

records for sustained aeroplane flight, and on the 21st broke his brother's best record, soaring for more than an hour and a half, controlling his machine perfectly, and covering a distance of over sixty miles.

PRESS OPINIONS

Foraker and Taft.

Cleveland Plain Dealer (ind. Dem.), Sept. 21.—Foraker, politically dying, leaves his curse upon the Taft candidacy, and the man who sought Foraker's support and comfort (and that of Cox) is probably sorry that he spoke too soon. All of which is good material for Mr. Bryan. An absolute denial of the Foraker alliance (and the Cox alliance) would have helped Mr. Taft beyond measure, especially in Ohio. He has preferred to play the peacemaker with the undesirables, and he must suffer as a penalty for his presumption. So that Ohio harmony becomes discord, and a Republican candidate finds himself more hardly pressed than ever.

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Mr. Taft's Dilemma.

The (New York) Nation (ind., anti-Roosevelt, anti-Bryan, and pro-Taft), Sept. 10.—Mr. Taft's change of mind in regard to his speaking trip is now attributed indirectly to the recent law forbidding railway passes. Mr. Taft, it appears, had expected to be waited upon by delegation after delegation, to each of which he was to pour out his soul. But the pilgrims have not arrived, because, it is alleged, they could not obtain free transportation, and did not care to expend from \$2 to \$20 each to see the candidate and hear an address. This explanation is unconvincing. The real reason is simply that the West wants to be assured that Mr. Taft is as radical as Roosevelt, and not a "reactionary."

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A Questionable Organization.

Chicago Daily News (ind. Rep.) Sept. 17.—The American Railroad Employes and Investors' Association is the name of an organization combining in one body both railroad officials and employes. . . . The purpose of the organization is to exercise an influence on legislation affecting railroads. . . . It is, of course, the right of any body of men to get together and organize for any purpose not contrary to law. Nevertheless, the organization in question is rather out of the ordinary. It is not customary for business men to join with their employes in organizations of national scope. The new railroad association reminds one of the way manufacturers and wage workers in certain tariff-protected industries have combined in the past for the purpose of promoting their joint interests in tariff legislation. This resemblance is not reassuring. If the power of the railroads and their employes is to be used in politics for the furthering of railroad interests the public should know it. If political activity be not the purpose of this new association it is pertinent to ask what is its purpose. If the railroads want only that to which they are entitled what is the need of an organization

of this nature? It is difficult to see what good the new organization will accomplish, but its possibilities for making trouble loom large. . . . If the men interested in railroads, both as investors and employes, band together to wield political influence there will be a disposition on the part of the general public to throw its strength on the other side.

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The Traction System of Cleveland.

The (Cleveland) Public, Sept. 15.—It is this obligation which the stockholders have assumed, to operate the property at cost, that distinguishes the Municipal Traction Company from any other street railway company in the world. It is this pledge that has excited the hostility of street railway and franchise interests in America. It is the fear of the results of such operation that has led to the false and dishonest statements which have been flashed upon the wires to the newspapers of other cities. It is this same fear that has led certain papers in the city of Cleveland, which are owned by franchise interests, to seek to hamper the Municipal Traction Company in every possible way. This is but natural. Only it is little understood by the public. The public has no means of looking into the counting rooms of newspapers or the boards of directors of banks. It does not appreciate that the same interests which own street railways own newspapers and banks as well.

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The Single Tax Situation in Great Britain.

(London and Glasgow) Land Values, Sept.—It is possible to entertain feelings that are too sanguine with reference to the progress of a cause in which we are interested. We are no doubt unconsciously subject to this tendency, but after making due allowance for this, we are convinced that our principle is making extraordinary headway in the political world. Its recognition and adoption by the House of Lords in the case of the Land Values (Scotland) Bill have narrowed the ground of controversy to an enormous extent. Opposing newspapers and politicians urged the impossibility of separate valuation, and the injustice of going beyond the actual rental in fixing the value, because they believed the Lords would resist to the last at both points. All this pasteboard stage ground has been swept from beneath their feet. Attention may now be concentrated on the moral and economic issues. We are prepared for that. The political situation is all on our side. Governments for many years past have showered on the business and industrial world measures that, economically speaking, are one-legged and broken-winged, that will neither fly, nor run, nor walk, measures that double-lock the door which they are framed to open, like the Irish Land Purchase Acts, the Small Holdings Acts, and the Housing Acts. Men are turning from these remedies. The brilliant analysis of the situation in the new pamphlet "Land Valuation: a Plea of Urgency" has impressed the newspapers, if not the politicians. The "Yorkshire Daily Observer" and the "Manchester Guardian" have supported the plea in the most emphatic and unqualified manner. Mr. Ure will address a meeting at Portsmouth on October 26th, and ar-

rangements are being made to hold meetings in the Midlands, in Wales, and in Scotland. Mr. McHugh is in Barra, and will go through the Highlands, still further rousing interest in the land question, and presenting the solution. Mr. Outhwaite supplies the London papers with frequent articles on the progress in the Colonies, and in every center, in every branch league, the supporters of the movement are working with greater enthusiasm than ever before. The movement, if we measure it in units, seems to be reproducing itself in geometrical progression.

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The International Free Trade Congress.

(London) Land Values (economic), September.—The International Free Trade Congress convened by the Cobden Club, and held in London August 4th-7th, marks a new and interesting departure in the activities of the club. To have brought together from different countries a large number of representatives who recognize that in matters of commerce the interests of these countries are common, was a service which is worthy of appreciation. In making arrangements to continue the conference as a sort of permanent institution, the Cobden Club has also performed a good work. Friendly meetings with citizens of other countries to discuss, however academically, their relations with one another must have a good result. The intercourse between men which takes place outside of the official meetings is fruitful in many ways. Besides, for those of us who have hitherto regarded the Cobden Club as a conservative and unprogressive body the occasion furnishes an opportunity for a reconsideration of our judgment. . . . Cobden's achievement holds a high place in our estimation, but we differ widely from those people who take it out of its proper place. It is a thing for the museum, and not for the factory, the market, or the running steam of politics. It is like Watt's engine or Stephenson's locomotive, interesting and inspiring. Neither the engine nor the locomotive is driven in a factory, a ship, or on a railway line; nor for the same reason should Cobden's system be asked to carry all the burden with all the speed that our growing and expanding industry demands. We put Watt's engine in the museum, but we develop his principles and apply them to the new conditions.

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A Filipino View of "Sacred Guardianship."

The (Manilla) *Renacimiento*, June 27.—In this new period of transition it is impossible to avoid anticipations of the uncertain future. Thus to anticipate is to feel some fear, some distrust, something like scepticism of the intentions of the United States Government. This skilled guardianship may be only a means and an ingenious excuse for continuing indefinitely the American sovereignty in the Philippine Islands. Whatever may be said by optimistic adherents of the Government, no occurrence has indicated in a clear manner any serious intention of the American people to allow us to direct our own destiny. It will be alleged that the pains which the American Government is taking to educate our children, and the steadily increasing concession of political liberties, are positive signs that the United States is preparing the way for our freedom at a time when, all

obstacles having been removed, it can be maintained safely; but the question is whether this is more than an illusion. Colonial policy is everywhere changing. Each epoch as it comes on develops new requirements. Liberty is the necessity par excellence of the century. The American people, so eminently practical, should understand the wisdom of adapting itself to the circumstances of the time. In the twentieth century it is impossible to resuscitate the epoch of merciless despotism and colonial tyranny. There can be no retrogression. The right of every human being to liberty and life is universally conceded. It is therefore necessary to change radically the treatment of subject peoples, and for this reason all the colonizing nations see themselves obliged to concede to their colonies constantly new liberties; but this policy does not mean the waiving of the reign nor the abdication of sovereignty. In the same degree as they concede these liberties the colonizing nations often strengthen their reign by other means. In the hypocritical dictionary of Colonial Policy there exists a new phrase which is "sacred guardianship." This "sacred guardianship" may be claimed to be permanent, either because the ward had identified himself so completely with the national life of the guardian as to be perpetually tributary, or because the ward's interests are essentially dependent upon the guardian or because the guardian for humanity's sake feels impelled to undertake the sacrifice of an eternal trusteeship of those who are forever incapable. Now, what are the reasons which might lead us to believe that the American government is drifting toward permanent sovereignty? Every year that passes means a new triumph for American commercialism here, further interests created in our country, reasons the more for justifying the continuance of American sovereignty even if it were only with the object of watching over and protecting the American interests. Thus every year that passes removes further and further our dreamed of independence. Even with the greatest optimism, when we ask what will become of the Philippine Islands, the events which are taking place before our eyes give rise to sad forebodings. For some time past the American press,—which undoubtedly represents the opinion of the American colony here in the Philippine Islands and, still more serious, reflects to some degree the mode of thinking of the persons upon whom our future depends,—has been suggesting the necessity that the American government should change radically the system of colonization which has been adopted here, plainly and without subterfuge indicating the true intention of the American government. Not independence but perpetual guardianship! That the American government should declare itself openly the partisan of the latter solution—if it has not already done so tacitly! The dilemma is most serious. Either a government by force and against the manifest wishes of a nation which believes itself to have the right to govern and to possess sufficient capacity for governing itself, or the concession of independence, which would mean the sacrifice of efforts of vested interests, and the abandonment of a strategical center which may serve as a basis for the realization of American dreams in the extreme Orient. These are the two extremes. In the first case America would have