

ANARCHY, EARLY EXPRESSIONS AND SPREAD THEREOF

Proudhon's Essay and Definitions of Various Groups of Theories—Outrages in Different Lands—Countries Giving Refuge.

Recently there have been offered evidences of general activity among the anarchists of the world. The attempt to assassinate the king and queen of Spain on their wedding day and the score of deaths and many injuries resulting from the bomb throwing in this attempt; the opening of anarchists in Paterson, N. J., over the Madrid assassination; the arrest of a Pole in Portland, Ore., with the discovery of a plot to kill President Roosevelt; in Rome the police finding several bombs when raiding a meeting of anarchists.

As there are socialists and socialists, so are there anarchists and anarchists. Not all anarchists are bomb throwers and assassins, nor believers in these methods of bringing about change in the social order. The word anarchy was first used in its French form by Proudhon in 1840, in an essay entitled "What Is Property?" Since the word has come into very wide use. Some of the theories it designates are ancient—the best of them formulated in definite language by Proudhon and his personal followers.

The international gives us four definitions of anarchy, four different groups of theories. The first may be called idealistic anarchy; and this theory, anarchy the result of absolute individualism in thought as well as in social activity. Next we have Proudhon's theory—which he himself regarded as impracticable—himself an economic and social system whereby the individual should be free to produce what he pleased, get the full product of his labor, and under no compulsion of social regulation or law in any of his economic relations to his fellows. The third definition— anarchy represents a communistic or-

President McKinley. Goldman is a Russian, was educated in Germany, has lived the greater part of her life in America. Her family was orthodox but she early showed radical tendencies and says that the hanging of the Chicago anarchists in 1888 converted her to anarchism.

The United States has been the scene of two anarchist outbreaks: the Chicago Haymarket tragedy, May 4, 1886 when a bomb was thrown, killing seven policemen and wounding 27 others; the assassination of President McKinley, September 6, 1901. England has been singularly free from anarchist violence, the nearest approach the Trafalgar square riot November 13, 1887. France, Spain and Italy have suffered severely.

One writer declares it was France that made anarchy possible, anarchy the legitimate child of the revolution. Italy, a country where the knife so quickly atones for wrongs both great and trifling, is most productive of anarchists. Salvatore Cortesi, writing in the Independent, informs us that the serious "work" of Italian anarchy began in 1834 with the murder of President Carnot by an Italian anarchist. Then followed quickly other "work" by the Italians. Lega fired at Crispi, Acciariti tried to stab King Humbert, Angiolillo shot dead the Spanish premier, Luchini assassinated the empress of Austria, and Bresci killed King Humbert. Cortesi lays the blame of these on the Italian's habit of taking vengeance in his own hand—in spite of a naturally gentle spirit—his hereditary leaning toward secret societies, and the exciting influence of the writings of Reclus, Krapotkin, Proudhon, Emma Goldman, and others.

In Spain from the first the anarchist



EMMA GOLDMAN.

ganization of individuals in society having perfect freedom and equality between themselves as in the production and consumption of goods, and offering a combined resistance to all existing forms of social order, law and government. And now we come to the fourth, to the popular concept of anarchy, chaos and violence—anarchy comprises all attempts to destroy the existing social order without any reference to any theory of reconstruction, and by the use of any means, fair or foul, by which individuals or authority, may be destroyed. In this last class are grouped the "ultra-radicals, who are the uncompromising enemies of public order and decency, who plan murders and reckless public calamities. They are the fanatics who have been most in evidence in recent years."

The Russian agitator Bakunin (1814-1876) about the time of the appearance of Proudhon's "What Is Property?" was becoming prominent as one holding radical social views; in 1848 was in the very center of the revolutionary movement with which all Europe was then convulsed. He became more and more radical in views and utterances, and his views were widely disseminated.

The terrorists are the last word in anarchism, that that shout from the housetop: "Save humanity by blood and steel and poison." To this class belonged Most; belongs Emma Goldman, sometimes styled the "High Priestess of Anarchy in America;" the one whose writings are said to have influenced Czolgosz to assassinate

movement found devoted disciples. In 1871 some Catalan workmen announced themselves as Collectivist anarchists, perhaps the first example of the use of the name by an association. Bakunin and the Italian inciter Malatesta exercised powerful influence upon Spaniards inclined to revolutionary views, as time went on the anarchist tendency grew more and more pronounced in Spain. Spanish anarchists have shown an unusual cohesion, similar to that of a well organized secret society, and because of their practical measures Spain has become the real center of the international propaganda of anarchy. But here, as elsewhere, there are various groups, not all terrorists.

London is harbor for anarchist from various lands, and rumor has it they have a pact with the British secret police, so long as the British royal family is immune from anarchist attacks they not to be molested. It appears that at least an agreement exists among the anarchists themselves not to molest British royalty as long as anarchists are allowed freedom of access to England and are not subjected to persecution while therein.

In the United States and Switzerland, as well as in England, anarchists have found refuge. These are the three most democratic nations of the world, and have hesitated to put restraints on freedom of speech. Now statesmen of these nations are considering if the time has not come when action should be taken to limit anarchistic utterances and assemblages.

HENRY THAYER.

TRADE OF EGYPT

FOREIGN CAPITAL BUILDING UP COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISES.

American Manufacturers Beginning to Reach Out After This Field with Good Prospects.

Egypt, the ancient land of Biblical story, is just now offering to the world of trade a field for exploitation which presents many favorable features for the exporters of other nations. In many things she is no less conservative today than she was in the days when Jacob used to send his sons to her to buy corn during a famine in Palestine. "If you want my produce," says the modern Egyptian, "come here and purchase it; if you want me to buy yours bring it to my house and I will exarxine it." He buys and sells on the old conservative lines, but to the energetic exporter he gives promise of becoming an important factor if he is approached in the proper way and "worked" skilfully.

Egypt always has been and still is a purely agricultural country. Her produce is required by all other countries and the Egyptian cultivator is well aware of that fact. Just as in the ancient days under the guidance of Joseph he made the first corner in the world's corn, so at the present time he makes a corner on his own individual account. At the present time the Egyptian cotton raiser is literally sitting upon his bales and holding out for high prices. He can afford to wait, but the intending purchaser cannot, and the Egyptian knows it.

Foreign capital has been slow in making an invasion of Egypt, but now it is there in large quantities, and under its influence trade is advancing in bounding leaps. Before the British occupation there were, exclusive of the Suez Canal company and two banks not primarily established in Egypt, only 12 companies in which foreign capital was invested. Their combined capital can be ascertained, but it was not extremely large. From 1882 to 1887 nine commercial companies, with a combined capital of \$5,000,000, were formed. Between 1889 and 1891 three more were floated, with a combined capital of \$3,000,000, and in the next four years the number was swelled to 13 new companies, with a total capital of \$30,000,000. After the battle of Atbara in 1898 foreign capital began to see the advantages of the Egyptian field and flowed into it with a rush. European manufacturers followed the stream of gold, and today the trade of Egypt has become a prize well worthy the pains necessary to secure its control.

The American manufacturer is just beginning to take steps to capture at least a fair share of this trade. Their distance from Egypt and the cost of transportation are, no doubt, serious handicaps for American exporters, but with the advantages held by American manufacturers in the production of goods and the superior quality of their products these disadvantages lose half their terrors.

BIRDS SHUN THE DEEP SEA

They Seldom Cross Waters of Great Depth in Their Flight from One Land to Another.

Frank Chapman, of the New York museum of natural history, has been writing about the birds of England, which he finds more numerous but of fewer species than those of this country. Curiously enough only one of hundreds of varieties is common to both countries.

A writer in the London Outlook points out that no birds cross deep, even if narrow, seas. The Malagascars straits are impassable to birds, though the north seas are a highway for them. Godwits pass from the Nile to the shores of Norfolk, though neighboring islands in an archipelago may show no common stock.

All birds, with the possible exception of the sparrow, are stirred to movement by different causes—wind, weather, food, the bullying of parent and other birds. Birds of prey drive off their young. Martins love familiar caves; successive ravens have built on the same ledge for centuries.

The longer passages are only made over shallow seas that once were land, and when once a journey is made the memory is strong enough to urge a repetition. The change of home then becomes not a fashion but an inherited habit.

Rain Doubles the Mail. The mail is affected by the weather, according to a postal official, and women, he says, are largely to blame for overworking employes on certain days in the year. Immediately after a spell of bad weather or even one rainy day the mail will be practically double, and then men will have to work overtime to handle it.

In accounting for this state of affairs he says that women stay at home when it rains and answer their correspondence. This duty is pretty generally put off when the weather is pleasant for more congenial occupations, but if the weather prevents their going out then they settle themselves to a day at their desks.

New Commandment. Secretary Wilson does not agree with those who say that the eleventh commandment is "Do not be found out." A day or two ago he had occasion to reprimand a subordinate who in conversation with a friend let slip some information which was of a confidential nature. "Never forget the seventh commandment again," said the secretary, "and in case you do not know what it is, I shall write it on a slip of paper for you." The subordinate looked at the slip, on which Mr. Wilson had written: "Keep your mouth shut."

Names of Kings. Denmark's kings for 384 years have all been named Christian or Frederick. It is the law of Denmark that Christian must be succeeded by Frederick and Frederick by Christian. To attain this, every Danish prince, no matter what other names he may receive, always has Christian and Frederick among them.

HIGH SPEED SHIPS WANTED

Rapid Transit in Ocean Travel Is the Popular Demand of the Day.

Among the advantages claimed for the increasingly popular passenger ships of large size and moderate speed should be mentioned the fact that many of them are showing in regular service a rate of speed which is fully as high as that which they maintained on their trials in smooth water, states the Scientific American. Moreover, because of their great weight and momentum and their moderate speed they are not so greatly affected by adverse weather conditions as the faster ships and their coming and going is marked by great regularity and a close adherence to the sailing schedule.

If a 23-knot ship runs into a heavy head sea it must make a much greater reduction in its speed than is necessary in a vessel of say 15 to 17 knots speed; and, consequently it will be more liable to miss a tide and suffer a night's detention, say at Quarantine, New York, than a ship of the slower type. As showing how the big vessels of the intermediate type are running well up to their trial speeds, we may take the case of the Amerika, which in a recent passage from Cherbourg to Sandy Hook of 3,149 miles maintained an average speed of 17.31 miles an hour, while on its preceding easterly passage it covered a distance of 3,088 miles in seven days, six hours and 24 minutes, which works out as an average speed of 17.71 miles an hour. The high-speed liner, however, is not in any danger of being forced out of the field by its slower sisters, as witness the fact that the North German Lloyd has under construction a twin ship to the 23½-knot Kaiser Wilhelm Groesse, and that the Cunard company will shortly put a pair of 24½ to 25 knot vessels in service.

So rapid is the increase in the number of those who can afford to pay the highest rates for Atlantic travel and so great is the demand for rapid transit on the part of those to whom time is an object that we look to see a limited number of 25-knot vessels built from time to time for the Atlantic service. The majority of the trans-Atlantic liners of the future, however, will undoubtedly be of the Amerika and the Baltic type, for not only are these the ships upon which the companies depend for the greater part of their revenues but because of their steadiness, absence of vibration and the more lengthy sea trip which they afford, they are becoming increasingly popular with the traveling public.

COUNTRY RULED BY WOMEN

Stamp of the Feminine Mind Is Seen on Almost Everything in America.

Says World's Work: In the United States there are at least 1,000,000 more men than women and only one-tenth of the women are at work outside of their own homes. Yet the stamp of the feminine mind is upon everything American and in many of the higher phases of culture women take the initiative.

This rule of women in the United States begins in our public schools, where boys and girls are educated together and where the teacher is always a woman. In the great cities the feminine influence goes into every nook and cranny of social development. A woman has been suggested as mayor of Chicago and the "civic creed" of Chicago was composed by a woman and is recited every day by thousands of school children.

Women compose very largely the reading public and no current novel can succeed without their patronage. Some of the most successful magazines are devoted to their interest exclusively and those given to scientific and philosophic discussions seldom exist long or they become the organs of small and detached organizations of men.

Art exhibits are conducted by women and women hold executive offices in world's fair committees. They serve as chairmen of school boards and they torment, through their municipal leagues, the party leaders. They are notable as charity workers and they have made reputations as doctors, lawyers, magazine editors, newspaper reporters, preachers, political speakers and labor organizers and agitators. Indeed, where in the United States do we not find the woman with her influence, battering at all doors?

Aged Actress. Frau Marguerite Wank, one of Hamburg's most popular actresses, celebrated recently the sixtieth anniversary of her appearance on the stage at the Covent Garden theater, London, playing the part of Aunt Grunstein in "Hamburger Leiden," and was nearly buried in flowers by the audience. She is 80 years old.

Plans for the Future. Visitor (in penitentiary, to hard-looking inmate)—My good man, I am told that you will soon be released. Have you any plans for the future? Strong-Arm Jim—Sure 'ting; I got plans of two banks and four private houses.

AN EXTRA NECK.



"You'll be late for the office George!" "Can't help it, dear. You know this is neck morning."

SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION

Railway Companies Bringing Knowledge to People Along Their Lines.

Several railroad companies have of late undertaken the part of school-teacher. Five years ago the "Good Roads Train" went south from Chicago laden with model apparatus for making roads, and manned by experts who gave practical demonstrations in road making. A hundred thousand farmers in Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri and the Dakotas remember the "Seed Corn Special" and other agricultural colleges on wheels which came through a year or so ago distributing the best information that could be gathered by the state universities and the state and national departments of agriculture. Later a northern New England railroad company took up this idea, already familiar in the south and west, and sent out a "Better Farming Special." Several other companies have done much to build up and beautify towns on which the prosperity of their business depends. The "peripatetic schools" are supported partly by the railroads, partly by other associations or companies interested in the prosperity of the country. The railway companies do a service to the people to whom they bring knowledge and encouragement, and in turn they profit by the increase of production along their lines.

MAKE THEIR OWN LEGS.

Railroads Provide Wooden Members for Victims of Accidents on Their Lines.

"Several railroads in this country make their own wooden legs," said a surgeon.

His auditor shuddered. "Rather ghastly, that." "Ghastly in a way," the surgeon admitted, "but sensible, too. The railroads are by far the largest consumers of wooden legs. Why, then, shouldn't they have their own wooden leg factories?"

"There's something in what you say." "Of course there is," declared the surgeon. "Our American railroads kill, on the average, 3,000 people a year and injure 40,000. With the killed we've nothing to do, but the injured, at 40,000 per annum, run up to the enormous total of 200,000 in five years or 400,000 in ten years. Why buy wooden legs for all that army? Why not manufacture them direct and thus save the profit of the middlemen?"

"The Standard Oil company, our greatest consumer of barrels, has its own barrel works. With the same wisdom some of our railroads, in order to curtail expenses, have their own wooden leg mills."

FORGOT PUPS HE CHECKED

Passenger Left Three Pretty Little Fellows in Check Room and Failed to Return.

In the checkroom in the central station of the free library umbrellas, Canes, bundles and satchels are frequently left behind by forgetful persons, but the most troublesome articles that ever were left there, relates the Philadelphia Record, were not articles at all, but three white, shaggy puppies which were deposited on a recent afternoon and have not yet been called for.

The young man who attends to the checking is so accustomed to having peculiar things shoved at him that he did not particularly notice the man who asked him to mind the dogs while he went in after a book. When closing time came, however, he became annoyed that the owner had not claimed his property, so he informed the librarian.

The library force was considerably troubled at first as to the disposal of the dogs, but decided to keep them in the check room and feed them until the owner called. If the owner does not remove the puppies it is probable that some one in the library will adopt them, for they are pretty dogs and are making themselves at home.

"Spiral" Railroad in Africa.

In the construction of the Amabele-Butterworth railway, in Cape Colony, unusual difficulties had to be surmounted, and the result is, from an engineering point of view, one of the most remarkable railways in existence. After passing through the Kei hills the line winds round another hill, and then, at a lower level, goes under its own track. This portion of the railway is known as the "spiral." At another point the line travels along the bank of the Mangula river for two miles and then doubles back for a mile and a half, so that after covering three and a half miles the train is really only half a mile to the good. This section is called the "zigzag," and with the spiral, is unique in South Africa. All along the Kei heights the route is through cuttings or on embankments. Some idea of its extraordinary character may be formed from the statement that in 18 miles the line falls, or rises, to the extent of 1,560 feet.

Talented Monarch.

King Oscar of Sweden is a poet of no mean order, and his sonnets have been translated into most of the languages of Europe. He is an accomplished musician, too, his national songs set to his own music, being very popular in the Swedish navy. He has written histories and dramas, translated classics, and is the author of some hymns which enjoy the highest popularity.

The Royal Cosmetique.

The messenger thundered over the drawbridge and into the castle courtyard. Plunging himself from the panting steed, he accented a group of archers on guard before the king's apartment. "I was unavoidably delayed," he gasped; "doth his majesty wax impatient?" "Nay," replied a yeoman, "at this early hour his majesty waxeth nothing except his moustachios."—Puck.

Loose methods are apt to end in tight places.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

THE MAD KING OF BAVARIA



Pathetic indeed is the figure of the mad king of Bavaria, who's subjects still show him loyalty. Every year the Bavarians celebrate his birthday—a celebration that recently took place—while confined in the Castle Furstentried the monarch recks little of loyal people, of crown or kingdom.

Otto I. is the title the king of Bavaria has claimed to, but it is Luitpold, the uncle, that rule, that has always ruled. You remember Otto's brother, Ludwig of Bavaria, died insane, back in 1886, and though Otto was called his brother's successor, he really never ruled, for at the time of his brother's tragic death he himself was mentally un-sound. The year of his "accession" his uncle, Luitpold, was appointed prince regent, and has since continued to wield the scepter.

Brought again to public notice by his birthday celebration, the public inquiries how fares it with royal person in his castle madhouse. The reply comes that the king is failing, that not much longer will he retain even this shadowy hold on life. He is now 58 years old. Little is left of the old handsome Otto—Ludwig and Otto were counted among the handsomest of the German princes—to-day those permitted to see Bavaria's king look upon a man with unwholesome pallor, a man grown gray and stout. All kinds of subterfuges have to be employed to tempt the mad king out-of-doors for any exercise, he refuses to eat at regular hours, sits long motionless and speechless. Once he was sent to hold converse with unseen birds, and sing them songs of wonderful beauty; but that was long ago, he is silent now.

The members of the royal house of Bavaria are descendants of the ancient counts of Wittelsbach. The student of hereditary points out mad Ludwig is left of the old handsome Otto—Ludwig and Otto were counted among paths.

ONE OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST HEIRESESSES



Bertha Krupp, a young girl who has authority over more than a hundred thousand people, and enjoys (?) an income of \$5,000,000 a year, is engaged to be married. The scandal that darkened her father's last days was reported to have embittered and saddened the heiress to such an extent she has become a recluse, forewarned to a single life, would refuse all offers of marriage, all overtures. But time, which blurs all things, has worked its changes, and we now hear the announcement of the engagement of the heiress to the enormous Krupp properties. The fortunate man is Gustav von Behlen and Halbach, secretary of the Prussian legation at the Vatican.

Mayhap the Kaiser, who can accomplish most difficult feats, had a hand in changing Miss Bertha Krupp's attitude toward matrimony. Miss Krupp is a ward of the Kaiser's, and considered a favorite with his imperial majesty. He often visits her castle, doubtless as guardian has had no small part in the affair culminating in the formal engagement.

No queen living wields the power that does this girl of 20, who practically owns the city of Essen, who has 115,000 people dependent upon her, and who in the Krupp works alone owns property worth more than \$4,000,000. This German girl dwells like some feudal princess, has hundreds of retainers and a thousand soldiers for her protection. But though surrounded by much pomp and show, the queen of it all is really a very simple person and a tireless worker. She feels to the full the responsibility of her position as head of such an army as that connected with the Krupp works, and looks personally after the welfare of these people. She goes about on a bicycle visiting club and hospital, home for the aged, home for children, schools and churches; a young mistress that has won the respect and affection of those amid whom she dwells. Let us trust that Gustav von Behlen and Halbach will prove a worthy mate for the earnest young woman.

NOVELIST AND SIMON-PURE SOCIALIST



We speak of the English writer H. G. Wells, the man whom popular fancy pictures as producing only such thrilling tales as "The War of the Worlds, the Invisible Man," etc. But one should consider Mr. Wells also as socialist and man of hope in a day of indifference and pessimism. It is refreshing in this materialistic, faithless age to sort of training for literary work and purpose in the other things in the coherency and purpose in the world and in the greatness of human destiny. Worlds may freeze and suns may perish, but they stir something within us now that can never die again.

And in this age we like it that Mr. Wells should write—"for the deliverance of all our blood and speech from those fouler things than chattel slavery, child adoption, labor." Mr. Wells is a member of the famous London Fabian society, the most important socialist society in England, and recently censured the society in a paper on "The Faults of the Fabians." He thinks the Fabians are neglecting their main work of propaganda.

As an article in Current Literature says, Mr. Wells is the least insular of Englishmen, world-wide in his interests and sympathies. Son of a professional cricketer, as a boy H. G. Wells was apprenticed to a shop keeper, but his studious ambition led him to seek an education. At the Royal College of Science, London, he proved himself a brilliant pupil, and at the University of London obtained the degree of bachelor of science, with special honors in zoology and geology. Mr. Wells believes that scientific education is the best sort of training for literary work and purpose in the world and in the greatness of human destiny. Worlds may freeze and suns may perish, but they stir something within us now that can never die again.

He has recently made a short visit to the United States, on the quest of material for social studies.

THINKS WORK GIVES AN EDGE TO PLAY



I believe editors used to hide in strictest seclusion from public gaze; they let their works speak for them, they touch the button and the authors their sagacity had brought forward the ones to blink in the limelight; but nowadays, for some reason or other, the publishers seem interested in editorial personalities, want to know something about editor and publisher of the big papers and periodicals. Wherefore, being amiable, we will lightly discuss one interesting young publisher, Robert J. Collier, who seems to have very considerable to do with Collier's Weekly.

Robert J. Collier is a young man—he is 29 years old—who has not been writing for a long time, but who is taking no little of the father's responsibilities on his own shoulders, has progressed in the career for which he had long been training—he was educated with the idea of becoming an editor-publisher, and taking the management of his father's publishing business.

Daily he goes down to his office, has slipped into harness with apparently no restiveness. Polo is his chief recreation, and, like his father, who is master of the Meadowbrook hounds, he is devoted to hunting. He has been prominent socially for years, but has ever been more than a society man sportsman. He was educated in this country and in England; studied at Georgetown university, Washington, and later at Oxford in England. In '98 he entered Harvard as a junior, but the Spanish war tempted him to leave school and begin work, the opportunities too rich to be neglected; and he has continued in St. Mark. On his father's side he is Irish. He is married to a grand-daughter of Mrs. Astor.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE DOUMA



Another long Russian name for the American public to battle with, another Russian about whom this public should know a few facts.

The name is full long—Sergei Andreievich Mouroumsetf. A man who has struggled and fallen back as those have had to struggle and fall back in Russia who labored for better things for the people. But now we see the struggling one together futile, find the Russian douma and Mouroumsetf president thereof.

Prof. Mouroumsetf was born in St. Petersburg in 1850, the son of a noble family. He was educated in the law department of Moscow university in 1874, attracted the attention of the government on "Conservatism in Roman Jurisprudence." Several of his legal dissertations, published while an instructor in the university, have become standard. He soon rose to a full professorship at the university.

But his activity in politics worked against him and he was forced to give up educational work, began the practice of law and the editing of the Legal Messenger. Again political activity brought him ill reward. The censor prohibited his paper, the minister of the interior closed the Moscow Juridical society of which Prof. Mouroumsetf had been elected president.

So zealous was Mouroumsetf in the crusade for freedom that several times he was called to attend the national zemstvo congresses. He was member of the famous delegation which presented the attention of the emperor after the inauguration of the De Witte ministry; was also a member of the constitutional Democratic committee which came to the deputation of the request of Witte to attempt to arrange a working agreement between the government and the constitutional Democratic party. The eminent qualities shown by Mouroumsetf at the national zemstvo congresses led to his supplying the leader Petrunkevitch as candidate for leader of the douma.

IN DEMAND.



"What do you want?" "The cashier." "Ah, you're not the only one. The police want him too."

MOTHER REMEMBERED.



Dad (severely)—And look here, Ethel, you mustn't encourage that young man to stay so late every night. It's disgraceful. What does your mother say about it? Ethel—She says men haven't altered a bit, dad.