

and the execution of all laws passed, etc.

Tenth. All laws of the particular states contrary to the constitution or laws of the United States to be utterly void; and the power to prevent such laws being passed, the governor or president of each state shall be appointed by the general government, and shall have a negative upon the laws about to be passed in the state in which he is the governor or president.

Eleventh. No state to have any forces, land or naval; and the militia of all the states to be under the sole and exclusive direction of the United States, the officers of which militia to be appointed and commissioned by them.

Provisions five to nine, inclusive, are omitted because they do not bear directly upon the subject under discussion.

Provisions one, two, three, four, ten and eleven are reproduced, as they show the general form of the government that Hamilton had in mind, and the standpoint from which he viewed government. The senate was to be modeled after the English House of Lords, which he described as "a noble institution." "Having nothing to hope for by a change," he added, "and a sufficient interest, by means of their property, in being faithful to the national interest, they form a permanent barrier against every pernicious innovation, whether attempted on the part of the crown or of the commons. No temporary senate will have firmness enough to answer the purpose."

The discussion in the constitutional convention disclosed the fears which Hamilton entertained in regard to popular government. He thought that those who favored a seven-year term for the senators did not duly consider "the amazing violence and turbulence of the democratic spirit," and he insisted that nothing short of a tenure for life, or during good behavior, would give the senators the courage to resist "the popular passions."

He favored, as will be seen above, an executive holding office for life or during good behavior. He referred to the English model as the only good one because "the hereditary interest of the king was so interwoven with that of the nation, and his personal emolument so great, that he was placed above the danger of being corrupted from abroad; and at the same time was both sufficiently independent and sufficiently controlled to answer the purpose of the institution at home."

He insisted upon the appointment of the governors of the various states by the general government as necessary to prevent the states from passing laws in conflict with the federal government.

He even doubted the ability of the delegates to frame a general government and at the same time preserve the state governments. He thought "the general power, whatever be its form, if it preserves itself, must swallow up the state powers. Otherwise it will be swallowed up by them." In explaining his language the next day he said that "By an abolition of the states he meant that no boundary could be drawn between the national and state legislatures; that the former must therefore have indefinite authority. If it were limited at all, the rivalry of the states would gradually subvert it. Even as corporations, the extent of some of them, as Virginia, Massachusetts, etc., would be formidable. As states, he thought they ought to be abolished. But he admitted the necessity of leaving in them subordinate jurisdictions." (I have given these quotations in indirect discourse as they are reported in Madison's papers.)

Proposition eleven of his plan contemplated the consolidation of the states into one federal government, the state militia to be controlled, and its officers appointed by the federal government.

Such, in brief, were the views of one of the great constructive statesmen of the early period. He was a thinker, but his thought was permeated with a distrust of the people, and he was haunted by the fear—and it led him to fight the duel which resulted in his death—that they would overturn the government or menace its stability. It was this fear of the people which led him to favor life tenure; the farther the government was removed from the people the greater his confidence in it. His distrust of the states was a natural outgrowth of his distrust of the masses; lacking faith in the average man, he lacked faith in the idea of local self-government upon which our theory of government rests.

◆◆◆◆ HIGH FINANCE"

Many of the things called "high finance" and pointed to as evidence of ability and proof that confidence should be reposed in the integrity of the financier, would be called plain stealing in almost any other branch of business. For instance, if a retail clerk should take advantage of the fact that his employer let him have goods at cost, and should proceed to take numerous articles and sell them at a fraction lower than the regular price to outsiders, retaining the profits for himself and thus depriving his employer of the legitimate profits, that clerk would be called dishonest if detected and would, undoubtedly, be dismissed in

disgrace. Recently a famous railroad manager appeared on the witness stand and admitted that he sold the bonds of his railroad company to himself at 65 cents, and then, as manager of an insurance concern, bought them of himself for the company at 96 cents. Either he robbed the railroad company by selling its bonds too low, or he robbed the insurance company by making it pay him too much for the bonds. But as he is a "power in the financial world," and as this is what is called "high finance," he will not be dismissed in disgrace. On the contrary he will be more powerful than ever because the bond transaction netted him a neat pile of money whereby to manipulate other and larger deals.

◆◆◆◆ PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE

The North American Review of January has a very strong article in favor of Philippine independence by Judge James H. Blount of Georgia.

Judge Blount was a captain in the Spanish war serving both in Cuba and the Philippines and was for four years a judge in the Philippine Islands.

He asserts what every one ought to know by this time, that the Filipinos almost without exception desire independence, and he points out the difficulties which have attended American rule and the evils resulting therefrom.

One of the most striking parts of his article is the reproduction of a court order dismissing cases against a hundred and twenty prisoners all but one of whom had died in jail within seven months. He cites the high duty put upon cotton, the main clothing of the Filipinos, and the sacrifice of the Filipinos to the interests of the sugar and tobacco trusts.

Judge Blount believes that independence should not only be promised at once but that ten years should be fixed as the time which should elapse before granting independence. He also favors the neutralization of the islands by treaty.

Judge Blount's article is a valuable addition to the literature on the Philippine question. Neutralization is not only desirable but possible. Whether a time should be fixed for independence or the time left indefinite is a matter upon which the friends of Philippine independence will differ. But as they all agree that a promise should be made now and that independence should be permitted as soon as a stable government can be established, the fixing of the time is of minor importance.

If the cause would be strengthened by fixing a date, it ought to be fixed, otherwise it is better to leave it indefinite and this question can only be determined by those who desire to see independence an accomplished fact.

◆◆◆◆ A USEFUL LIFE

Sixty-one years ago Orson D. Munn bought the Scientific American, a magazine that had just been started. He spent his life in making it the leading technical and scientific journal of the world, and when he died last week, at the advanced age of 83, it was after a life that was of great service to his fellows—a service that was amply rewarded from the pecuniary point of view. Mr. Munn did not engage in "high finance." He did not speculate with other people's money. He sought no selfish advantage through special laws. He was content to take equal chances in the battle of life, with no special favors shown him, and willing to bide the results. In the money madness that has come upon this nation it is refreshing to have, now and then, public attention called to such lives of service as that lived by Orson D. Munn.

◆◆◆◆ A BIT OF HISTORY

Senator Spooner had two years to serve when he handed in his resignation as senator. Two years from now he would have been compelled to make a fight for re-election if he desired to continue in public life. It may be that the senator saw in present day signs a revival of the signs of 1892. In that year he was the republican candidate for governor of Wisconsin and he was defeated by George W. Peck, democrat.

◆◆◆◆ THE NATIONAL SPORT

In a few short weeks the raucous voice of the umpire, the resonant shouts of the "fans," the dull thud of the bat and the hysterical admonitions of the coacher will be heard in the land, and the great national game will be on in full swing. Every corner lot, every side street and every commons will present its opposing teams, and instead of asking about the fate of nations or the opening and closing market quotations, Americans, from the minister to the peanut vendor on the corner will be asking, "What's the score?" Baseball is the national game. Everybody likes it, and everybody either has played it, will play it or wants to play it. Fortunately for the American youth baseball has escaped much that has brought other athletic sports into disrepute. It has been kept com-

paratively clean. It is a game of skill and muscle and head work. It trains the eye, develops the brain, strengthens the muscle and rests the mind. It is cosmopolitan, yet it is the king of sports. It is the sure harbinger of spring. The air may be keen, and the snow flurries may look like winter. But the eye of the small boy glued to the window of the sporting goods store wherein the bats and balls and masks are on display, warns us that spring is here. The shouts from the vacant lot on the next street tell of a premature game in progress and convey their warning that spring is here. And we instinctively smile, throw our shoulders back, drink in deep draughts of the invigorating air and hustle home to read the papers and ascertain if the manager of the local team has signed any "crackerjacks" since yesterday. There is something wrong about the mind or the digestion of the American who is not impatient to see the mayor pitch the first ball across the home plate, and add his voice to the cheers that are calculated to pull the home team to victory. It is a great game, and we hope it will ever be kept as clean and as manly as it has been in the years that are past.

◆◆◆◆ SENATOR CARMACK

Senator Carmack, whose term of service as a senator of the United States ended on March 4, conferred a distinct favor upon the people, and reflected credit upon himself and his state by celebrating the close of his official life with a defeat of the ship subsidy bill. Of course the people who hope to profit at public expense by the enactment into law of the proposed bill will be loud in their denunciations of the methods adopted to defeat the measure. That is to be expected. But the people who will profit by Senator Carmack's good work will remember him with gratitude. It was a distinct service to the people and Senator Carmack is entitled to their thanks.

◆◆◆◆ "MEN OF GENIUS"

When the Aldrich currency bill was discussed in the senate Mr. Nelson, republican of Minnesota, urged an amendment providing that national banks receiving government deposits of money should pay two per cent interest upon them. The amendment failed and afterward the house was appealed to not to pass the measure without the Nelson proviso. The house refused to heed the warning. The Cincinnati Enquirer says:

"The question of interest is one of the many complications that always come about when congress undertakes financial legislation. Members of the house have been warned that unless they insist upon interest they can make no explanation that will satisfy their constituents, and they will be doomed to lives of privacy. It is a fact, though, that anybody can comment on in terms to suit himself, that many congressmen have failed to act on such advice, and have escaped popular damnation. Senator Spooner says that 'the object of depositing money in banks is not to secure interest thereon, but to get the money in circulation among the people.' And is not Senator Spooner a wise and grave man, whose heart-strings are ever at a tension for the rights of the people? Only untutored financiers insist that inasmuch as the banks will charge interest for circulating the money among the people, the government ought to be allowed a share of the proceeds. Mr. Nelson may be wrong. The bankers get together occasionally and hold very interesting conventions. They make plans that find high favor in the minds of department officials and senators and representatives. Perhaps something is due them for volunteering their genius. The difficulty is in getting a uniform line of thought."

The American people have already paid considerable for the "genius" of the bankers. We began by giving to the bankers the privilege of issuing notes to the amount of ninety per cent of the par value of United States bonds which each bank might deposit with the treasury. Then at the urgent solicitation of these "men of genius" we extended their privileges so that they might issue such notes one hundred cents for every dollar in bonds deposited. Under this arrangement the bank may draw interest from the government upon the bonds deposited, while from its patrons it draws interest on the bank notes loaned to them.

Knowing the disposition of men to take advantage of power it was provided that \$3,000,000 was the largest amount of notes which the bankers could retire during any one month. Now these "men of genius" have so tugged away at the heartstrings of our sensitive lawmakers that they have obtained—through the Aldrich bill—the privilege of retiring \$9,000,000 in one month. The \$3,000,000 limit was placed in the law so as to prevent these "men of genius" from contracting