

sequently the servants usually available to middle class mistresses come from the poorer grades of the servant class.

As that class is not large, relatively to the demand for servants, it is the one employee class in the whole range of modern industry, whose members can always get a job. There is seldom any occasion for their worrying about loss of employment. They can quit one place to-day and get another to-morrow with almost absolute certainty. In productive industry this would tend continually to raise wages; but in personal employments which are virtually non-productive, wages are limited by the private purse strings of employers. In the matter of pay, therefore, the excess of the demand for servants over the supply does little more than to keep wages stiff. But in the matter of independence, it operates freely. Servants are the most independent of all the lower paid wages classes.

Now, when independence of the servant class is coupled with wages fixed in the vast majority of households at a low limit by ability to pay, and the best of the class are "gobbled up" by rich households where wages are limited only by demand and not by ability to pay, most of the difficulties regarding household servants which have not already been explained upon the basis of incompetent mistresses are accounted for.

Middle class households being restricted for their servants to the poorer grades of the servant class, poorer both as to capability and sense of responsibility, and being also without any effective coercive power, such thriftlessness, incapacity and irresponsibility as may characterize servants in those grades has full freedom to display itself.

Recognizing this condition, some people are forever asking why the underpaid shop girls of cities do not become servant girls. They are quite capable of giving satisfaction, it is said, and they would be better paid, when the homes they would get were taken into consideration.

It should require no argument to prove that if servants' wages were in fact better than shop girls wages, they would fall with a "thud" as soon as any considerable number of shop girls

offered themselves as servants. All that keeps up servants' wages is the scarcity of servants. But all things considered, servants in middle class households, or for that matter in aristocratic households either, are not better paid than shop girls.

Wages cannot be measured by dollars alone; nor by dollars and bodily comforts together. In becoming a household servant, a shop girl would give up much for which the difference in wages and bodily comforts could not compensate.

For one thing she would give up regular hours and definiteness of duties. Her day would have a fixed beginning, but not a fixed end. Not an hour in the 24 would be absolutely her own. The whim of an inconsiderate mistress might call her even from her bed, while the ignorance of an incompetent one might impose useless labor upon her. And except for an occasional abbreviated afternoon out, she would know of no let up from week's end to week's end. This is not so in the factory or the store. Her duties there are laid out by competent superiors, and her day has an ending as rigid as its beginning.

As a servant, moreover, she would live always in a state of tutelage. The mistress would be her more or less considerate guardian, and her outgoings and her incomings, her visits and her visitors, would be subject to everlasting and not seldom impertinent scrutiny. This might be as much for the good of her own soul as for the peace of mind of the household; but at the best it would be patronizing and at the worst insulting. Few American women would patiently submit to it so long as work were to be had, even at low wages, in a factory or store, where the employer never meddles except to exact the work for which he contracts to pay.

And, with public opinion what it is, a shop girl upon becoming a servant would give up something more vital still; something she has a right to retain and the loss of which no wages could indemnify. She would give up every opportunity to meet congenial men with a view to marriage. This is every woman's birthright. But in the present disordered state of society, the girl of education and refinement could have no reasonable expectation, after becoming a household servant, of

ever marrying a man of like education and refinement. Shop girls know and appreciate this disqualification. One of them in an eastern city described it when asked by a well-meaning society woman why shop girls did not accept "homes" and better wages as household servants? The girl replied: "The men we hope to marry won't visit us in your kitchens."

The same public opinion that is disturbed by the servant girl question, classifies household service as menial. So long as this is done, few girls old enough to know what it means, and not already of the servant class, will become servants if they can help it. This fact points to what, after all, is the heart of the servant girl question — menialism.

The whole relation of mistress and servant is a false relation. It is a relation not of cooperation, but of servitude on one side and mastership on the other.

In any just and normal social condition, that relation could not exist any more than slavery could. No one would want to be a master, nor would any one consent to be a servant. Household work would of course be necessary even under the best conditions. But in normal conditions, legitimate household work would be done as a matter of business, as a matter of cooperation. Not cooperation in the narrow sense of communistic housekeeping, but in a sense suggested by the laundry which does away with wash day, and by professional methods of house cleaning which do away with the old-time cleaning days. Of service in the sense of servitude, there would be none.

While industrial conditions are what they are, however, and servitude, as distinguished from cooperation, characterizes household employment, we must be prepared to endure a servant question. Menialism and the servant girl problem are inseparable.

NEWS

Havana was evacuated by the Spanish, according to program, on the 1st. No disturbances occurred; and contrary to expectations the Cubans were encouraged to avoid making the day mournful.

The surrender took place at noon. It was made to Gens. Wade and Butler, of the American evacuation commission. Capt. Gen. Castellanos represented Spain at the ceremony in the throne room of the palace. At the appointed hour, addressing the American commissioners, he said:

Gentlemen: In accordance with the treaty of Paris, it devolves upon me to declare on behalf of my country and my king that from this moment Spanish sovereignty in Cuba is ended, and to deliver the island to the American commission of evacuation. I obey and respect the order which my country has laid it upon me to fulfill, and I declare most solemnly that I shall be the first one to render obedience to the new government. I speak as well for my soldiers. I trust our future relations will be friendly and helpful. The consideration with which we treated the American army while it was our guest will, we hope, be given to us until the evacuation of the island is completed.

The surrender was accepted laconically by Gen. Wade, who forthwith delivered the control of the island to Gen. Brooke, the American military governor. This concluded the ceremony in the palace. Gen. Castellanos, accompanied by his staff and other Spanish officers, went directly to the transport, on which they sailed for Spain the same afternoon. No representative of the American navy had been invited to be present at the ceremony, a fact which has served to strengthen the ill-feeling between army and navy.

Besides the Spanish and American officials, there were in attendance at the palace during the formal evacuation, several officers of the Cuban army. They were there upon the invitation of the American authorities. This courtesy had been extended them in adjustment of the anticipated difficulties we described last week. As we stated then, Gen. Ludlow, American governor of Havana, had consented to the entry of Cuban troops as part of the evacuation ceremonies, and given assurances that Cuban officers might be present. Upon the strength of these concessions, resident Cubans decorated their houses with American and Cuban flags. But Gen. Brooke, American governor of the island, revoked Gen. Ludlow's permission, notifying the Cubans that their army would not be recognized nor allowed to participate in the evacuation ceremonies. Gen. Brooke's action caused a revulsion of feelings, and Cuban residents

declared that unless his orders were rescinded they would strip their houses of decorations, close their doors, and remain within while the evacuation was taking place. Local excitement was intense. Prominent Cubans telegraphed President McKinley begging him to check Brooke's blundering. Cuban leaders tried to pacify the citizens, but their task was not easy. Judge Advocate Gould, of the evacuation commission, cabled the president of the uneasy situation and advised that the Cubans be permitted to participate in the ceremonies. But Gen. Brooke stood by his order, professing fears of assaults upon the Spanish if Cuban troops were admitted into the city otherwise than in their individual capacity. He also forbade the Cuban festivities which had been planned for the first week in January. The excitement had somewhat subsided on the 30th, Gen. Ludlow having promised to appoint a future day, when the situation had become more settled, on which the Cubans might celebrate the evacuation. This promise was vouched for in an address by the Junta Patriotica, which thereupon advised the postponement of the contemplated festivities. It was arranged also that Cuban officers be present at the formal surrender. Although the difficulty was thus adjusted on the surface, it was evident during the parade of the American troops after the evacuation that the Cubans had no enthusiastic welcome for American authority. They gave an ovation to Gen. Lee, who rode at the head of the troops, and when every member of an Indiana company displayed the Cuban flag, they went wild with excitement and rent the air with cheers. But in the main, the occasion evidently appeared to them less like liberation than another foreign occupation.

Gen. Gomez has issued a proclamation in which he says:

The moment has arrived to give a public explanation of my conduct and my purposes, which are always in accord with my sense of duty to the country I serve. The Americans, tacitly our allies, have terminated the war with Spain and signed a treaty of peace. I believed it was my duty not to move for any political or other object from the spot where I had drawn my sword, so long as the enemies of the army had not completely evacuated the island. My presence elsewhere would have disturbed the repose and calmness necessary to consolidate peace; nor ought I to have caused the Cubans trouble by

unnecessary manifestations during the jubilee.

The period of transition is terminated; the army of the enemy is abandoning the country; the sovereignty of the great United States is beginning, as stipulated in the protocol, over all the island. But Cuba is not yet free or independent. Self-government is not yet constituted. For that reason we must dedicate ourselves to bringing about the disappearance of the cause for American intervention.

But, above everything else, in the spirit of justice to the Cuban army, it is necessary that before the liberators of the people can dissolve, as a guarantee of order, that the debt which the country owes to its soldiers should be satisfied. Awaiting this result, I remain in my present position, always ready to help the Cubans finish the work to which I have dedicated my life.

The proclamation ordered all Cuban soldiers to rejoin their commands; and in obedience to this order large numbers have abruptly left Havana.

A conflict appears to have arisen between the American authorities in Cuba regarding the disposition of Cuban revenues. On the 2d an order was received at Santiago from Havana directing the weekly transmittal to Havana of the entire customs receipts taken in at Santiago. Compliance with this order would involve the abandonment of Santiago improvements, and would throw thousands of the inhabitants out of employment, besides giving rise to difficulties with the Cubans. The British consul at Santiago is reported as saying that it was Spain's practice of money centralization that caused most of her troubles in Cuba. And at a large mass meeting held at Santiago on the 3d to protest against the order, most of the speakers declared that the principle now proposed to be put again into effect had been fought by the Cubans for 30 years. Gen. Wood, the governor of Santiago, was urged by the meeting to use his influence at Washington against this revival of one of the worst features of the Spanish regime, and he immediately secured permission by cable to go to Washington. At Washington the objectionable order is explained as necessary to a system of general improvement throughout the island. If Santiago at one end of the island, it is urged, and Havana near the other, were allowed to keep their customs receipts, other provinces would be without funds for public improvements. Another explanation from Washington has it that the order is misunderstood by the Cubans, its purport being to require the trans-

mittal of reports of receipts and not of the receipts themselves.

From the Philippines there is no further news which is at once complete and trustworthy. At the close of last week's report, Aguinaldo's troops had captured from the Spanish the city of Iloilo, capital of the Island of Panay, nearly 300 miles from Manila; and the American troops sent from Manila to get possession of Iloilo before the insurgents could do so, had arrived too late. What course the Americans had taken or would take was then unknown, and it is still in doubt. It is reported, however, that the insurgents have established a municipal government at Iloilo, and that they are protecting life and property there. There are reports also that upon the arrival of Gen. Miller, in command of the American troops, he demanded possession of Iloilo. The insurgents asked for delay until they could communicate with Aguinaldo, and being denied it prepared for resistance. There were said to be 1,500 fully armed insurgents then in Iloilo, and 17,000 at different points within call. Another report states that the Americans have been assured by the insurgent authorities that they may land unarmed; but warned that if they land armed, the natives will be uncontrollable. All reports agree that the natives are orderly. President McKinley has cabled a proclamation to the Philippines, the text of which is not to be made public here until it shall have been proclaimed there. Further reinforcements to the number of six regiments of infantry are to be forwarded to the Philippines at once.

In the place of the Philippine cabinet, the resignation of which was reported last week, a new cabinet has been formed. It is composed as follows:

President of the cabinet and minister of foreign affairs, Senor Mabini; minister of war, Senor Lula; minister of the interior, Senor Araneta; minister of agriculture and commerce, Senor Puencamino; minister of public works, Senor Canon; state deed, Senor Rosario.

From Filipino sources by way of London, the Associated Press describes the new cabinet as more distinctly representative of the republican element than the former one. All the new ministers, it is said, "are pledged to insist upon the independence of the islands and to refuse to liberate the Spanish prisoners." Filipinos declare they will never release Spanish

prisoners "while thousands of Filipinos are dying in the Spanish convict settlements of Fernando Po, the Ladrones, and the Caroline Islands."

The Kansas legislature, in extraordinary session, has passed some of the numerous bills before it and two of them have been signed by the governor. This legislative session is peculiarly important because, as we have already explained, it was called by the governor in order to forestall the action of the new legislature, which is to convene in the present month, both the governor and the old legislature being populist and the incoming governor and the incoming lower house being republican. On the 29th a bill for the regulation of railroads was passed. This bill sets up a railroad commission with power not only to determine all controversies concerning railroad rates, but to enforce its decrees, which, however, are to be reviewable by the Supreme Court. The commission is also empowered to adjudicate railroad strikes. Railroad attorneys of Kansas denounce the bill as worthless, saying that the special session of the legislature is unconstitutional, because no "emergency" for calling it existed. Another bill to pass relates to insurance. It was adopted on the 2d, and imposes a state tax of 2 per cent. on gross premiums upon all American insurance companies doing business in Kansas, and 4 per cent. upon foreign companies. Gov. Leedy on the 3d, signed both these bills. On the 4th the legislature passed a bill reducing telegraph tolls and subjecting express companies to the jurisdiction of the railroad commission mentioned above, the legal name of which is the "court of visitation."

With the opening of the year, newly elected state governments began their careers. New Year's day having come on Sunday, the first gubernatorial inaugurations took place on the 2d. Four new governors were inaugurated on that day. These were Theodore Roosevelt, republican, of New York; F. Stenness, fusionist, of Idaho; Edward Scofield, republican, of Wisconsin, and D. F. Richards, republican, of Wyoming. On the 4th, Gage, republican, of California, and Lind, democrat, of Minnesota, were inaugurated as governors of those states respectively.

On the 2d, also, the legislatures of California, Montana and Minnesota,

met and organized. The Colorado legislature organized on the 4th, and the Delaware legislature, after 54 ballots, had failed to elect a speaker.

The legislature of Illinois organized on the 4th with the election as speaker of L. Y. Sherman, who in the last legislature supported the Allen 50-years franchise law. But the Allen law is, nevertheless, to be repealed. Five bills for that purpose have been introduced, three in the senate and two in the house. The "Campbell" bill in the senate and the "Mueller" bill in the house are identical, having been drafted by the Civic Federation of Chicago. They would establish a local commission to control street car franchises, and would require compensation for franchises rather than reduction of fares. They would also limit franchises to 25 years, and empower municipalities to purchase at fair cash value at end of franchise, and then to lease, but not to operate. The "Berry" bill originates with Gov. Tanner. It would place street railroads under the jurisdiction of the state Railway and Warehouse commission, and look to reduction of fares rather than compensation for franchises. Gov. Tanner, in his message, advocates reduced fares instead of compensation, but opposes municipal ownership. The "Busse" bill would limit franchises to 20 years, prohibit extensions until within two years of expiration, reduce fares, and authorize municipalities to acquire ownership of lines at any time upon giving six months' notice and paying compensation not to exceed cost of replacing the property.

The 2d was made notable also by the inauguration of a triumphant socialist candidate as mayor of a New England city. John C. Chase, now mayor of Haverhill, Mass., was elected as a "social democrat," which is the name of the party organized by Eugene V. Debs. In his inaugural speech, Mayor Chase proclaimed that "every atom of power" promised by the mayor would be "executed in the defense and support of the principles of socialism, in so far as they may be applicable to a municipality." Among his specific recommendations were the following:

The passage of an order establishing the minimum wage for street employes at \$2 for eight hours' work; union wages and conditions in all brick and stone masons' work performed under the direction of the street department;