely nobody offers work for work's sake; he offers work for what work will bring to him in products of work. How, then, can it be true, that "in general the supply of labor tends to outrun the demand for labor"? Didn't Prof. Baldwin say this in order to make his riddle harder to guess? Or is he really so absorbed in the scholastic notion that laborers are naturally one class of men and demanders another, as to be insensible to the fact that under the unobstructed natural laws of human life, individual or social, labor and demand for labor are reciprocal activities.

THE MARRIAGE PROBLEM—SPIRITUAL CONSIDERATIONS.

In a recent editorial on the essentials of marriage (p. 405), wherein we distinguished marriage itself from marital contracts and ceremonials, we ventured the suggestion that marriage love, which must in all cases be abiding in its nature, may nevertheless cease in some cases to be abiding in fact. This suggestion was made with reference to temporal

marriage only. No conflict of opinion regarding a future life was intentionally invited, and therefore no reference was made to the possibility of what may be called eternal, in contradistinction to temporal, marriages.

That phase of the subject, however, ought not to be ignored. While those of us who reject the idea of the eternity of human life will of course reject the idea of the eternity of marriage, those of us who believe in the eternity of the one can hardly doubt the eternity of the other. The idea of eternal life once adopted, its conjugal corollary cannot be lightly put aside. In some form, the characteristic human relationship which unites the masculine and the feminine principles, and which in this life we call marriage, must be characteristic also of the life beyond.

Upon the assumption, then, that the goal of human life is not the grave, but that life persists eternally and is characterized throughout by the marriage relation, we should expect, according to the logic of the editorial referred to above, to find this difference (of degree rather than kind), between eternal and temporal marriages, namely, that whereas temporal marriages, while in their nature abiding for the temporal life, may not be abiding in fact, eternal marriages must be abiding eternally both in their nature and in fact.

In the temporal environment, where human character is in the making, the conditions that produce marriage unity — complementary masculine and feminine qualities of individual character — are subject to fundamental alterations. Consequently, temporal marriages may or may not be eternal. Whether the character qualities actually do alter in particular cases so as to destroy marriage unity may seldom be known; whether particular marriage relations have ever possessed eternal qualities, may also be uncertain. For our world is one of twilight and much illusion, where the trend of character-building may alter without always seeming to, and where, without altering, it may often seem to be different from what it really is. In these circumstances no one can

assert of particular marriages that they are or are not eternal. The most that can be asserted of them, with reference to the possible eternity of marriage, is that they are dramatizations of the eternal marriage idea.

As was argued in the preceding editorial, they must be cemented by love abiding in its nature, for that is of the essence of the marriage idea. Yet the natural abidingness of this love is limited, so far as man is capable of judging, by the limitations of temporal life; and, owing to the character-changes in our character-building world, though the love be in its nature abiding for life, it may nevertheless terminate sooner in fact.

But upon the hypothesis of eternal life, greater completeness of marriage may be assumed. The eternal marriages that must logically belong to a state of full spiritual consciousness, would naturally be genuine in inception and endless in duration. In such a state there would be none of the illusions of this preparatory existence. Neither would the parties to an eternal marriage experience any fundamental alterations of character. Such character as they had formed in their character-building period, the period of their earthly embodiment, would persist, not without development yet without essential alteration.

This is surely a logical inference from the idea of individual immortality. For it is the individual character, and not the natural body nor a nebulous essence, that can be supposed to have immortal identity; and the character being once formed, and being released from its physical mold by the dissolution of the body, may reasonably be expected to develop thereafter along the general lines of its formation.

The unifying conditions of marriage-love being thus eternally abiding, the love they generate must be eternally abiding also. Eternal in its nature, it must continue to be eternal also in fact. The resulting marriage can therefore never come to an end.

To those of us who believe in the eternal life, how is it possible to escape that conclusion, in substance, regarding eternal marriage?

It is of the essence of the idea

of immortality that the human body is merely an appropriate covering for the human soul in the material environment in which its primary work is done. What submarine armor is to the diver while he works beneath the surface of the sea, such in principle is the body to the soul during the period of its character-building on earth.

Those who hold that belief maintain that human motive and human thought, and all else that goes to constitute the soul, or real man, survive his casting aside of the material body. To such as these, whatever their religious affiliations, the idea, or at least a feeling, must sometimes come—though they may ignore or even condemn the logic of it—that there is truth in the theory that the unifying love which constitutes marriage may possibly abide eternally, and that therefore perfect marriage may be an eternal relationship which is more or less faithfully expressed or dramatized by temporal marriage.

The impression we are trying to convey is that the idea is more than a speculation. Upon the hypothesis of eternal life, flowing from an omniscient and beneficent Creator, and in view of indisputable facts as to sex distribution, it is by no means irrational to infer that there is somewhere a wife for every man and a husband for every woman; that is that there exists in every feminine soul the potentiality of eternally-abiding love for some masculine soul, and in him the potentiality of reciprocally abiding love for her. Upon the same hypothesis, and in harmony with the same inference, those eternal mates must somewhere, sometime, somehow, be attracted to each other and exist forever after as one being—as one being in fundamental motive and thought, though distinctly individual in modes of expression.

If death is indeed a dreamless sleep, then there is truly no rationality in this thought about marriage. But neither, in that case, is there any rationality in the fact of human life. A being whose impulses are progressive, whose powers are creative, whose intellect is expansive, and who has

somehow acquired a moral sense, yet who ends it all in dreamless sleep, in a few years if he be considered as an individual, or a few centuries if he be considered as a race, is inexplicable.

His genesis cannot be rationally accounted for without assuming him to be an expression of some indestructible center of intelligent and beneficent force. His annihilation cannot be rationally accounted for without denying to that force both beneficence and intelligence. If human immortality is not, then there is no reason for human mortality.

But if the mortal does take on immortality, immortality itself would be unreasonable without what we call marriage. For the masculine and the feminine principles are no more truly characteristic of the body, than of those human qualities which are the immortal ones if any are. Feminine thought differs from masculine thought, feminine affections from masculine affections, feminine character as a whole from masculine character as a whole. But these differences, like sex differences of the body, are not antithetical; they are complementary. Masculine and feminine thought and affections must coalesce to constitute human thought and affections; masculine and feminine character must combine to constitute human character.

If, then, these qualities survive the mortal life, and individuality persists in the complete spiritual state, how is it possible to avoid the conclusion that marriage is as characteristic of that state as of this, and that all human kind will come to be perfectly mated? Celibacy is abnormal even in this imperfect life. Even here, where the spirit is contracted in its bodily mold, marriage is the great epoch and its joys the crowning joys of existence. How perfect, then, must the joys of marriage be beyond the mortal veil! How perfect, that is, if human life is indeed a rational fact, and we are not mere vapory forms of matter nor the puppets of a malicious intelligence, but spring from a beneficent as well as intelligent force whose laws pervade the spiritual as well as the physical universe.

In their temporal environment,

men and women are moved by affectional impulses, often erratic but always instinctive, which repel or attract, and so bring about selective unions which are either eternal marriages or expressive of the marriage impulse. Although there be no possibility of determining as to any one of these unions that it is or is not eternal marriage, that need raise no difficulty with reference to the problem of marriages for time as distinguished from those for eternity. Though the love which abides eternally be necessary to constitute the one, the love which abides for life (or which, at any rate, is of that nature) may reasonably be considered as constituting the other. And inasmuch as it is temporal marriages we have to deal with in this world, we need for ordinary practical purposes to be solicitous only about the marriage unions that are constituted by the love which is in its nature abiding for life.

Abiding love for life may, indeed, be regarded as expressive of the principle of abiding love for eternity; and temporal marriages, with all expressions, contracts and ceremonials of marriage, as consequently reaching back to the idea of eternal marriage. It is, perhaps, a vague recognition of this sequence that really gives to temporal marriage unions their profoundly sacred quality. Though these unions may be imperfect in the present life, though they be not actual marriages in the profoundest or most abiding sense, they may, none the less, be the natural symbols of eternal marriage and its temporal substitute.

If perfect marriage be impossible of realization during the character-making period of life, in a world where the greatest and most abiding realities are manifest to the physical senses only through moving pictures or dramatic representations, then the manifestations of abiding love which we observe in temporal marriage may very well be phenomena representing that eternal love which is inseparable from the most perfect marriage. The marriage union of one man and one woman, produced and cemented by love abiding in its nature for life, may be a genuine temporal marriage; it may be as truly such as the union of two fundamental

ly complementary characters, masculine and feminine, produced and cemented by love abiding in its nature for eternity, is a genuine eternal marriage.

Whoever denies the idea of the eternality of human life cannot be expected to adopt any of its corollaries. For the sanctity of marriage he would doubtless demand considerations which he regards as more substantial than these, to him, mystical and therefore nebulous speculations. That demand we shall hereafter try to meet. These suggestions are especially for readers who believe in the reality of the life beyond. If there is such a life, if it is individual, if it is an evolution from the Intelligence and Beneficence which sustain this life, then individual marriages of eternally complementary characters must be its crowning glory. In that case, this eternal ideal of marriage must be reflected in temporal marriages. To believe in the ideal of marriage eternal, is the better to understand its expressions in marriage temporal.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 4.—The prevailing impression among the Democratic politicians of New York is that the nomination of Judge D. Cady Herrick for Governor on the Democratic ticket, has entirely obliterated the factional feeling that has threatened the success of the national ticket at the polls.

The selection of Prof. Duncan Campbell Lee as chairman of the State convention and the nomination of Francis Burton Harrison for lieutenant governor are evidence that the leaders of the Democratic party recognize the importance of infusing young blood into the Democracy, as each of these gentlemen has just passed the age of 30. Prof. Lee was a formidable candidate for the lieutenant governorship, but was shunted into the permanent chairmanship to make way for Harrison. The nomination of the latter was made to appease Tammany, although Harrison can hardly be classed as an unqualified Tammany man. No doubt the strong factor in determining the eligibility of his selection was the fact that he has wealth back of him. He is a son-in-law of Charles Crocker, one of California's multi-millionaires, and there is no doubt that he will cheerfully respond to a heavy campaign assessment.

The outlook for the Democratic state

ticket is much brighter than it is for the national ticket. It is generally conceded that Gov. Odell has committed a serious political blunder in making himself the target for the Democratic shafts rather than the nominee of the head of the State ticket. The Republicans have a decided advantage in having a superb organization throughout the State, while their antagonists have practically no organization outside of Greater New York. The election of Herrick and Harrison will stimulate organization and will no doubt result in the building up of a machine throughout the State that will force David B. Hill to keep faith with himself in his campaign pledges.

The uncertain quantity that will decide the result in this State is the up-State floating vote, which is conceded on both sides to be more than 35 per cent. of the vote outside of Greater New York and Buffalo. In 1896 and 1900 the Republicans controlled this corrupt vote practically on their own terms, but it is generally conceded that there will be a heavy competition for it this year. With such a skillful politician and manipulator as W. F. Sheehan there is little doubt that a corruption fund can be raised and distributed where it will effect results without passing through the hands of the treasurer of the national committee. Sheehan and Collen are the attorneys for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company, which controls all the elevated and surface lines except one small system in Brooklyn.

A significant feature of this campaign is the close alliance of the great traction magnates of the country with the Parker campaign committee. While Sheehan, the trusted and confidential representative of Judge Parker, dominates the Brooklyn system, Thomas F. Ryan, a member of the national executive committee, is one of the largest traction magnates of the country. He is, and has been, associated with Whitney, Widener, Elkins and Dolan, who control the entire systems of several of the larger cities as well as those of New York and Philadelphia. Then there is August Belmont, who controls the elevated systems and the new subway of Manhattan. This trio of railway magnates are practically in control of the Parker campaign.

If Bird S. Coler had a machine organization behind him it is possible that Herrick would suffer at the polls in retaliation for the party treachery which defeated Coler two years ago. It is openly charged that a combination between Judge Herrick, whose residence is in the Albany district; ex-Senator Murphy, of Troy, and Smith M. Weed, of Clinton county, a millionaire protectionist and a heavy owner of iron mining land, defeated Coler. The fact that the defection in the Democratic vote in these three districts was greater than Odell's plurality in the State gives strong circum-

stantial evidence that the allegation has foundation.

The renomination of Robert Baker, which was made last night without a contest, as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Sixth district of New York, marks a distinct advance of single tax influences in the Democratic party. While Mr. Baker was not elected as a single taxer, yet in his canvass two years ago, on the floor of Congress, in public addresses, as well as in newspaper and magazine articles, he has made it clearly apparent that his ultimate goal is the single tax. In fact, so much has this been kept to the front, that some of his friends, equally devoted to that cause, have at times protested against so much prominence being given to that subject because of its not yet being a political issue; but he has maintained at all times that he is in politics solely to promote single tax doctrines.

When he made his race two years ago he was practically alone in the conviction that he could be elected. Although the district is normally Republican the result vindicated his judgment. He is confident now of again carrying the district if the right kind of campaign can be carried on.

In addition to the cart-tail meetings which were found to be so effective in 1902, it is now necessary to place his record in Congress in the hands of every voter in the district. For over a year the work of distributing literature through this district has been intelligently prosecuted. He has positive evidence that this work has produced good results and he deems it essential to continue the work along this line.

The new literature that should be sent out will not be frankable and will entail a heavy outlay for postage. It is generally believed here that Baker's friends throughout the country, recognizing the importance of his reelection, will come to his aid in contributions for campaign expenses. A strong factor that will contribute to his success is the host of friends he has throughout Greater New York outside of his district, who will bring a strong personal pressure to bear on their friends and acquaintances who reside in his district.

The following notices from two of the most conservative dailies of New York, commenting on Baker's renomination, are an indication that he has gained for himself a reputation as a Representative that such papers are compelled to recognize. He is at least no mediocre Congressman:

From the New York Evening Post October 4—

The renomination of Robert Baker in Brooklyn was a triumph of the radical Democracy over McCarrenism. Mr. Baker's explosive methods have not always been taken seriously on the floor of Congress, but they secured his election in a normally Republican district. If he will concede more to the traditions of "the greatest deliberative body," he has the chance to become a very useful member.

From the New York Times, Tuesday, October 4—

The renomination of "No-Pass" Baker, as he has come to be known since his somewhat sensational refusal of a pass from a railroad upon his entering Congress, caused much satisfaction among the radicals of the local Democracy, of which Mr. Baker is a leader. Mr. Baker's friends assert that he has made himself more felt in Washington than any Representative sent out from Brooklyn in recent years, and that he has earned a renomination. His district is Republican usually, but Mr. Baker is believed to have a good chance of reelection because of factional differences among the Republicans.

Mr. Baker's single tax friends realize that if he is reelected he will exert a greater influence in the halls of Congress than in his first term, especially so if the House should be Democratic.

D. S. LUTHER.

NEWS

Week ending Thursday, Oct. 6.

A marked change has taken place in the Chicago traction situation (p. 410), in consequence, apparently, of the complete success of the emergent petition for a referendum vote next Spring under the public policy law. On the 3d a committee waited upon the Mayor with proof that the petition had been signed by 110,259 voters and notice that it awaited his inspection. He replied:

I can only say, as I have said before, that if this petition stands scrutiny and is sufficient numerically, all my efforts will be used to delay action on the tentative ordinance until the people have been heard upon it at the polls. I do not think it was fair, however, to introduce any other questions on the petition except the one to approve or disapprove the tentative ordinance. The others tend to confuse the mind of the public. To get the petition presented and acted upon it will be necessary for it to contain the names of 25 per cent. of the registered voters of Chicago at the coming registration. There is nothing now for the election commissioners to act upon, for they cannot tell the number that the petition must show. So far as I am concerned, I repeat again, that, if the petition is made, all my efforts will be to have action deferred by the Council until the people approve or disapprove the ordinance at the polls.

At the Council session in the evening of the same day, the 3d, Alderman Dever called up his ordinance for the submission at the Fall election, under the mandatory referendum clause of the Mueller law, of a proposition that the city proceed to operate street

railways. The ordinance was voted down by 36 to 31, a majority of only 5.

Meanwhile the emergent petition for the public policy referendum of next Spring is still receiving signatures, the intention being to continue circulating it until November 15, the date fixed by the Mayor as the limit within which the legal number of signatures must be secured to induce him to oppose the immediate adoption of the pending ordinance. There are several reasons for this. For one thing the committee wishes to make the petition as large as possible. For another, some signatures may be duplicated, and some of the signers may not register. Moreover, the exact number legally required (25 per cent. of the registry) cannot be known until the coming registration of voters is completed. It is intended, therefore, to make the signatures so numerous that the legal number will appear upon the petition in any event. The number last reported was 115,000.

Since the presentation of this petition to the Mayor and the close vote in the Council on the Dever ordinance, a different disposition regarding the compromise ordinance is observable. The ordinance is now conceded to be dead; and while it is still contended that a compromise is necessary, if one is possible, there are indications of official willingness to proceed at once to establish a municipal ownership traction system with certain indisputably expired and expiring grants as the nucleus.

The political events of the week are not notable in the sensational sense, but some of them are of national interest. One of these is the nomination on the 29th of Gov. Garvin for a third term as governor of Rhode Island, a nomination for which he was not a candidate. Another is the unanimous renomination on the 3d of Congressman Robert Baker as representative in Congress from the 6th district of New York. Congressman William Sulzer of the 10th district of New York, and Congressman William Randolph Hearst of the 11th were renominated on the 3d, and on the same day ex-Senator Charles A. Towne

was nominated for the 14th. In northern New Jersey the Democrats nominated on the 3d, for representative in Congress from the 5th New Jersey district, James E. Martine, a democratic Democrat of State reputation.

Sulzer, Hearst and Towne are certain of election, their districts being Democratic and they having been nominated by the Democratic organization. Garvin runs in a Republican State against great odds. But his record in the governor's chair (pp. 376, 395) has given him great personal popularity, and as he stands for opposition to an objectionable local oligarchy of wealth he may score another victory. Mr. Martine runs against the present incumbent, Congressman Fowler, in a gerrymandered district of three New Jersey counties, two of which are strongly Republican and pluto-Democratic. Baker's district, Brooklyn, was gerrymandered for a safe Republican district, but Baker carried it two years ago (vol. v, p. 483) by a small majority, by means of campaign methods which he declares his intention of repeating this year. He says:

I shall conduct a cart tail campaign, as I did two years ago. I believe that this kind of a campaign had a great deal to do with my election. I suppose I talked to 10,000 persons, of whom 5,000 at least were different individuals. The audiences that are attracted to halls are 90 per cent. of your own party faith. The cart tail campaign attracts all sorts and conditions of men; and if you stand for a principle and fearlessly proclaim it, you get people to thinking. Some may call you an "anarchist," but others will say, "Well, I guess Baker's right." You've got to hit strongly from the shoulder, without any equivocations or qualifications, if you want to win.

Baker's record in Congress (vol. vi, pp. 690, 802, 818; vol. vii, pp. 34, 93, 131, 267) will strengthen him with radical democrats of all parties, but it may also draw the fire of the plutocratic voters and the "machine."

Bryan (pp. 322, 341) began a week's speaking campaign in Nebraska on the 3d in behalf of the Democratic national ticket and the State fusion ticket. It is reported that he has been requested by the national committee to campaign in Indiana and Illinois.

Quite unexpectedly the Supreme Court of Wisconsin decided the La Follette case (p. 409) on the 5th. By 3 to 1 the judges have found in favor of La Follette. His ticket, therefore, instead of Senator Spooner's, will go into the Republican column on the official ballot. The court does not pass upon the merits of the controversy nor consider the action against the La Follette faction by the Republican national convention. It merely decides that under the State law the State committee of a party is the sole tribunal for determining regularity, and that in this case the La Follette convention was held under the auspices of the regular Republican party committee. The dissenting judge favored going behind the committee and adjudicating the merits of the controversy.

At a banquet on the 5th in New York in honor of Thomas E. Watson, the Presidential candidate of the People's party, 600 persons were in attendance and Mr. Watson made the principal speech. The secretary of the State committee, H. C. S. Stimpson, announced that the petition for a place for the party on the official ballot had been completed with 10,500 signatures and filed at Albany on the 5th.

Without serious opposition the Democratic State ticket of Georgia was elected on the 5th. The present governor, Joseph M. Terrell, headed this ticket and was reelected.

At the first deliberative session of the International Peace Congress at Boston on the 4th (p. 392) the opening address was made by the chairman of the organization committee, Edwin D. Mead. Robert Treat Paine, Sr., of Boston, was elected president, and Benjamin T. Trueblood, also of Boston, secretary. The following important resolutions were adopted on the 5th:

Resolved, That the congress address to the emperors of Russia and Japan an earnest appeal, entreating them, either by direct negotiations or by having recourse to the friendly offices of some neutral power or powers, to put an end to the awful slaughter of their subjects now going on, and urging the plea that since terms of peace must sooner or

later be discussed and settled it is far better that this shall be done promptly so as to avert the further sacrifice of precious lives and valuable property.

That the congress forward an address to each of the signatory powers of The Hague convention other than Russia and Japan, reminding them of the article 27 of the convention and urging them in accordance therewith to press upon the governments of Russia and Japan the importance of putting an end without further delay to a war which afflicts humanity, hinders legitimate commerce and impedes the progress of the world in the pathway of civilization and peace.

From the Russian-Japanese war (p. 410) there have been no trustworthy reports during the week.

NEWS NOTES.

—The biennial convention of the National Republican League assembled on the 5th at Indianapolis.

—The Folk faction of the Democratic party carried the St. Louis primaries on the 3d against the Butler faction.

—After an illness of less than one week Henry C. Payne, Postmaster General of the United States, died at Washington on the 4th. He was 61 years old.

—Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, one of the leading members of the Gladstone ministries, died on the 1st, near Oxford, at the age of 77. He entered Parliament in 1868.

—George Frisbie Hoar, senior senator of the United States from Massachusetts, died at Worcester, Mass., on the 30th, at the age of 78. He had been in the Senate since 1877.

—President Roosevelt decided on the 4th, on the advice of Secretary Hay, to take no action toward calling a second meeting of The Hague peace conference (p. 410) until after the close of the war between Russia and Japan.

—Officers and employes of the Nonpareil Cork Manufacturing company of Camden, N. J., were indicted on the 1st, charged with inserting iron bars in cork intended for use as material in the manufacture of life preservers.

—Resolutions urging the governments of the world to appoint commissioners of public health with seats in their cabinets, empowered to act in suppressing tuberculosis, were adopted by the tuberculosis congress at St. Louis on the 4th.

—The New Hampshire Supreme Court decided on the 4th that the practice of Christian Science is legal and that patients who have resorted to such treatment cannot recover damages in case the practitioner uses the accepted Christian Science methods of treatment.

—On the 5th the governor general of Finland prohibited the entry into that country of 56 Swedish newspapers—

nearly every journal of consequence in Sweden. The only Stockholm papers exempted are the Stockholms Bladet, a pro-Russian organ, and two comic weeklies, also pro-Russian.

—Frederick Auguste Bartholdi, the famous sculptor who designed New York's colossal statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," died on the 4th at his home in Paris, of tuberculosis. His last work was his own tombstone, an allegorical figure holding out a laurel wreath. It was completed the day before he took to his bed in the final stage of his illness.

—A Portuguese force of 499 officers and men operating in Portuguese East Africa near the German operations against the Hereros, has been ambuscaded by natives of the Cuanhama tribe and 254 men were killed and 50 wounded. The announcement of the disaster was made in the Portuguese parliament at Lisbon on the 5th, by the minister of marine, who says the surprise was effected as the Portuguese troops were crossing the Cunene river.

—At a banquet given at Manila on the 4th by the Federal party to the Philippine commissioners who had returned recently from the United States, many speeches voicing widespread sentiment for speedy independence of the island people were made and vigorously applauded. Gov. Wright's speech on the subject was an amplification of the following sentiment which is quoted from it: "It is the duty of the United States to take care of this country until its people develop a capacity to take care of themselves."

PRESS OPINIONS.

CHICAGO TRACTION.

Chicago Chronicle (Rep.), Oct. 5.—Referendums are never used for legitimate purposes, but always to further by indirection the crank notions of visionaries, notoriety seekers and demagogues.

Chicago Tribune (Rep. and pro-ord.), Oct. 5.—The presentation of the emergency petition to the mayor has bound him according to his promise to withhold his consent from any traction ordinance till after the next spring election. . . . It ought to be the main business of the city council between now and next April to construct a concrete proposition, which, if adopted by the people, will bring the present controversy to an end.

Chicago Record-Herald (Ind. Rep. and pro-ord.), Oct. 5.—But the traction companies may themselves compel the people to adopt the course that was contemplated in the Dever ordinance. They may force a vote for municipal operation and force the working out of a definite, practical scheme for the inauguration of the enterprise. They are as much in need of the virtue of moderation as the most insistent of the municipal ownership advocates, and if this virtue fails them not even the financiering and organizing talent of a Morgan can save them from paying a heavy penalty.

Chicago Daily News (Ind. and pro-ord.), Oct. 5.—As soon as it shall be definitely known whether or not the Union Traction company is going to swallow the Chicago City Railway company the council should proceed to perfect the tentative ordinance, fitting it to the conditions as they shall then

appear. Much work remains to be done to put it in shape to receive the approval of the aldermen. Under the cold scrutiny of the citizens it should be so revised in its minor details that they will approve of it. At the same time it should offer a fair exchange for the existing rights of the traction companies. Then if the street railway interests will not accept it the work of building up a municipal system of street railways must begin, not by general condemnation but by taking over lines which have no franchises and by the addition of other lines as rapidly as possible.

Chicago Inter Ocean (Rep.), Oct. 5.—About a year and a half ago Carter H. Harrison . . . together with other professional "reformers," were raising a tremendous outcry in Chicago and Springfield for the Mueller bill as a municipal ownership measure. The Inter Ocean then pointed out that, no matter what they might profess to want, these persons were in fact seeking to bring about, not municipal ownership, but long-term traction franchises—that no matter whether purposely or ignorantly, innocently or brazenly, they were in fact lobbying for the traction companies while pretending to lobby against them. . . . The Inter Ocean foretold then that before the traction game was played out the very "reformers" who were loudest in reviling the Inter Ocean would be revealed as whitened sepulchers out of their own mouths. The day foreseen by the Inter Ocean has come. For months the masks of the traction "reformers" have been lifting. At last the "reformers" deem it safe to discard them altogether. At last the day has come when all men's eyes are forced to see what the Inter Ocean saw over a year ago, namely, that all the outcry of the "reformers" for municipal ownership was nothing but an effort to get long term franchises for the traction companies.

PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE.

Chicago Record-Herald (Rep.), Oct. 6.—It was at a Federal party banquet that the Filipinos who had just returned to Manila from the United States aroused the cheers for independence that brought forth an earnest homily from Gov. Wright and counter cheers for his encouragement. This Federal party, it should be understood, is the American party in the Philippines. There is also a Nationalist party, which makes independence the chief plank in its platform. We have already referred to the utter impossibility of checking the independence talk among our own people, and a little consideration will show that it is impossible also to prevent a persistent independence propaganda on the islands. . . . Whether they are qualified for self-government or not, these facts make the continued aspiration for independence as certain as anything human can be. Men who have been inoculated with such a germ can never be "cured" of it, if that were desirable, and that Americans who boast of the practical genius of their country should think a cure possible by such sopas as we have given out is one of the mysteries of politics.

THE AWFUL COST OF COERCIVE TRADE.

(Cleveland) Waechter und Anzeiger (Ger. Dem.), Sept. 20.—In a German soldier's letter from Southwest Africa much may be read between the lines. What superhuman efforts and awful privations! Oh, if we were only home again. Home! Why here in this desert? . . . Colonial policy. —It is a murderous policy, and for whose benefit? To satisfy the desire for conquest of a few. The people pay in treasure—not to mention blood—more than they ever receive. The bones of British soldiers are bleaching in South Africa. The bones of French soldiers are bleaching in Tonquin. The bones of Holland's soldiers are bleaching in Java and Sumatra. The bones of our soldiers are bleaching in the Philippines. The bones of German soldiers are bleaching in Southwest Africa. Again the question: For what? Why? Can trade not be expanded along peaceful lines?

MISCELLANY

THE CURSE OF KISHINEFF.

From spaded trench and wooded mountain side,

From every ridge and height, with grim disdain,

Cannon on cannon, in satanic pride,
Defend the pass and dominate the plain.
At daybreak shall the dreadful carnage be;
But through the camp at midnight comes a cry:

"To-morrow in the battle think on me,
And fall thy edgeless sword; despair and die!"

Southward, behind a leaguered city's wall,
The wearied soldiers, sleeping row on row,
Rocked by the shotted cannon of the foe,
Dream of defeat, and see their fortress fall;

And bloody visions, rising from the sea,
Glide down the darkened ditches, and a cry:

"To-morrow in the battle think on me,
And fall thy edgeless sword; despair and die!"

Far off a royal palace fronts the night,
In straight, majestic outlines, wide and deep;

From one high window gleams a lonely light:
There lies a wretched man, who cannot sleep.

In vain he kneels and prays for victory;
Down the long corridors there comes a cry:

"To-morrow in the battle think on me,
And fall thy edgeless sword; despair and die!"

—Bertrand Shadwell, in the Chicago Evening Post.

MARRIAGE IS NOT SLAVERY.

Marriage is not slavery; neither the husband nor the wife owns the other. They are joint occupants of earth's holiest tenement. One may so act as to forfeit the confidence of the other, and it may be even wise, under some circumstances, for them to separate, but such exceptions do not justify a wholesale condemnation of the marriage system. The Christian home is not a prison; there is room enough and freedom enough in it for the development of all that is pure and noble. Its character would not be improved by a free and frequent change of partners. Children should be protected from the results of a "freedom" which would lead to the disruption of the family every time a person appeared who seemed to husband or wife more congenial than the other.—The Commoner.

A WONDER OF AN ARMY.

From correspondence of the Associated Press, dated "With the First Japanese Army, Tien-Shi-Tien, Manchuria, Aug. 12."

Nor is the First Japanese army a convivial army. The few camp followers whose presence near the front is sanc-

tioned, sell cigarettes, fans, handkerchiefs, towels, soap, toothbrushes, writing paper and envelopes. The nearest shop where a bottle of saki or beer can be bought is at Feng-wang-cheng, 50 miles to the rear, and that means that the officers get very little and the soldiers none.

Tea, cigarettes and fans are the soldiers' luxuries; fishing, writing letters and reading newspapers their amusement. The field post carries an enormous amount of mail every day between Antung and the front. Riding about the camps, one always sees hundreds of soldiers sitting cross-legged under the trees painting artistic epistles to relatives with brushes on rolls of thin paper.

The greatest indulgence of the officers is the big iron kettles, carried in netting, two on a pony, which are used for heating water for hot baths as well as to cook the company mess of rice. A few squares of straw matting to construct a bathhouse, a fire and an immense stone jar for a tub spell comfort.

Fans for soldiers seem an anomaly, particularly for soldiers so far removed from suspicion of effeminacy as the Japanese. Yesterday a battalion of infantry toiled past, perspiring through the sandy cornfields under an almost tropical sun and every man was plying a paper disk. The fans and tea kettles dangling from saddles and from soldiers' packs have surprised some of the conservative European attaches. But they are the concessions Japan's Europeanized army makes to old Japan, and since they contribute to the contentment of the soldiers out of all proportion to their weight there seems no valid argument against them.

Another souvenir of home life which the soldiers have brought into Manchuria is a fishing line in every knapsack. From the commanding general, Kuroki, down to the humblest coolie who trots after his master's horse, they are disciples of the rod. Seeing these mild-eyed boys sitting for long hours by the banks of mountain streams waiting for a three-inch minnow to bite at an angleworm. It is hard to realize them as the same fighting men who storm rock embankments under showers of shrapnel and bring back the huge Cossacks of awesome reputation docile captives.

A LITTLE "CHINESE-AMERICAN."

Condensed from the Chicago Chronicle of September 30.

As the blossoms wither and die under the blasts of the winter winds, so

the life of little Fragrant Blossom ebbed away.

Fragrant Blossom's name in Chinese is Ming Chan. But he was born in America, and his father, Ming Chan, decided to give him a partly American name. So the little fellow was called Harvey Ming Chan.

Everybody in the neighborhood idolized the baby, who was only eight months old when the chilly blasts of the recent cold spell ended his brief career. He was a bonny baby, and there never was a time when there was not a smile on his lips.

Four years ago his mother left her home in China and traveled alone to this strange country to meet the man whom she had promised to wed. She is only a child now. But she came and met her sweetheart and they were married in San Francisco. He was already a rich man, but they came to Chicago and established one of the finest and most fashionable Chinese restaurants in the country. They were very prosperous. Then the baby came and their happiness seemed complete.

"He was the pride of the street," said Ming Chan last evening. "Everybody loved him, and—"

Ming Chan, who is refined, educated and intelligent, broke down completely and was led away. The little wife is so prostrated that she cannot leave her bed.

Lon Chan, a brother of the father, finished the story.

"We all feel too badly to have elaborate services," he said. "The funeral will be held to-morrow at the Rosehill cemetery. There will be no discharge of fireworks, no throwing of confetti or similar actions which usually mark the funeral of a Chinaman. Little Harvey was an American, and we will try and bury him as the American children are buried. His little body will always rest under American soil. This is one of the wishes of both his father and his mother. It is customary for a Chinaman to eventually be taken back to China for final interment, but his parents consider that he was an American-born child and that his body should rest here forever.

"A stone is already being engraved, upon which there will be the name of the baby, the date of his birth and his death, and implicit instructions that his body shall be allowed to remain where it is interred in Rosehill cemetery for all time. The 'Fragrant Blossom' has left us, but we, who consider ourselves as Americans, want his remains here with us."

At the funeral to-day all of the customs of the Chinese will be done away with. There will be no distribution of confetti to keep the evil spirits away, no slaughtered pigs and sheep and geese placed on the grave and no music from the tom-tom. Little Fragrant Blossom will be laid away in his death, as in life, an American.

THE CHURCH NOT RIGHT ON THE MORAL QUESTIONS OF OUR TIME.

At the second annual banquet of the Disciples' Social union, held at the Austin Christian church, Chicago, Tuesday evening, September 27, 1904, the 15 three-minute toasts were entirely devoted to the topic, of "The Evangelism of the City of Chicago," it being the desire of the committee of management that the speeches should exhort to earnestness in a campaign for such evangelism as a supreme effort of the Churches of Christ. "The Weight of Moral Influence in Bringing People to Christ" was responded to by Wiley Wright Mills with the following sober but searching analysis of the situation.

We are here considering how we may convert this great city; planning for the great revival that some think is sure to come this winter. "Surely in vain is the net spread in the sight of any bird." In sober earnest I declare unto you that there will be no great revival. There can be none. The church is not right on the great moral questions of the day. It has ranged itself on the side of the oppressor. While monopoly is despoiling God's children of their inheritance, the church stands by holding its coat, because, forsooth, out of the spoil it gets a pittance.

The church is not peculiarly recreant in this respect; it has merely failed to rise above the business world. It has partially failed in its great mission to lift up a standard for the people. Instead of lifting high a standard, it has accepted the low standard of the worldly, and shown itself partial to the man in goodly apparel. It is ready to excuse all the excesses of luxury, all the abuses and gross injustices of power. The Negro writhing in flames lit by church members, the children slowly dying in mines and factories owned by church officers, the masses who do not live, but drag out a wretched existence through embroiling poverty,—these all cry in vain to the church. We ignore their cry altogether, or make only a feeble and perfunctory protest; and no rich pew is made uneasy by earnest, insistent demands for righteousness, justice. They have our good wishes, our God-speeds, perhaps our earnest prayers. We build them missions, yet do not welcome them into our midst—these common people who heard, and still hear, the Master gladly; but we do welcome, we fawn

ad nauseam upon the successful manipulators of "frenzied finance." In the fine phrase of the great Tolstoy, we are willing to do anything for the poor but to get off their backs.

Revivals are not matters of chance, they are the results of causes. It is sometimes said that the great revival movement of 1857-60 was a special providence to prepare the men who were to expiate our guilt in the four years' shedding of blood. It was, rather, the natural result of the great moral awakening which the anti-slavery agitation had brought about. Likewise, Moody's great revivals were, in part at least, due to moral enthusiasm engendered by the renewal of the great temperance reform agitation which then took the form of the Red Ribbon movement.

In this period of moral atrophy, of ethical paralysis, due to the homage paid to greed and power through the fear of want begotten by the monopoly of God's gifts to His children, all real, vital reform and religious movements seem to languish. But there is a rift in the clouds. "Though now and then we have backward motions, the movement is always forward." Though there are moral ebbs, and we seem now to be in the depths of one, the trend is ever upward. As certainly as we are now in the trough of the waves of the moral sea, so surely shall we come again to the crest of its billows which shall roll higher than ever. When Christ is lifted up, when He is really exalted and His righteousness done in the church, then will He draw all men unto Him.

Brethren of the Disciples of Christ, it is your privilege to lead in this upward, forward movement that shall bring about just conditions and make the church a mightier power. You are not held back by a fast and formal creed; and what is of still greater importance, you are not weighted down by an episcopal polity, which always tends to centralized and irresponsible power and therefore to corruption and moral decay. There is nothing to hinder you from exemplifying fully the weight of moral influence, the power of moral courage.

A STATE WHERE THE MAJORITY DOES NOT RULE.

An article in the Chicago Tribune (Republican) of Sept. 23, from its special correspondent, "Raymond," writing from Providence, R. I.

Looking at the slender, gray mustached man who sits in an easy chair of an imposing chamber in the beautiful white capitol which crowns a conspicuous hill of the city of Providence, it is hard to realize that Dr. Lucius Fayette Clark Garvin is not a real governor, but

only the make-believe chief executive of the smallest and the funniest commonwealth in the United States.

Garvin was elected governor and they call him governor, but he has about as much authority as a town constable, and it is only natural he should spend his time in vain repinings at the eccentricity of Rhode Island politics, which has put a man in a place of great power, and then shorn him of every possible chance of exerting his own individuality.

RHODE ISLAND A QUEER STATE.

Rhode Island is unique among the States in its system of government, and the more one studies the political situation there, the more extraordinary it seems. Dr. Garvin is a Democrat, and was elected as such in a State which had gone solidly Republican year after year. He represents a whole bunch of crankeries and curiosities, with a lot of other things which are extremely sensible, and yet he is tied hand and foot by this antique system of State government, whose like the world cannot see elsewhere nowadays.

Reduced to a question of chemical analysis, the government of Rhode Island would be found to possess the usual elements of municipal corporations, a house of representatives, a senate, a governor, and a system of judiciary, but when the compound is allowed to settle, it is found that the sediment is nothing but a senate, and in Rhode Island it is literally true that practically all the legislative, executive and judicial functions are concentrated in the upper house of the State legislature.

NEVER INTENDED FOR A STATE.

When I talked with Gov. Garvin at the capitol he expressed some surprise at first that the outside world generally could not recognize the extraordinary political problems he was seeking to solve here in this funny little commonwealth, which was never intended for a State, but which should have been a county of Massachusetts or Connecticut.

Dr. Garvin has the credit among his Republican opponents of being a socialist, an anarchist, a demagogue, a single taxer, and some other things. Some of these attributes he undoubtedly possesses, but with that there has been a genius for combining in the most effective fashion the most contradictory political elements in the community. He was elected a year ago after a political struggle of the most violent proportions, and was elected only because he succeeded in combining in his own behalf, first of all, the British-Americans and the Irish, and, second, the saloon element and the churches. He defeated

a machine which seemed to be almost impregnable, did it two years in succession, and is now a candidate for reelection, the result being so close and the battle so fierce that no man can safely predict the outcome.

GOVERNOR'S HARD BATTLE.

In looking into the question involved in the campaign for the reelection of Dr. Garvin as governor, one suddenly runs up against the most complicated and most curious system of government which could well be devised, a system which has a tendency to perpetuate power in the hands of a few men, in spite of the wishes of the people at large expressed at the polls.

It is on account of this peculiar device that after having been twice elected governor, winning his spurs in two bitter political contests, the Governor has been obliged to confess, as he did to me, that he had had no opportunity to govern the little State in the slightest respect, and had been deprived by the workings of an inappropriate political system of every opportunity to introduce the reforms the people put him in the big marble palace on the hill to accomplish.

"Nothing short of a radical regeneration of the Constitution of Rhode Island," he said, "will give the people of this State an opportunity to make themselves felt. We have carried two elections in the last two years, and yet we seem to be but little nearer the fulfillment of our hopes.

IN GRASP OF A MACHINE.

"The State is in the grasp of a cruel political ring, and we are working under an antiquated constitution, which permits the most extraordinary abuses, so that until we secure a fundamental constitutional change we cannot break up this rule of a few men, which insults and defies the great mass of the people. The more you study into the curiosities of the governorship in Rhode Island, the more amazed you will be, because so far as I know it is much worse than in any of the other New England States, whose system of government is based as ours is, on the old colonial governments.

"I believe I will carry this election, as I did the previous ones, but the governor in this State has nothing whatever to do, no appointments to make, and no real power. The legislative ring is entrenched and the Constitution protects it by concentrating political power in the hands of a few country towns, and practically disfranchising thousands of people in the more thickly settled communities. We can to-day carry the election by four-fifths of the voters of Rhode

Island, and still be in a hopeless minority in the legislature."

GOVERNOR ONLY A FIGUREHEAD.

Whatever may be thought of Gov. Garvin's political theories, whether he be ahead of his time, as his friends say, or a blatant demagogue, as his enemies allege, it is none the less true that he is a governor who does not govern, a mere figurehead, the choice of a majority of the voters of his State, but with no official strength behind him to counteract the extraordinary power which has finally been lodged in the senate of the State of Rhode Island.

In the first place, one stumbles up against the fact that the governor of Rhode Island has no veto power. The legislature passes all laws it chooses, and the governor must execute them, whether he likes them or not. He may be directed by the legislature to do a certain thing, which he believes to be unconstitutional and wicked, and yet he could be impeached if he refused to obey.

Stranger than all, here is a chief executive of a State that is small in area, but which is vastly important to the country in its industrial and financial capacity, who has no patronage to bestow. Here is a governor who is held responsible for the execution of the laws, but who can neither appoint nor remove the subordinates upon whom he must depend for action.

HAS NO APPOINTING POWER.

On the surface the governor of Rhode Island has as much right to appoint the minor State officers as any other chief executive, but when you begin to dig into the curious processes of Rhode Island legislation, some surprising results are discovered.

The legislature, being independent of the veto of the governor, passed a law which swept out of existence in point of fact the entire appointing power of the governor. It provided that all of his recess appointments must be submitted to the senate within seven days after the beginning of a session of the legislature. Furthermore, this ingenious law prescribed that in case the senate should not approve of any appointment within three days after it was made by the governor, the senate itself should then have the power of appointment and the governor could go twirl his thumbs. Another law provides that the governor can remove officers of the State only upon the advice and consent of the senate.

Thus is the governor of Rhode Island only an imitation executive. He makes appointments when he begins; the senate rejects them, and then the senate appoints other men, who cannot be re-

moved by the governor without the consent of the senate. So it happens that Gov. Garvin, being a Democrat, while the senate is overwhelmingly Republican, from causes which must be understood to be appreciated, has on his own civil list one private secretary, who sits by his side, and half a dozen tin-soldier colonels, who perform before the world as his staff, the glory of their uniforms being in inverse ratio to the size of the State.

SENATE IS ALL POWERFUL.

Under ordinary circumstances, this funny system of vesting all power in the senate might not be so bad, if it were not for the fact that the senate at all times and in all places under the constitution of Rhode Island represents but a handful of the people. They have the town representation system in this little State, as they have in many other of the New England communities, but it is carried to a degree which, literally must be seen to be appreciated. As a compact political machine, with the power of perpetuating itself, it hasn't its equal on earth.

There are 38 towns in the State of Rhode Island, and each one of them has a member in the senate. The city of Providence, with a population in 1900 of 175,597, is represented by one senator, and only one. The town of New Shoreham, with a population of 1,396, also has one senator, so that in effect the distinguished gentleman from New Shoreham has concealed about his own person about 175 times as much political power as the distinguished gentleman from Providence. At the last election in the town of New Shoreham, Mr. Colt, the Republican candidate for governor, had 164 votes, while Garvin had 145. The town of New Shoreham elected a Republican senator by 164 votes, and he had as much weight in the senate as the representative of the city of Providence, with all of its fine stores and residences, and with its population now of about a fifth of a million of people.

DEMOCRATS HAVE NO VOICE.

I have seen the figures, and I believe they are correct, going to show that in the last election there were 11 Democratic senators who were chosen by communities representing a population of 299,863, while 27 Republican senators represented a population of only 128,693. From this it will be seen that although the Democratic towns represented more than twice the population of the Republican towns, the Republicans, nevertheless, controlled the senate by more than two-thirds majority, made all the appointments to State offices, regulated

the affairs of the State, even to the extent of appointing police boards for the Democratic cities, and in this and in other ways known to the Constitution made a holy show of the Democratic governor, and his undoubted popular majority.

TWO KINDS OF VOTERS.

Not only is Rhode Island blessed or cursed, as the case may be, with this archaic system, by means of which the dweller in the fields possesses 175 times as much political power as he who tears up the streets in a busy town, but there is still another eccentricity which adds to the complexity of Rhode Island politics.

There are two kinds of voters, and two different sets of ballots which must be taken into consideration. The Australian ballot in Rhode Island looks like a sheet of postage stamps, because it is divided up into different sections, which go to different returning boards, and because some of the voters vote for all of it, and some for only part of it.

They have a property suffrage, as well as a manhood suffrage, in Rhode Island. If a man wants to vote for an alderman, he must possess in his own right and be publicly assessed on at least \$134 of personal property, or \$200 worth of real estate. In the country towns they have a general financial town meeting, which fixes the taxes for the year, and in this none may participate save those who have the required amount of property.

The theory of the law, of course, is that only those who have property should be trusted with the power of levying taxes, which might, under certain circumstances, be used to confiscate that property.

As the thing works out, however, a large percentage of the actual citizens of the State are disfranchised, so far as the boards of aldermen and financial town meetings are concerned. In the five incorporated cities of the State there were last year 21,105 property voters, who, of course, chose the aldermen, while there were 33,096 voters who did not participate in the selection of what Gov. Garvin calls "those officials who are nearest to them and possess the most power over their daily lives."

ANOTHER LITTLE JOKER.

As a matter of course, the registry voters who hold no property, but who vote for governor and members of the legislature, could with ease have the Constitution remodeled by the mere force of their numbers, other things being equal. Just here, however, there steps in the little joker of the town representation, and it is manifestly impos-

sible to pass any law providing for a Constitutional Convention until the reformers can not only capture the governorship, as they have for two years running, but until they can also create a revolution in more than half of the incorporated towns of the State, and thereby capture the senate.

This means that Gov. Garvin, who is crying out from the wilderness of his white marble capitol daily and nightly for a Constitutional Convention, has but little hope of achieving his dream; while the Republican leaders, entrenched in their property suffrage, their township representation, and their senatorial power of appointment, assert with absolute confidence their ability to control the destinies of the State and to send back to Washington beyond all doubt Nelson W. Aldrich, who is known the country over as the real leader of the United States senate, who has achieved that position, not because of the greatness of the State he comes from, but because of the extraordinary capacity of his own trained and dominant mind.

It is a good thing for the country, probably, that Aldrich will be returned to the senate, where he has long been a power for good, but there are some things in the political situation in Rhode Island which are well worth the attention of the country at large, and which, when they are properly understood, the people of Rhode Island themselves may see fit to change for very shame of the situation.

THE JEFFERSON HYMN.

For The Public.

O God of nations, Thou who art supreme!
We pray Thee hear our consecrative theme.
Our toil reward with that which most we crave:
The power from bondage all the world to save;
For 'tis the tenor of our hope's full stream
The free to guard, the captive to redeem.
We pledge our earnest souls to serve Thy cause,
Advance Thy contests and uphold Thy laws.
Our strength to outraged weakness we will lend,
And threatened liberty we will defend;
Nor shall uprising lust our labor pause,
Nor luxury, nor fear, nor sweet applause.
The wrongs of conquest build we to redress;
To save the weak from those who would oppress.
The rights of men, though regents countermand,
To Thee we swear, through all of time shall stand;
Then, Father-God, our mighty labors bless;
We trust in Thee for safety and success.
BUELL F. BUTTERFIELD.

Thucydides gives us in his Sixth Book an account of the lures which, to grat-

ify his own ambition, Alcibiades held up before the Athenian people; and also gives us the warning speech which the old general, Niclas, made to the assembly. One sentence of his might well have been addressed to the American people, in connection with their brilliant young man and his glittering programme:

Do not you give him the opportunity of indulging his own magnificent tastes at the expense of the state.

—N. Y. Nation.

The Japanese government has found a novel use for post cards. A writer in the Manchester Guardian says: "Realizing that, for various reasons, the soldier on campaign may not have leisure or opportunity to write home to his family, the military authorities have supplied to each army a sufficient number of post cards, ready printed, to which the soldier has only to affix his name, or, more exactly, his seal, each Japanese soldier carrying one with him as part of his outfit. On all the cards the same message is printed:

"This is to let you know that I am alive and well. I cannot give you my address, not knowing where I shall be to-morrow; but your letters will reach me some time or other if you reply to the place the name of which is printed in the postmark. Greetings to my family and friends.

"This is an idea which might well be copied by other nations. At once practical and humane, it would cost little, and save many thousands of people from unnecessary anxiety and pain."—The Commoner.

Says Mr. Hayashi, a distinguished citizen of Japan: "To-day we Japanese have battleships, torpedoes, cannon. The China sea reddens with the blood of our killed and of those we kill. Our torpedoes roar, our shrapnel shriek, our cannon breathe slaughter and we die and are the cause of death. And you occidentals say to us: 'You have won your rank; you have civilized yourselves.' Centuries upon centuries we have had artists, painters, sculptors, philosophers. In the sixteenth century we had published in Japanese the fables of Aesop. Were we then barbarians?"—Chicago Chronicle.

BOOKS

DARROW'S "FARMINGTON."

When William Dean Howells read the manuscript of Clarence S. Darrow's story, "Farmington" (Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. Price \$1.50), he described it as belonging "with Tolstoy's

'Childhood, Boyhood and Youth.'" It was a rare compliment, of which Mr. Darrow may be justly proud. Some surprise has been expressed that this rough-and-tumble political fighter, this successful lawyer and all-around labor champion, should be capable of contributing to current literature a story with the light touches of this narrative of a boyhood. But that is not so much a surprise to those who have been more or less familiar with the author's occasional indulgence in literary performances. What will most surprise them in the story is his great self-restraint in the face of frequent temptations to adorn his tale with morals drawn from his philosophy of life.

While a moral is often suggested, it is never urged. For example, in telling how much the little boy of his story enjoyed seeing his uncle feed the hogs, because of their grunting and rushing and tumbling over each other and standing in the trough to get all the swill they could, none of them ever seeming to have enough or to care whether the others had their share of swill or not, he closes with this suggestive remark: "I shall always feel that I learned a great deal about human nature by helping Uncle Ezra feed his hogs."

"Farmington" is no doubt very largely, if not exclusively, autobiographical. The thin disguise of "John Smith" does not conceal, and probably is not intended to conceal, the fact that the author is telling us of the boy Clarence as the man Darrow remembers him—inside and out. He is a real boy, just such a boy for the most part as we all remember ourselves to have been. In no sense is he manufactured. There is nothing of the stage stagey about him. If we think him comical, it is not because his literary creator utilizes him as a marionette to make fun for us, nor because the boy himself tries to show off, as boys sometimes do; but simply because there is always in the real boy an element of the comical, to the man who knows him as well as we know the particular boy in whose life our own mature lives are rooted. Mr. Darrow's boy is just about what Mr. Darrow must have been at that boy's age. The incidents may be more or less imaginary, but the boy himself is no figment.

What seems a little strange, however, is Mr. Darrow's sense of alienation from the boy he used to be. Is this the usual experience, we wonder? Are those of us exceptional who recognize our own present selves all the way back into the twilight of our childhood, to the point beyond which memory refuses to carry us? Of course the boy we used to be stands out in our imaginations so that we may look at him and think of him and talk about him objectively, and may criticise him lightly without feeling the shame of

confession. In that sense, perhaps all of us may share Mr. Darrow's sense of alienation. But in another sense, isn't it true that the boy we were is father to the man we are? Don't we recognize his tendencies, his thoughts and even his actions—queer as they may seem under the microscope of a larger life—as our very own, and the boy as our very self? If we do, then is Mr. Darrow an exception, and to that extent will the boy of his book be an unreal boy to the mass of grown-ups.

But there are few, if any, other exceptions. All of us who remember that we were boys once, and try to recall ourselves to ourselves, will enjoy every chapter of "Farmington," and nearly every line. For in this boy we shall see our old-time selves.

One might be tempted to rise up and combat some of the philosophy the book suggests. For instance, the author's musing over the lazy and thriftless Ferman Henry, "clever" and happy ne'er-do-well of the neighborhood. Of this musing it might be said that it exemplifies Mr. Darrow's rather poetic and jury-lawyer-like disposition to ignore necessary distinctions where there are essential differences. There is no doubt an element of good sense in laziness and thriftlessness, which is missed by the industrious and thrifty; but so is there an element of good sense in industry and thrift which is missed by the lazy and thriftless. We cannot ask, therefore, which is the wiser, as Mr. Darrow does. Both are wise and both are foolish. We must appropriate the wisdom of each if we would live a better life; and that cannot be done without making distinctions.

But all temptation to controversy is discouraged by Mr. Darrow's sustained restraint in that respect throughout his story. What he tells is entertaining; what he suggests is thought-provoking. Whether the story will interest boys, who lack the man's perspective in which it is written, remains to be tested. That it is interesting to men whose memories turn back to the miniature world in which as boys they lived and worked and played and laughed and cried, thus rehearsing for the life and work and play and laughter and grief of the future, we can vouch. Such a reader will close each chapter with a strong desire to begin the next, and will hurry on to the end only to be disappointed because there is no more.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Report of the Tenth Annual meeting of the Lake Mohawk Conference on International Arbitration, 1904. Reported by William J. Rose. Published by the Conference, H. C. Phillips, corresponding secretary, Mohawk Lake, N. Y.

PERIODICALS.

"The real questions," says the New York Independent, "do not figure largely

in this Presidential campaign." The fundamental question, according to the editor, is this: "Are we henceforth to be a government of the people, for and by the people, or a government by the

rich and powerful for the benefit of privileged classes?" That the issue should be thus clearly stated by such a paper as the Independent, is one of the encouraging signs of the times.—J. H. D.

A woman answering in the Westminster Review for September the question, Are Women ready for the Franchise? makes the point that women in politics will still be women, that they will not

ETHICS OF DEMOCRACY

A Series of Optimistic Essays on the Natural Laws of Human Society

By LOUIS F. POST

SECOND EDITION WITH PORTRAIT OF THE AUTHOR

"The key-note to the volume is that what is really undemocratic is just as surely ungodly: that lack of faith in the people, and lack of loyalty to the equality of the rights of people of every race and place, kindred and kind, is essential atheism, however it may be disguised."—City and State, Philadelphia.

Mark Twain's Opinion of "Ethics of Democracy"

Villa di Quarto, Firenze, Jan. 7, 1904.
Dear Mr. Post: I thank you very much for the book, which I prize for its lucidity, its sanity and its moderation, and because I believe its gospel.
Very truly yours,
S. L. CLEMENS.

Tom L. Johnson's Opinion

You have done a great work, one that will live a fitting monument to a man with a great moral purpose and the ability to put it into plain, simple words within the comprehension of the everyday man. The greatest accomplishment in the work is that you have made complicated problems simple and easy to understand.
Your book was a surprise to me in many ways. You have always referred to it so slightly, depreciating your efforts. The first two chapters staggered me a little and I was afraid it was going to be too metaphysical, but beginning with the chapter on "The College Graduate," to the end of the book every line seemed to make of me a better and wiser man.
If I have a preference for any one of the chapters over all the others it is the one on "Justice and Sacrifice," although the chapters on "Trust Evolution" and "The Trust and Socialism" are the ones most needed to-day.
TOM L. JOHNSON.

Edward M. Shepard's Opinion

New York City, 5th January, 1904.
Louis F. Post, Esq., The Public, Chicago, Ill.
Dear Mr. Post: I have read your "Ethics of Democracy," and I write in the first place to thank you for the work, for its truth and for the elevation and nobility of its ideals. And I wish further to congratulate you upon the clearness and interest with which those ideals are presented. It will be a sad thing indeed if the public and organized life of our country shall not, on the whole, be inspired with efficient loyalty to the interests of the masses of men and the rigorous sense of justice which you have put before us so ably.
Faithfully yours,
EDWARD M. SHEPARD.

From The Outlook, New York

"The chief merit of this volume is its fundamentally wholesome spirit. Mr. Post writes forcefully, sincerely, seriously, and with apt turns of humor. He is an ardent believer in the Single Tax, and dedicates his work to the memory of Henry George. He is rig-

orous and keen in applying moral tests to social conditions. Like the man whose disciple he is, he shows that his ethical and social faith is vitally, though not formally, religious. When he cites Biblical passages, he is generally illuminating in what theologians would call his exegesis—illuminating just because he does not intend his comments to be exegesis at all. Some readers may be surprised to find an advocate of so radical a theory as the Single Tax as conservative as is Mr. Post in his economic theories. As a matter of fact, the Single Tax depends to a great extent upon the old-school political economy, and Mr. Post defends the conclusions of that school and declares that political economy is an exact science. He is as incisive in his criticism of Socialism as he is of Imperialism; both he considers enemies of that individualism which he thinks essential to human welfare. . . . He is often academic, as he admits he expects to be considered, and bookish. He writes, however, so as to stimulate the reader to find out for himself why his statements are true or why they are not. As this is one of Mr. Post's purposes in writing the book, he has to that extent succeeded."

From The Dial, Chicago

"Mr. Post is a strong and fearless thinker, with a remarkable gift of exposition, and the radical system of democratic ethics which he outlines is fairly self-consistent."

From The Daily News, Chicago

"It may be said at the outset that Mr. Post is a democratic Democrat, one who really believes that the Declaration of Independence meant what it said in declaring that all men are born free and equal in respect to their natural political rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and that Thomas Jefferson was equally sincere in holding that the ideals of this republic were summed up in the literal interpretation of the statement, 'Equal rights to all, special privileges to none.' More than this, it is a discussion of the civilization of to-day in the light of these historical declarations, written by a man who has not permitted any person or periodical to do his thinking for him, and is vastly more democratic than the Democratic party and more republican than the Republican party. In other words, it is the sort of book that all Americans should be familiar with, if the Republic is to go on with its triumphant progress as the only

government ever founded by man with a deliberate declaration of ideals concerning mankind, which, if sedulously and jealously adhered to, will enable it to escape the fate of other nations lacking these aspirations and counsels of perfection, and will otherwise plunge down into the dark."

From The Buffalo Courier

"The Ethics of Democracy' is a book that will live. It is bound to have a commanding influence upon the economic thought of this and future times and should be in the hands of every American willing to be convinced that there can be such a thing as an honest political system."

Wallace Rice in The Chicago Examiner

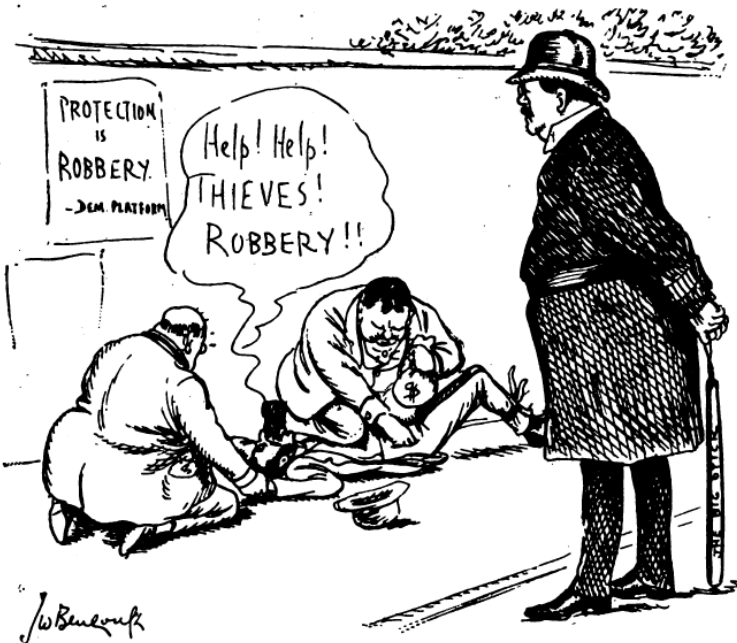
"Mr. Post has rewritten and compiled a handsome book, newly brought out by L. S. Dickey & Co., of Chicago, under the title of 'Ethics of Democracy: A Series of Optimistic Essays on the Natural Laws of Human Society.' The work forms a harmonious whole and may be said to hold between its covers all that is essential to an understanding of the place America ought to hold among the nations. It is not by standing up and shouting that America is to retain the greatness that made her the ideal for lovers of liberty the world around; it is only by the most patient and unremitting toil that we can expect to transmit to our children the heritage we obtained from our ancestors—eternal vigilance has always been the price of liberty, and the very modern endeavors to set up a flag worship or a spurious patriotism that takes more thought for material achievements than for spiritual triumphs finds no support in Mr. Post's scheme of life."

Willis Abbot in The Pilgrim

"Mr. Post writes for men who love their fellow men. He writes, furthermore, for men who live for the present and who recognize existing conditions. The book is journalistic, but not 'journalistic,' if I may draw a distinction between the book which is written with direct reference to the affairs of to-day and that which is written in the literary style of the newspapers. It will serve, I should think, as an admirable antidote to the hopeless political economy which the colleges teach and which their more intelligent students forget as soon as they leave the college halls. It is only to be hoped that it may secure a large circulation among young men of this sort."

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Rooseveltian Moral.

Roundsman Roosevelt—Tut, tut, my man; be quiet; you are “preventing the prosperity of some of our people;” don’t use such vulgar language to describe what is “primarily a matter of business, and a question of expediency.”

act like men or lose their womanly influence. “Not a bit of it,” she says. “They will never follow, or mingle with, or manage politics as men do; they will do it their own way, in a decidedly feminine way, which will engender in men the same attitude towards them in this as in other things they do.”—J. H. D.

The Nation of September 29 makes merry over the arrival of the Japanese into the great exclusive class of “those who do things,” a class hitherto supposedly reserved for the “sheer superiority of the Anglo-Saxon.” The writer sees nothing for us to do but admit the little brown brothers to the Anglo-Saxon alliance. “Make Marshal Oyama,” he says, “a Knight of the Garter; give Gen. Kuroki an honorary membership in the Rough Riders, and the thing is accomplished.”—J. H. D.

The Outlook of October 1 is announced as Woman’s Number, and contains a good list of readable articles, most of them bearing on woman’s work. But to many readers the most interesting contribution will be the beautiful and honest tribute which Dr. Abbott pays to the memory of the late Charles B. Spahr, under the title One Who Loved His Fellow Men. It is well known that Spahr differed radically from the editor-in-chief of the Outlook on many questions of public policy, nor does Dr. Abbott conceal their disagreements; but this fact makes the tribute all the more worthy.—J. H. D.

The Passion for Publicity is the title of an amusing article in Leslie’s

Monthly for October. The Chicago University is one of the author’s victims, brought in between Harry Lehr, who carried a rag doll and entertained a monkey at Newport, and William Randolph Hearst, who is accused of the cleverest forms of self-booming. The university, says the writer, “has been skilfully exploited by an alert press agent working under the direction of President Harper.” One might imagine that the article would cause some wincing; but, if advertising is all that is wanted, this is just an additional ad.—J. H. D.

It would be well if every American citizen would read the leading article in October McClure’s. Especially would it be well if every member of every class in civil government in high schools and colleges would read it. Young folks study dull text-books on civil government, gravely taught by grave professors, and imagine in their innocence that our government is nicely run, just as the books say! This article by Mr. Steffens on “Wisconsin” would make an excellent primer-study for beginners in this branch of the school curriculum. We also commend it to young voters who feel the dignity of their new duty.

J. H. D.
Tolstoy’s great essay on the present war between Russia and Japan, first printed in English in the London Times, was republished in Littell’s Living Age, of July 30, and is reproduced by Hammersmark, of Chicago (p. 368). The article is one of the most pow-

The Public

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

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erful pieces of writing that ever came from a prophet’s pen. “When,” he cries, “will this cease, and the deceived people at last recover themselves, and say: ‘Well, go you yourselves, you heartless tsars, mikados, ministers, bishops, priests, generals, editors, speculators, or however you may be called, go you yourselves under these shells and bullets, but we do not wish to go, and we will not go.’” One wonders at Tolstoy’s boldness, or, rather, at the fact that his boldness escapes actual punishment. Perhaps the government knows that he is greater than it, and fears the agitation his arrest would surely cause.

J. H. D.