

has seen the misery of man only has seen nothing; he must see the misery of woman. He who has seen the misery of woman only has seen nothing; he must see the misery of childhood."

Now, thank God, in a large measure the little half-timers are protected. "Be it enacted by the king's most excellent majesty," says the recent act, "That a child shall not be employed between the hours of nine in the evening and six in the morning."

"A child under the age of eleven years shall not be employed in street trading."

"No child who is employed half time under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, shall be employed in any other occupation."

"A child shall not be employed to lift, carry or move anything so heavy as to be likely to cause injury to the child."

"A child shall not be employed in any occupation likely to be injurious to his life, limb, health or education, regard being had to his physical condition."

"If the local authority sends to the employer of any child a certificate signed by a registered medical practitioner that the lifting, carrying or moving of any specified weight is likely to cause injury to the child, or that any specified occupation is likely to be injurious to the life, limb, health or education of the child, the certificate shall be admissible as evidence in any subsequent proceedings against the employer in respect to the employment of the child."—Lady Henry Somerset, in Chicago American.

**Judge Steele's Opinion**

Justice Steele's minority opinion on the Moyer case deserves the attention of all friends of the American idea of personal liberty. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, was held as a military prisoner at Telluride by order of Governor Peabody. The supreme court of the state, Justice Steele dissenting, deny a writ of habeas corpus, on the ground that the arrest and incarceration were made under military law. Justice Steele calls attention to the fact that this vests in the executive an extraordinary discretion. By declaring that a state of rebellion exists he may suspend indefinitely the operation of the civil law. Similarly, Justice Steele maintains that the ordinary jurisdiction of the courts is only suspended by their inability to act. Military law, that is, is supreme only in territories in which war has actually driven the courts out. In all ordinary cases of domestic disorder the courts are still in session and retain all their prerogatives. Evidently, this is a matter of give and take—the public safety is the real consideration. That, however, is not really promoted by vesting arbitrary powers in the executive. Justice Steele's opinion emphasizes an open question which stands much in need of settlement, namely, the powers of the courts during temporary military control of a district. The decision of the Colorado supreme court seems merely to have evaded the problem.—New York Post.

**Lacks Courage**

Mr. Roosevelt has the courage that makes a man able to go forward when people are looking and somebody is yelling hurrah. That kind of courage is common enough. Most any common scrub has as much courage as is required to put up a good fight with his fists, or to face an enemy in battle when people are looking. That is the most common type of courage. There is a higher kind, a kind which, though frequently found in American men, is lacking in the president. It is the kind that enables men to endure in silence and obscurity and make no sign—the kind which gives strength to carry a burden and smile and smile

and forego self pity—the kind which enables men to do duty, no matter how disagreeable the consequences, or how such action is opposed to self-interest.

The higher type of courage the president has not got. Even while governor of New York this lack had begun to be known to the people. A governor who calls a session of his state legislature to amend a law at the behest of trusts and other corporations, is not a brave man. To be perfectly plain in statement, he is a coward. Mr. Roosevelt did that.

As president of the United States, Mr. Roosevelt has, under the persuasion of members high in the councils of his party, reversed or suspended his convictions on the tariff, and has consented to pose as a stand patter. He has allowed the law making it his sworn duty to prosecute the criminal trusts, to remain a dead letter on the statute books. The criminal clause of the Sherman anti-trust law has not been invoked by him in a single instance, though trusts were notoriously law breakers and their leaders should have been sent to jail or the penitentiary.

A man of this type cannot successfully pose in this country as a man of courage.—Darlington (Wis.) Democrat.

**A Foregone Conclusion**

One day while Senator Pettus was strolling around the plantation of a friend in Alabama, he chanced upon one of the field hands engaged in a violent altercation with his wife. "Come, come!" exclaimed he, "this won't do—this quarrel must cease right away! Tell me the cause of your dispute; I may be able to settle it for you." The dusky husband, awkwardly doffing his cap to the senator, replied: "Dis ain't no dispute, senator!" "No dispute!" reiterated Mr. Pettus, perplexed. "No, sah!" rejoined the darky convincingly. "It ain't no dispute! It's jest dis way: I'se jest been paid off an' has ten dollahs. My wife heah she thinks she ain't gunner git it an' I knows she ain't. No dispute at all sah!"—The Saturday Evening Post.

**Gov. Bates Blunder.**

It is quite probable that the administration at Washington now realizes that the bringing to this country of the Filipino commissioners was a mistake, because their visit has had the effect of firing up the anti-imperialists and making the latter troublesomely active. The object of bringing the Filipinos to the United States was to show, and impress upon them, the goodness and greatness of this government and cause them to feel that to be "benevolently assimilated" was the greatest good fortune that could befall their people. They were placed in charge of discreet government officials whose duty it was to show them the right kind of things, to keep them in a happy frame of mind; to see that their stomachs were always well filled, not to allow them to be bothered with questions about their independence and to keep them in leash so to speak. They were taken to Boston, where Governor Bates, of Massachusetts, gave them a banquet for the purpose of convincing them how eager they should be to grasp the opportunity of allowing themselves to be governed by our beautiful and beneficent government, and their country exploited by our wise and philanthropic citizens. But Governor Bates, with no intention whatever of doing anything of the kind, turned the banquet into an enthusiastic Filipino independence meeting. He has no sense of humor other than that which is as cold and bleak as Plymouth Rock in winter, or he would have been able to enjoy the re-

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