

good. We do not know whether the grave is the end of this life or the door of another, or whether the night here is not somewhere else a dawn. Neither can we tell which is the more fortunate, the child dying in its mother's arms before its lips have learned to form a word, or he who journeys all the length of life's uneven road, painfully taking the last slow steps with staff and crutch. Every cradle asks us 'whence?' and every coffin 'whither?' The poor barbarian weeping above his dead can answer the question as intelligently and satisfactorily as the robed priest of the most authentic creed. The tearful ignorance of the one is just as consoling as the learned and unmeaning words of the other. No man standing where the horizon of a life has touched a grave has any right to prophesy a future filled with pain and tears. It may be that death gives all there is of worth to life. If those who press and strain against our hearts could never die, perhaps that love would wither from the earth. Maybe a common faith treads from out the paths beneath our hearts the weeds of selfishness, and I should rather live and love where death is king than have eternal life where love is not. Another life is naught, unless we know and love again the ones who love us here. They who stand with breaking hearts around this grave need have no fear. The larger and the nobler faith in all that is, and is to be, tells us that death, even at its worst, is only perfect rest. We know that through the common wants of life, the needs and duties of each hour, their grief will lessen day by day until at last these graves will be to them a place of rest and peace, almost of joy. There is for them this consolation: The dead do not suffer. If they live again, their lives will surely be as good as ours. We have no fear; we are all children of the same mother, and the same fate awaits us all. We, too, have our religion, and it is this: 'Help for the living, hope for the dead.'

A WASHINGTON dispatch to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat follows: "Immigration officials are now collating and analyzing the figures of the immigration movement to this country for the fiscal year which ended on June 30. That movement was the greatest in the history of the country. The total number of immigrants was 1,285,349. The million mark was passed for the first time in 1905. In 1906 1,100,735 were admitted. During the past nine years the number of immigrants was: In 1899, 311,715; 1900, 448,572; 1901, 489,198; 1902, 648,743; 1903, 857,046; 1904, 812,870; 1905, 1,026,499; 1906, 1,100,735; 1907, 1,285,349. The bulk of these landed at New York. During the fiscal year 1907 New York alone received 1,000,000 for the first time. The rush months were the last four months of the fiscal year, when the immigrants landed were over 100,000 per month."

CANADIANS attacked Japanese in Vancouver recently and it is estimated that during the riot \$100,000 worth of property was destroyed. Dispatches say that the rioters destroyed property as follows: "General stores, thirteen; hotels, nine; candy and confectionery shops, seven; bath houses, two; barber shops, five; shoe makers, two; banking office, one; newspaper office, one; employment offices, three; restaurant, one; rice mill, one; hatters shops, one; tailors, two; watchmaker, one. Of these fifty stores, all the windows and door glass were smashed. Two Japanese were wounded." A Vancouver dispatch to the St. Louis Republic says: "The trouble began Saturday night when the Asiatic Exclusion League held a parade and later a meeting at which Lieutenant Governor Dunsmuir, who vetoed the bill introduced by the present attorney general to enforce the natal act in British Columbia, was burned in effigy, and a resolution was passed to ask the Dominion government to allow this bill to become law. It was after that the mob stormed Chinatown, deliberately smashing the windows in all stores. Street orators gathered crowds who even swarmed up the telegraph poles, and a strong cordon of police across the street had all they could do to keep the mob from again entering the Chinese quarter. As there had been threats of burning, the fire brigade was ready with hose to use this method, if necessary, to keep the white mob back. While the speaking was going on, the sound of breaking glass was acclaimed with joyful yells by the hoodlums. Then the mob broke loose on Howell street, a few blocks away, in another direction, where the Japanese

reside. Here windows were broken also, but the Japanese resisted, and with bottles and boards attacked their assailants. Several people were injured in the counter attacks. From the Canadian Pacific railway wharves a dozen Japanese were thrown into the water, but were rescued. Three white men were stabbed by Japanese and two others were cut with broken bottles. A newspaper man, going home, was held up by a Japanese, and when the latter was taken to the police station a search revealed a murderous looking knife. All night bands of armed Japanese walked the streets, keyed to pitch by the excitement, and bent on revenge."

UNDER DATE of New York, September 15, the Associated Press carried this interview with Former Congressman Timothy T. Sullivan: "Yes, I am for Lieutenant Governor Chanler for the democratic nomination for president because I think we can win with him. I don't know anyone else whose name has been mentioned on our side of the fence of which this can be said. This is not said in disparagement of any of the distinguished men who aspire to lead the democratic party in a national campaign. They are all good men in their way, but the so-called psychological moment for them in national politics, has not yet arrived. Their time will come, but just now the need of the party is for a young man whose personality is strong enough to carry New York state, and whose name will inspire confidence among the business men throughout the nation. Whether we like it or not, we must admit that of late years the commercial interests of the country have been arrayed against the democratic party. I am one who believes that discrimination has been most unjust and undeserved. In every fight we have been handicapped by this unreasoning sentiment. As long as the party is enveloped in this hoodoo we may expect to go down to defeat. This is an opportune time to cast it off. Against Chanler not a word can be said. He is strong in the south, where his family for over a hundred years has been honored and respected. He has been the architect of his own political fortune in this state. Nominated on the democratic ticket he wins for his party the first time in a dozen years. He demonstrated that this is a democratic state if you give the people the candidates that they want. Chanler has made himself stronger with the people every day he has been in office. He has supported every reform policy urged by Governor Hughes. When Chanler said 'to do right is to be a democrat,' he optimized the entire democratic situation."

GREAT BRITAIN will have some explaining to do to the sensitive Japanese by reason of the Vancouver riot. At the same time Washington leaders think that the American government will be lifted out of some of its alleged embarrassments. An Associated Press dispatch from Washington follows: "That a stringent exclusion treaty between America and Japan is measurably nearer realization than the most optimistic administration official could have believed forty-eight hours ago is the judgment of the members of the diplomatic corps here. This long sought object is expected to be attained perhaps as an indirect result of the mobbing of the Japanese at Vancouver in British Columbia last Saturday night. Officials here deplore what they view as an unfortunate and unwarranted infraction of the treaty rights of the Japanese, but they do not fail to perceive at once the important bearing that this incident will probably have upon the negotiations between the state department and the Japanese ambassador looking to the drafting of a treaty that shall limit the incoming of Japanese coolies, instead of allowing the subject to be dealt with in the present loose fashion by what amounts to semi-official undertakings on the part of the Japanese government to withhold passports to coolies coming directly to the United States. The belief that a treaty is now within sight is based on the conviction of officials that the Japanese government will now be brought face to face with the fact that as it cannot discriminate between Great Britain and America in the matter of demands for fair treatment for its subjects, and must by this time be convinced that the problem presented is really a racial one, the only solution of which will lie in the formal recognition by Japan of the right to restrict coolie immigration not only in America, but in British Columbia, Australia and other

British colonies. To take any other view, it is pointed out here, would mean a breach of the alliance with England, of which the Japanese have been so proud, and which they regard as so necessary to the development of their ambitious schemes for the exploitation of the east. For though the British government may and doubtless will apologize for the Vancouver affair, and even pay an indemnity, a repetition of the incident is believed to be almost certain unless the British government yields to the demands of the British Columbians in the matter of restricting Japanese immigration. As a matter of fact negotiations are already afoot between the British and the Japanese governments to regulate the influx of coolie labor into the British colonies. The Vancouver incident will, it is believed here, hasten these negotiations to a conclusion and if Japan enters into treaty relations of that kind with Great Britain, it can not refuse to do so with America. So that there is after all a prospect that Secretary Root and Ambassador Aoki will soon again be in conference on this subject."

REFERRING TO the advance in price of a spool of thread the Louisville (Ky.) Post says: "The announcement has recently been made of the advancement of spool thread to six cents and in some cases to seven. The further announcement is made that there will be other advances until spool thread is sold at retail for ten cents. There is no profit in spool thread to the retail merchants. It is sold to the consumer at about cost. The profit goes to the spool thread trust. Years ago Coates' spool thread was the standard, then Clark's after long years of competition, then other factories, until there has been a consolidation into the 'American Thread company.' These thread factories have been the children of the tariff, so far as America is concerned, though they always had their partners in England, Coates' being an English concern from the beginning, and Clark as well. Under the McKinley act of 1890 the duty on cotton thread was seven cents for every dozen spools. Under the Gorman-Wilson act, the duty was reduced to 5½ cents a dozen, and under the Dingley tariff, now in force, the duty was put to six cents a dozen on cotton thread, containing not more than one hundred yards to a spool. Cotton thread is usually two hundred yards to the spool, so it makes one cent the tax for a spool of two hundred yards. The cotton-merchants are not satisfied with this, so they organized a trust to destroy competition and put the prices up to suit themselves. Of course, they claim that it is due to advance in materials and advance in labor, and there has been an advance in both, but the advance in price covers this and everything else."

CHARLES WELCH writes to the Boston Herald to say: "The statement that Mrs. Vergoose of Boston was the author of the famous nursery rhymes of Mother Goose is so absurd that I am not a little surprised that you gave it currency again to mislead the visitors to Boston during Old Home Week. There is no evidence of the existence of the book of which you quote the title except a very vague bit of hearsay. But there is ample evidence, which I first brought to light nearly thirty years ago, and which I furnished to the late Mr. W. H. Whittemore the registrar of the city of Boston, when he was compiling his book on the original Mother Goose's Melody (Dumrell Upham Co., Boston, 1892), that the name of Mother Goose in the title of a book was first used by John Newbery 'the philanthropic publisher of St. Paul's Churchyard' London, as early as (circa) 1760, and there are strong grounds for belief that Oliver Goldsmith and John Newbery collaborated in the collection, writing and publication of the first collection of nursery rhymes ever issued, some time between 1760 and 1767. Furthermore in the light of the knowledge that these rhymes and jingles of Mother Goose are 'the debris of the folk-literature of England which has come down to us from the far-off past'—centuries before Mrs. Vergoose lived—it is ridiculous to claim for this wife of a Boston printer the authorship of any one of them. All this is very clearly brought out by Professor Charles Eliot Norton in the Notes at the end of this 'Heart of Oak,' Book No. 1, and I have set it forth at greater length in many articles and lectures which I have written since I published my 'Life of John Newbery' in 1885. 'Pretty history' which is not true is not history at all."