

In the United States could read the facts presented by the Kansas City Journal.

In another column an extract from the Journal's article is reproduced. It will be seen from these figures that while some increase in the price of meat to the consumer might be justified on the ground of the increased price of corn and of cattle, the fact is that while the price of beef steers, for instance, has increased from \$1.40 to \$1.60 per 100 pounds, the beef trust has raised the price of beef \$4.00 per 100 pounds. It is also shown that aside from this, the trust is taking advantage of the fact that its refrigerators are stored with a large supply of meat purchased at last year's prices, which meat it is now bringing forth and selling at the extraordinary prices which it has fixed for this year. It is further shown that the profits of the trust are not fairly represented even by the enormous increase the trust has made in the price of dressed meat, because, as the writer in the Kansas City Journal shows, the packers "are able to utilize every part of the animal." Aside from its enormous profits on dressed beef, the trust is enabled to increase its profits by the sale and the use of other parts of the animal.

The consumers of this country are not anxious that one party may be able to obtain political advantage over another party by reason of the failure of the dominant party to give the people relief. The people are anxious for relief; in fact relief from the exactions of the beef trust is an actual necessity to the consumers of this country. It would be well if the administration would move against the beef trust in a determined way. It is true that the news dispatches report that orders have been given for some sort of an investigation. Large investigation is not necessary. The trust is patent to every intelligent man. The authority vested in the officers of the law is complete, and if Mr. Roosevelt's administration is really sincere in its effort to crush the beef trust, the beef trust will be crushed.

Let us hope that whatever entanglements the present administration may have with other trusts, in this instance it will rise to the importance of the occasion and give the people relief.

### Mayor Mulvihill.

Bridgeport, Connecticut, has a democratic mayor who is attracting considerable attention. He has learned by experience what it is to "earn his bread in the sweat of his face" for, up to the time of his nomination for mayor, he was a day laborer. A few years ago he was elected to the city council and so impressed the public with his honesty and official independence that he was elected mayor by a large majority. Knowing that he was a poor man and unable to provide a sufficient campaign fund, a number of prominent democrats sent him money to defray his expenses. Among these was Mr. Archibald McNeil, one of the well-to-do democrats of Connecticut, a man who was not afraid to stand by democratic principles in the trying times of 1896.

When the election was over Mr. Mulvihill wrote a letter to each of the contributors, returning the amount sent and explaining that he thought it best to take from his own purse his necessary expenses.

The election of Mr. Mulvihill was quite a shock to some of the supersensitive citizens of Bridgeport who thought that it was necessary for a mayor to belong to the four hundred and move in aristocratic society. But his straightforward methods and his conscientious performance of duty are not only strengthening him in public esteem, but are reflecting honor upon the working people of whom he is so creditable a representative.

He is demonstrating a fact which ought not to have needed demonstration at this time, name-

ly, that what we most need are honesty and a right appreciation of a public office. It is much easier to find men who are smart enough to hold office than it is to find men who will regard office as a public trust and employ their abilities for the welfare of the public rather than for personal advantage.

### Mr. Schurman's Unbiased View

Jacob Schurman, at one time president of the Philippine commission, has written an interesting article for the April number of Gunton's Magazine. In this article Mr. Schurman says that the United States' assertion of sovereignty is supported only by the federal party. He declares that "the federal party is held together by the cohesive force of public office, and worst of all is animated by the delusion that the Philippine islands will be admitted first as a territory and then as a state into the American Union."

Mr. Schurman says:

The civilized and Christianized democracy of Luzon and the Visayas desire independence. They are fairly entitled to it, and, united as they now are, I think they might very soon be safely intrusted with it. In their educated men, as thorough gentlemen as one meets in Europe and America, this democracy of 6,500,000 Christians has its fore-ordained leaders.

The Chicago Record-Herald, commenting on this article, says that the testimony of most of the American officers, military and civilian, who have had anything to do with the islands, is arrayed against Mr. Schurman's present attitude and the Record-Herald adds that Mr. Schurman's attitude is "hardly in strict accord with the reports of the commission of which he was the head."

Mr. Schurman's statements as to the character of the Filipinos are not radically different from those of General MacArthur, for instance. It is true, however, that since Mr. Schurman retired from the Philippine commission he has said things not exactly consistent with the things he said prior to that retirement.

It is distinctly recalled that in a speech delivered at Lincoln, Neb., October 29, 1900, Mr. Schurman said:

The fact is that all this talk about imperialism is the veriest moonshine. It has no basis in reality, it is a product of unbridled imagination. To liberty loving Americans who are not informed of Philippine conditions no policy is more seductive than that of turning over the Philippines to the Filipinos. Yet no policy could in fact be more fantastic. Who are the Filipinos? They are not a single nation; they are an aggregate of some four score peoples or tribes, speaking different languages, and representing all stages of civilization and barbarism. Among all the tribes the great majority of the people of education and property welcome the sovereignty of the United States. And how could you, without everlasting shame and dishonor, leave the Filipinos, who have trusted you, to the ruthless butcheries of the avenging Tagalogs. To Filipinos in all parts of the archipelago, who welcomed our armies, you are bound by the ties of honor and of good faith, which no other consideration would permit you to break. No, we cannot get out of the archipelago. We cannot turn over the Philippine islands to the Filipino people because there is no Filipino people, but only a medley of different races and tribes. The work of pacification has gone on much more rapidly than I had anticipated when I visited these islands about a year ago. And when you have re-elected President McKinley, as you will re-elect him in November, General MacArthur, who has done so brilliantly, will make still more progress. The Philippine insurgents, who are fed on most outrageous lies, are kept active by assertions that Mr. Bryan is their friend, and they drink Mr. Bryan's health with that of Aguinaldo. If you bury Mr. Bryan with your votes, General MacArthur will, I believe, soon coffin the remains of the Tagalog insurrection."

It is somewhat significant that when Mr.

Schurman talked as he did at Lincoln, republican papers like the Record-Herald said that these being the statements of an experienced and observing man, they should have the greatest weight with the American people. But now that Mr. Schurman has said things not entirely in keeping with the administration's policy, the Record-Herald does not place so high a value upon Mr. Schurman's opinion. To be sure, the Record-Herald admits that these opinions are "still a valuable contribution to the discussion of a collection of extreme views on the other side" and the Record-Herald adds, "They teach us at least that we must deal with the Filipinos as rational human beings, and effect the problem of home rule even if independence is not to be granted."

It will be observed that before he went out of office and before his eyes were opened Mr. Schurman did not favor independence for the Filipinos. Then he was of the opinion that the great majority of the people of education and property welcomed the sovereignty of the United States. Now he says that the only people who support that sovereignty are members of the federal party. Then he warned the American people not to leave the Filipinos to the "ruthless butcheries of the avenging Tagalogs," but after his eyes were opened, he insists that the Filipinos are fairly entitled to independence, and he thinks that they may soon be safely entrusted with it; and he refers to that hated people as "this democracy of 6,500,000 Christians."

This extract from Mr. Schurman's Lincoln speech is reproduced simply to show that the opinion of the gentleman in 1900—heralded by the republican press as that of perhaps the best qualified man to speak on this subject—has undergone radical changes; and if Mr. Schurman's 1900 opinion was entitled to unusual weight, may we not insist upon some respectful consideration for his 1902 opinion, an opinion which has had the advantage in its formation of at least two years of time?

### A Great Scheme.

In an article that will appear in the forthcoming American Review of Reviews, William A. Stead reveals an interesting scheme suggested by the late Cecil Rhodes. This suggestion was embodied in a letter written in 1890 by Mr. Rhodes to Mr. Stead.

In this letter Mr. Rhodes declared his great interest in the development of the English speaking race, and to further the object to which he declared his devotion, he proposed the organization of a secret society. Mr. Rhodes said:

What an awful thought it is that if even now we could arrange with the present members of the United States assembly and our house of commons the peace of the world would be secured for all eternity. We could hold a federal parliament five years in Washington and five in London. The only thing feasible to carry out this idea is a secret society gradually absorbing the wealth of the world to be devoted to such an object.

The cablegram relating to this remarkable suggestion then says:

But toward this millennium Mr. Rhodes believed the most powerful factor would be "a secret society, organized like Loyola, supported by the accumulated wealth of those whose aspirations is a desire to do something," and who are spared the "hideous annoyance" daily created by the thought as to which "of their incompetent relations" they shall leave their fortune. These wealthy people, Mr. Rhodes thought, would thus be greatly relieved and be able to turn "their ill-gotten or inherited gains to some advantage."

Since Mr. Rhodes' death, his name has been the subject of many eulogies because of the somewhat remarkable will, in which he provided certain scholarships for the United States and Germany; and this latest revelation of Mr. Rhodes' character, if indeed it may be called a revelation,