

that delay was becoming dangerous and that he was in a fair way to lose his foot and perhaps his life, the infection extending rapidly as far as the knee, he operated upon himself with the assistance of his hospital nurses in the operating room. The plucky surgeon cut from the instep to the toes down to the tendons and bone without an anesthetic, scraping and gouging among the diseased tissues, suffering agony for nearly a half hour of this work, till he fell back exhausted. He is in a fair way to recovery."

A STRANGE story was sent from New Orleans to the Cincinnati Enquirer, under date of September 21. According to this story, Mrs. Sophia Fabian of 237 North Anthony street, New Orleans, now sees the light, after four years of total darkness and nine years of darkening twilight. A miracle of joy restored her sight. Her youngest son, Henry Fabian, whom she had not seen for eighteen years, surprised her by returning home last week. He came suddenly into the presence of his mother, who was sitting alone in the darkness, and spoke her name. At the sound of the voice of her son, whom she had never hoped to see or whose voice she never expected to hear again, the scales of darkness fell from Mrs. Fabian's eyes. Mrs. Fabian is 76 years of age. Not the least wonderful part of the story is that twenty minutes before her son appeared Mrs. Fabian declared she had seen him plainly, a presentiment of his coming forcing itself upon her mind. His elder brother, John Fabian, at whose house the mother was at the time, while coming home in the cars, was accosted by a number of his acquaintances asking for news of Henry, of whom no one had spoken to him for years back.

THE late Senator George F. Hoar gave to young men this advice: "First—Do not hurry. For those that want to work well there is time. The wise disregard bustle and hustle and place thoroughness above speed. Second—Remember that there is something more to live for than money. Turn from the race after the world's goods, the mad fight for greed, to the love of the higher things. You may devote yourself to the practical arts, but remember that there is something nobler to human life. Third—I advise you to read some author every day. Read him so well, soak yourself so thoroughly with him, bathe in his wisdom so often that you will emerge from him as from a sparkling fountain of purity." Some one asked Senator Hoar what he would advise men to read. "Read the lives of Thomas Jefferson, Washington, Lincoln, Wendell Phillips, John Bright, Henry George and other men that have stood for something and meant something," he said. Probably the strongest plea ever made by Senator Hoar was for the Filipinos. His speeches in the senate at the time are among the greatest ever delivered on that subject.

THE supreme court for the state of Wisconsin, on October 5, decided that the LaFollette ticket is the regular republican ticket. Three judges decided for LaFollette while the chief justice dissented. After setting forth the facts alleged in the complaint and in the answer filed, the opinion says: "First—The controversy shown to exist by the foregoing sufficiently concerns the prerogatives of the state and affects the liberties of the people to be within the original jurisdiction of this court. Second—Such controversy is of such a grave character, and of such public importance, as to warrant its original jurisdiction to determine the right of matter, so far as the door is open for it to do so. Third—Since the question presented merely involves the duty of the secretary of state in the performance of an act expressly enjoined by law, it is a judicial one. Fourth—For the present case, the time not having arrived when the secretary of state is required to make certification of nominations, by the general rule there is no remedy at law by mandamus; hence action, if maintainable at all, is properly brought in equity, if the legislature has not furnished another and exclusive remedy."

THE court further held that the legislature intended to provide for settlement out of court of all questions between the factions of the party concerning the right to place the party named upon the official ballot in these words: "Fifth—The legislature intended to provide for settlement out of court of all questions between factions of a party concerning the right to place the party name upon the official ballot, by section 35, Wisconsin statutes, in these words: (A) In case of a division in any political party and a claim by two or more

factions thereof to the same party name, the officer with whom the certificates of nomination are required to be filed shall, in certifying such nomination or preparing such ballots, give preference of name to the convention or caucus thereof held pursuant to the call of the regularly constituted party authorities, and if the committee representing the other faction presents no other party name, such officer may designate the same in such manner as will best distinguish the nomination thereof. (B) When two or more conventions or caucuses shall be held and the names thereof certified, each claiming to be the regular convention or caucus of the same political party, preference in designating shall be given to the nominations of the one certified by the committee which had been officially certified to be authorized to represent the party."

DISCUSSING these clauses the court explains: "The first clause provides for a case where only one of two or more conventions is claimed to have been held upon the call of the regular party committee, and the identity of that one is, therefore, not in doubt. The second clause provides for a case where all of the conventions are claimed to have been held pursuant to the call of such, and the same committee, by creating a tribunal to decide for guidance for the secretary of state which set of nominees is regular and therefore entitled to use of the party name, such a tribunal possessing, by familiar rules, exclusive and final jurisdiction, save as hereafter stated. The first clause of section 35, statutes of 1838, can not apply to this case, because the dominant feature thereof is the existence of a multifarious 'claim to the same party name,' determinable, as before indicated, by the certifying officer from his own records, showing the necessary source of regularity." It is reported that Mr. Cook, one of the republican nominees for governor, will withdraw from the contest.

AN INTERESTING decision was delivered at Philadelphia, October 3, by Judge Schwartz. In the case under discussion the court refused to affirm a point in law submitted by an attorney that when a railroad employe falls asleep from physical weakness, from illness, or from weariness from long hours of steady employment and an accident happens, the employe should be acquitted. The Associated Press report says: "The case was that of John F. Fleischutt of Pottsville, Pa., an engineer on a Pennsylvania railroad freight train. The freight train and a passenger collided near Pottstown last April, two persons were killed and a dozen injured. The crew of the freight train were held by the coroner for criminal negligence. It was testified by the fireman that the freight train had been ordered to wait on a siding until four trains had passed. He said the crew had been on duty for twenty-two hours, and that while waiting for the trains to pass had fallen asleep. Before the fourth train had passed the men awoke and thinking that the fourth had gone by, the freight train was taken from the siding. Before the case went to the jury, Fleischutt's attorney made the point above stated. In refusing to affirm it, Judge Swartz held that no man had a right to work on a railroad unless in fine physical condition, and if he fell asleep, no matter from what cause, he should discontinue work, even though he should lose his position, rather than jeopardize human life by continuing on duty. Fleischutt was convicted."

THE democratic campaign book presents some interesting statistics with respect to the Philippines. It is shown that the Philippines have cost the United States to June 30, 1903: Purchase price (quit claim deed from dispossessed owner), \$20,000,000; purchase price Friars' lands, \$7,259,000; increased army expenditure for five years over average expenditure previous thereto, 1893, 1900, 1901, 1902 and 1903, \$500,000,000; boats for patrolling island waters and increase in naval expenses due solely to Philippine acquisition during said period (estimated), \$25,000,000; appropriation for first Philippine commission, \$250,000; spent by commission, \$179,009; transport service and cost of vessels (estimated) \$50,000,000; total, \$602,418,000.

COMMENTING upon this statement the Atlanta Constitution says: "In order to be entirely fair the year 1899 is entirely omitted from the foregoing estimate, since that year covers the period of active hostilities against the Philippines. Strictly speaking, pretty much the whole period of hostilities should be included, for the war against the Filipinos themselves, led by Aguinaldo, resulted from the failure of the United States to

make known to the natives whether or not permanent colonial exploitation was intended. Aguinaldo and his followers took up arms against Uncle Sam because they had been rid of the Spaniards merely to exchange masters. Had we made known in advance our intention not to hold the islands in indefinite subjection on the Spanish plan, likely there would have been no native insurrection against our authority. Hence the whole Filipino war is chargeable to the colonial intentions of the republican administration, which fact, bringing Philippine expenditures down to date, would make the whole miserable business to have cost the United States treasury approximately a billion dollars. Think of that! Can the mind of the average plain citizen grasp such gigantic figures un-staggered?"

ANALYZING these stupendous figures, another newspaper, the Dallas News, says: "But this does not measure the cost to the taxpayers of the United States. The initial \$600,000,000, the probable \$50,000,000 annually, stupendous as these figures are, yet fail to indicate the loss to our people. Consider the average productivity of \$600,000,000 employed in agriculture, manufacturing, or any activity of life, the yearly interest of which at the legal rate would be \$36,000,000. In other words, a capital sufficient at 6 per cent to earn \$36,000,000 has been subtracted from the wealth of the individual citizens of this country. In addition to the foregoing is increased cost of navy department due to colonial expansion and principally chargeable against the retention of the Philippines. For the five years preceding 1898, the year of the Spanish war, which is omitted, although the chief operations of the navy in the Philippines occurred during that year, the expenses of the navy department were: In 1893, \$30,136,084; 1894, \$31,710,294; 1895, \$28,797,796; 1896, \$27,147,732; 1897, \$34,561,546, making a total of \$152,553,452, or an annual average of \$30,470,690."

ALTHOUGH supporting the republican national ticket, the Wall Street Journal boldly declares that the republican state ticket in New York is doomed to defeat. The Journal says: "For ten years the state of New York has been in control of the republican party. It came into power in 1894 as the result of a popular revolt against Hill and Maynardism. It will go out of power in 1904 as the result of a popular revolt against Odell and Odellism. No man, however able and personally worthy, can this year be elected who carries the brand of Odell. The nomination of Frank W. Higgins is fatal to the republican party so far as its state ticket is concerned. Even the popularity of Roosevelt can not, we believe, carry Higgins to victory. It remains to be seen whether it may not even cost Roosevelt the electoral vote of New York. Fortunately he can be elected without it. Benjamin B. Odell in order to preserve his machine has been willing to run the risk of party defeat in the state, and so far as his attitude is concerned it is that of selfish indifference to the fate of the national ticket. But what will become of Odell if Roosevelt is elected president and a democrat is elected governor? In saying this we do not wish to be understood as reflecting upon the character of Mr. Higgins. Under different conditions he might, indeed, have made an excellent candidate. But we remember that Judge Folger was a good man, and yet under some such circumstances as now exist he was beaten by nearly 200,000 votes."

### Fruits of Imperialism

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, a republican paper, recently printed the statement that according to a private letter received in Washington 250 Moros were killed by United States troops in the Lake Lanas country at Mindanao. The battle took place August 1. The following is an excerpt of the letter reproduced in the Globe-Democrat:

"Yesterday we had another battle with the Moros. We killed about 250 men, women and children. Those who were present say it was a most terrible sight. Our troops cornered the Moros and killed every Moro in sight and then burned everything they had. If the officials will only let our men do this about twice more there will be no more trouble. The Moros have been sneaking in and cutting up our sentinels. We are all getting hardened to the killing of the Moros the more we see our own men cut up."

Commenting upon this letter the St. Louis Post-Dispatch very aptly says: "These are the fruits of imperialism; the end for which our fathers fought and bled on Freedom's battlefield."