

And folk shall call it England
In the day that's going to be.

"There more than one in a thousand
Of the days that are yet to come
Shall have some hope of the morrow,
Some joy of the ancient home.
For then, laugh not, but listen
To this strange tale of mine:
All folk that are in England
Shall be better lodged than swine.

"Then a man shall work and bethink him,
And rejoice in the deeds of his hand,
Nor yet come home in the even
Too faint and weary to stand.
Men in that time a coming
Shall work and have no fear
For to-morrow's lack of earning
And the hunger-wolf anear.

"I tell you this for a wonder,
That no man then shall be glad
Of his fellow's fall and mishap
To snatch at the work he had.
For that which the worker winneth
Shall then be his, indeed,
Nor shall half be reaped for nothing
By him that sowed no seed.

"O strange, new, wonderful justice!
But for whom shall we gather the gain?
For ourselves and each of our fellows,
And no hand shall labor in vain.
Then all Mine and all Thine shall be Ours,
And no more shall any man crave
For riches that serve for nothing
But to fetter a friend for a slave."
—William Morris.

THE WAY IT LOOKS TO THE ULTRA CONSERVATIVE.

"Lace, a Berlin Romance," is the title of a novel in German by Paul Lindau, published in English by D. Appleton & Co., 1889. The scenes and characters are all drawn from the highest German nobility. The hero, Prince Ulrich Engernheim-Kypstein, is indicted for perjury, and in his trial the prosecuting attorney makes a defense and apology for things as they are in "all civilized countries," including Germany. He says: "The goods of this world are not equally distributed, never have been. As far back as the memory of man goes science and experience, theory and practice, have been doing all they could to smooth down the mighty inequalities which manifested themselves in the very beginning of civilization, and have become more sharply defined in proportion as civilization has progressed. It is true that many a salutary step has been taken towards amendment in this direction by individuals and by great communities. As for any efficient result, such as could in any degree satisfy those who feel themselves cast into the background, oppressed and maltreated, they have not attained it, nor are they ever likely to attain it. That frightful contrast between the envied and those who envy has already in our own days borne fruit in the most abominable crimes—murder, arson, pillage, the devastation of houses and lands and anarchy. For the future it augurs ruin,

tumult and the blackness of night. In attestation of this we need but to refer to the actions of the Paris commune, the Russian nihilists, the Irish fenians, and the plans of the international socialists. No institution has been spared the attacks of these embittered malcontents, who have not been quelled by respect for customs fortified by the usage of thousands of years. The ax has been laid to the roots of state and society, the monarchy, the sanctity of the church, the conditions which make the family in civilized countries, and secure to the sons undisturbed enjoyment of their fathers' earnings—in short, to all we deem sacred and inviolable."

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

Proportional representation may be defined as equality in government, or collective righteousness, in that it substitutes for a falsely assumed representation of majorities, slave-penned within district lines, or "at large," an actual representation of the entire body of voters, pro rata according to their various opinions and preferences, so that legislatures and boards thus elected would be complete miniature mirrors of the views of the community, just as a map represents a country. This is impossible by means of party organizations; our existing electoral system necessitates an absolute misrepresentation, and the "people's rule" myth surpassed any other in its absurdity and diabolism.

Note the immense volume of the local and general "news" of political campaigns, and it will be seen that it nearly all refers not to any consideration of principles or measures, but to petty or crooked methods by which party organizations are, or are to be, utilized in behalf of this or that candidate. As Albert Stickney aptly termed the process, it is "the science of war by election." Graphically remarked ex-United States Senator Ingalls in 1890:

The purification of politics is an iridescent dream. Government is force, politics a battle for supremacy; parties are the armies. The Decalogue and the Golden Rule have no place in a political campaign.

This is true, however, only of the existing systems. There is no real need why men should do collectively, either in politics or war, that which nearly every one of them would scorn to be guilty of as individuals. There is no reason other than the misleading thought of leaders in press, pulpit, platform, school and college why collective action should not be even more pure, more philanthropic, more effective than

individual action. It is the system that is bad—not the voters.

ELECTROLYSIS AND "SKY- SCRAPERS."

Electrolysis threatens the stability of many of Chicago's sky-scraping buildings, most of which are floated, as it were, on immense steel rafts sunk deep below the surface of the ground. It has long been known that the return current from the trolley roads has destroyed water pipes and other underground work subjected to their influence, but until recently the danger to the foundations of the immense skeleton structures has not been considered. Gen. Sooy Smith, who is now engaged on the Chicago post office, has made some recent investigations and discovered unmistakable evidence that electrolysis had begun, although none of the buildings examined were in immediate peril. In order to avert this peril an effective insulator for light and power wires must be found, and a means of preventing the escape of electricity into the ground from electric car tracks.

Cement, it is claimed, is an insulator, but Mr. Smith disputes this. While these steel beams or rails are imbedded in cement, yet this by no means protects them against this danger, for he says: "While not a good electric conductor, it is not an insulator by any means. One of its essential elements is unslaked lime, which is not only a conductor, but, much more important, one of the greatest known absorbents of moisture. The subsoil under Chicago, it is unnecessary to state, is never dry. The unslaked lime, according to its distinguishing principle, must inevitably draw in dampness from the surrounding earth, and thus keep saturated the pores of the composition of which it forms a part. Electricity will find its way through any moisture-containing material, even though the sand and other elements of cement were non-conductors, which they are not; therefore steel foundations would be electrically exposed." A piece of iron strongly affected by electrolysis can be crumbled in the fingers. It goes to pieces with less resistance than is offered by a dry piece of clay. A rivet becoming so affected would be able to perform its duties up to a certain limit in the process of its decomposition. That limit reached, it would give way under the enormous pressure constantly exerted against it.

While this danger has been hinted at before, in the discussions that have appeared from time to time as to the dangers from rust and corrosion to the