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Let the Journal Follow You. Are you going away for the summer? If so, you will want to keep in touch with home.

A court of inquiry to determine the brand of Democratic principles that will receive the strongest support is much needed.

Those Democrats who are scolding Mr. Bryan for calling names are reminded that Mr. Cleveland began it. But it must be added that Mr. Bryan follows it up with great vigor.

Two of the strongest points in President Mitchell's address, and both admirably put, were his plea for the faithful observance of contracts and his protest against sympathetic strikes.

The insistence of President Young, of the Teamsters' National Union, that the Chicago teamsters under contract should keep it by returning to their work caused the freight handlers' strike to go to pieces.

There is no unifying force in David B. Hill's declaration, "I am a Democrat," since Cleveland, Bryan, Hill, McLean and Tom Johnson each declare that he is a Democrat and that the other fellow is not.

The text of Mr. Bryan's belated letter of regret to the Tilden Club banquet shows that he can be bad mannered as well as bad tempered. His recent course has confirmed all that Republicans ever said as to his unfitness for President.

"We love him for the enemies he has made," was a sentence of General Brags' in favor of Mr. Cleveland when assailed in a Democratic national convention by Tammany. It is a happier remark than that he made about the Cubans.

If President Mitchell's recommendations as to assessments are adopted it will result in raising an enormous fund in aid of the anthracite strikers. It will not be the first time that labor unions have demonstrated their sympathy and liberality in similar cases.

"Harmony," said Mr. Bryan to those who sent him an invitation to attend the Tilden banquet, "is only possible between those who desire the triumph of the same principles and policies." There is no denying that; so Mr. Bryan cannot be in accord with any Cleveland or Hill candidate.

The Democratic and mugwump anti-administration organs, having howled till they are black in the face over the atrocities countenanced, counseled and committed by Gen. Jacob H. Smith, may now be expected to use the reprimand and retirement of that officer as the text for many long and loud screeds on the injustice done by those in power to a gallant American soldier.

The Democratic Chicago Chronicle declares that "the grand jury is never in session a day in this county without returning indictments against a dozen men against whom there is less presumption of guilt than rests upon Mayor Harrison, and men are sent to the penitentiary every day in this county upon evidence no more conclusive than that which has been lodged against that official." And Mr. Harrison is a Democratic mayor.

It is said that the discovery that the Standard Oil Company was selling the Gates coterie corn at the highest price caused it to get out of its corner. The agents of the Standard had told Gates that they were purchasing for its glucose works, when, in fact, they were buying the real thing to sell and deliver to Gates. It was the discovery of the game of the Standard Oil Company to load the Gates combination with real corn that caused it to quit. Now Gates is amusing people by saying that "the Standard Oil is an enemy to the country, so that anything like legitimate business is impossible!"

The interurban problem presents some important questions, and it is to be hoped the city authorities will be able to reach a right solution of them. The city needs the roads, but they also need the city, and while the latter should treat the roads liberally it should safeguard its own interests.

The use of its streets is a valuable franchise and will grow more valuable from year to year, but so also will the service of the roads. Perhaps the most difficult phase of the question is that of allowing freight cars to be run through the residence districts and the downtown streets and of locating freight depots. As the city authorities are acting for a distant future they should be careful to make no mistake in this regard.

THE FOLLY OF STRIKES.

It is probable there are but few intelligent workmen of middle age who are not convinced that strikes are a costly, foolish and inadequate remedy for labor grievances. Younger men, aggressive in the assertion of their rights and many of them without family ties or other restraints, look at the matter from a different point of view and without the light of experience. They have yet to learn that in a large majority of cases more can be accomplished by conciliatory methods or by arbitration than by strikes, and that the latter are always costly and often failures. They have yet to learn that, as a rule, the advantages gained by strikes are not equal to the losses. They have yet to learn that by far the greatest number and the most important concessions to labor in the way of increased wages, etc., are the result of voluntary action on the part of employers, and that the bad feeling engendered by strikes is fatal to such concessions. Older workmen have learned these things by experience, and they do not engage in strikes unless they are forced into them by the orders of unwise leaders or by the rash action of younger men.

As far as any conclusion can be drawn from the statistics of strikes in all countries where labor unions exist it goes to discredit strikes. They often fail entirely, and when they succeed in whole or in part it is at enormous cost. The annual report of the United States commissioner of labor shows that during the ten years from 1891 to 1901 there occurred in the United States 22,763 strikes involving 117,569 establishments. They threw out of employment 6,105,044 employes an average of twenty-four days, making a total of 146,236,655 working days. The loss in wages was \$27,383,478 and the loss of employes was \$12,721,121. Of the entire number of strikes 61 per cent. succeeded, 12 per cent. partly succeeded and 26 per cent. failed. What advantages were gained by the strikes that succeeded, and in many cases they were trivial, it must be admitted that they were gained at an enormous cost. The statistics of strikes in other countries are not more favorable. In Great Britain during the year 1897 there were 364 strikes, involving 230,267 persons and causing an aggregate loss of 10,345,023 working days. Of the entire number of strikes 44 per cent. failed, 22 per cent. succeeded and 34 per cent. were compromised. A labor dispute that is compromised at the end of a strike could always be better compromised before it begins. In France, during 1898, of 238 strikes, involving 82,065 persons, 12 per cent. succeeded, 40 per cent. succeeded partly and 47 per cent. failed. During the year 1899 there were 623 strikes, involving 138,255 persons and causing a loss of 3,793,953 working days. The statistics do not show the cost of the strikes nor the number that won.

Of 234 strikes that occurred in Austria-Hungary during the year 1899, sixty-nine resulted in favor of the strikers, 105 in favor of the employers and 129 were compromised. The strike statistics of the United States are more complete than those of any other country and they are more conclusive in showing the enormous cost of strikes to both employes and employers and the large proportion of total failures.

There are no statistics available to make a comparison between the advantages gained for labor by strikes and those voluntarily granted by employers, but it is safe to say that the latter far exceed the former. Since the beginning of the great industrial revival following the first election of McKinley, in 1896, there have been hundreds of announcements of voluntary increases in the pay of wage earners all over the country. In many instances employers have given their employes on Christmas or New Year's day a dividend on the year's wages, and in quite a number of cases they have been made profit sharers. Such advantages are never gained by a strike. In the same category must be ranked those granted by many employers in maintaining for their employes club-rooms, reading halls, gymnasiums, lunch-rooms, etc. Such things never come as the result of a strike. They are indicative of a state of peace and mutual good will between employers and employes, while a strike is simply a declaration of war. If the present anthracite coal strike succeeds, giving the miners a small increase of wages, the accumulation of the increase during the lifetime of all the men engaged in the strike will not equal the loss it will cause to them and their employes. In short, reason, experience and statistics all go to show that as a supposed remedy for labor grievances strikes are foolish, costly and in the long run utterly inadequate. Their moral influence in promoting bad blood and distrust between capital and labor is bad beyond any possibility of computation.

SENATOR HANNA ON INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION.

The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science for July contains a number of articles on industrial conciliation and arbitration, two of which were written by Senator Hanna and President Compton, of the Federation of Labor. Senator Hanna starts out with the proposition that "to have success in conciliation and arbitration there must be thorough and effective organization on both sides." This proposition will not be received with favor by some men who are hostile to the organization of labor because they have witnessed a few evil results of a sort of organization which has no higher purpose than to prevent strikes. That is not the organization which Senator Hanna has in mind. The organization which is to be effective, and which is to bring capital and labor into closer relations, is that intelligent organization favored by President Compton, which would avoid strikes by conciliatory conferences. Senator Hanna had his attention called to the importance of such organizations by the coal strike in northern Ohio in 1874. The strike was long and destructive. To avoid similar strikes it was agreed among the leaders that the mine operators and the miners organize upon the basis of having every difference fully considered before a strike. In these mines there has not been a serious strike since. The dif-

ferences were settled "by employer and employe coming together with a determination to do right, and upon this hypothesis I have been working ever since, and from that day to this I have never had a serious strike." These are the words of a man who has been employing an army of men more than twenty-five years. He emphasizes what is said above by the following: "I believe in organized labor, and I have for thirty years. I believe in it because it is a demonstrated fact that where the concerns and interests of labor are intrusted to able and honest leadership, it is much easier for those who represent the employes to come into close contact with the employer, and, by dealing with fewer persons, to accomplish results quicker and better. Senator Hanna further declares that his experience has taught him that in the work of bringing employer and employe together so that strikes may be avoided, "the employer, because of his position, has the most to do, and it must be expected that the employers, at the beginning of this educational work, shall go more than half way." The senator's reason for this is so based upon justice that it is quoted: "The employers provide work and are responsible for the conduct of business, and upon them rests the responsibility of seeing that the men receive their share of its benefits. We must rise to a higher level, where we can have a broader view of this question, where we can tear ourselves away from the prejudices which have heretofore stood between capital and labor. If the anthracite mine owners had been inspired by the broad views of Senator Hanna there would have been no strike, and the coal miners' convention would not be in session in this city. If, on the other hand, the freight handlers had been so well organized as to have had discreet men as officers there would have been a conference before the strike, and as a result the strike would not have been ordered. The great anthracite strike is pending and the freight-handlers' strike is ineffective, because one side or the other, or both, are not animated by the opinions and experience of Senator Hanna.

PRESIDENT MITCHELL'S ADDRESS.

The address of President Mitchell to the miners' convention yesterday affords further evidence of his wisdom and courage. However great the provocation from the miners' point of view to break contracts and engage in a general strike, President Mitchell, in temperate language, tells the delegates that it will not do for such an organization to forfeit its pledges. He could have shown the convention, if it were necessary, that the most gratifying progress which the coal miners have made in the increase of wages and in bettered conditions is due mainly to the keeping of their pledges with the mine operators made at the annual meeting in this city. Because of the observance of contracts on both sides, the coal miners in this and surrounding States hold a higher place in the great industries of the country than ever before. A leading operator, Mr. J. Smith Talley, declared publicly that while it took some time to make a contract with the miners, they kept it when made, and to that fact he attributed the improved condition of the coal miners and the mutual regard which had grown up between mine operators and mine workers. President Mitchell is able to note the progress which the mine workers have made under his direction. He can see that it is due largely to the fact that the miners, in keeping their contracts, have won public confidence and respect.

This address will commend the cause of the miners to the people at large. Even if the anthracite miners shall not be able to attain what they ask and what seems fair, the American people are so wholly in sympathy with the ideals of the Civic Federation regarding conciliation that the miners' cause will have their sympathy. In the long run it is the intelligent judgment of the people which wins, and such addresses as that of President Mitchell command such judgment and sympathy. The recommendations which the president makes for the support of the anthracite miners show that the soft coal miners are in a very prosperous condition, which enables them to offer assistance. Before Mr. Mitchell became president the soft coal miners were too poor themselves to assist their brethren.

THE NEGOTIATION AT ROME.

Dispatches from Rome indicate a difference of opinion there as to the merits of the negotiation between the United States and the Vatican—that is, as to which has gained a point. Some of the Pope's advisers regard the result thus far as a success for the papal diplomacy, while the Americans in Rome and the correspondents of London newspapers think the Vatican has missed a great opportunity and made a serious mistake in not accepting the liberal offer of the United States. In discussing the question it must be remembered the negotiation, even at Rome, is not yet definitely closed. Judge Taft does not leave there till the 24th inst., and there is quite time enough for the Vatican to reconsider its former action. Judge Taft's last note is calculated to induce such reconsideration. The press dispatch from Rome says "the contents of his note were somewhat unexpected, as it was thought Washington would make counterpropositions." Instead of that, Judge Taft stood "pat" on his first proposition regarding the withdrawal of the friars and showed no disposition to continue the negotiation on that point. His firmness in this regard may lead the Vatican to see the hopelessness of further discussion on that point and lead to an acceptance of the American ultimatum before Judge Taft leaves Rome. Another phase of the case that may lead to this result is that of the 409 to 390 friars in the Philippines, not more than twenty are in the provinces, while all the rest are in Manila, most of them refusing from the province to return if they dare not return without military protection, which, of course, they will not have. If the Vatican chooses to maintain the refugee friars in Manila in idleness, with the certainty that they cannot exercise any priestly functions nor any control over their properties in the provinces, it will probably be permitted to do so, but that would be a very foolish position to take.

The hostility of the Filipinos to the friars is shown by the fact that at the beginning of the rebellion of 1856, several priests in different parts of Luzon were murdered by the populace and many others were arrested and held as prisoners by the Filipinos. This fact is stated in the first report of the Philippine Commission in 1900. In the latter part of 1868 a long correspondence took place between General Otis and Aguinaldo relative to the release of the priests who were held as prisoners, and Aguinaldo positively refused to release them. The constitution

of the revolutionary Philippine republic, adopted by Aguinaldo in 1899, contained a provision that "From the 24th of May last, all the buildings, properties and other belongings possessed by the religious corporations in these islands will be understood as restored to the Filipino government." The proposition of the United States to pay the full cash value of the property is very different from this proposed wholesale confiscation of it. If the Vatican had been wise it would have accepted the offer very promptly with the condition attached of withdrawing the friars. It may yet see the wisdom of doing so, especially as the friars will have to go anyhow.

There is reason to suspect that an effort may be made to array the Catholic Church against the administration because in its negotiations with the Vatican it insists that the Spanish friars shall leave the Philippines. Already a meeting has been held in Detroit to protest against the efforts to expel these prelates from the islands. The secretary of war, who for family reasons is very friendly to the Church of Rome, has clearly explained the reasons for the desire to get rid of the friars. They have made themselves obnoxious not only to a Catholic population, but to the native priests. They have seized some of the best lands and have treated the people with great severity. In fact, the frequent insurrections of the natives against Spanish rule have been due to the exactions of the friars. The Taft commission has found that the natives are so hostile to the friars that their presence stands in the way of the establishment of local government and the peace of the islands. The United States officials have no objections to the friars, but they are impressed with the belief that their presence in the islands interferes with the pacification of the natives. When these facts are fully understood it is doubtful if political capital can be made out of the attitude of the Taft commission and the administration towards the alien friars. Their leaving the islands is demanded by a Catholic population. But for that demand no such request would be urged upon the Vatican. It is said that the Pope favors removal and that the leading prelates of the church in this country favor the removal of the friars and the purchase of their lands.

LONGING TO RETURN.

Men Who Fled to Central and South America Years Ago. "There is a pathetic side to the industrial history of South and Central American countries," said a gentleman who has spent some time down in that section of the world, "and it relates to a very interesting element of the population, an element which has crossed over the border for errors committed on this side, an element made up of fugitives from American justice. They are good citizens now, many of them being among the industrial promoters of that region of the world. Many of them scamped down into that section of the world while very young because of some small error made by their parents, youthful folly. They are not bad fellows. They have never been bad fellows. They simply erred at a time when it was easy for the young man to fall over on the wrong side of the balance. But they had to leave home, and they have never been able to get back to the place in Central or South America where the government has fostered relations with the government of the United States.

After the failure of the freight handlers' strike in Chicago, the president of the organization said: "There is one lesson to be learned from this strike—that is, no representative labor body should agree not to engage in a sympathetic strike where the principles of unionism are directly attacked." This was a plea for sympathetic strikes. President Mitchell says: "I do not know of one solitary sympathetic strike of any magnitude which has been successful."

THE HUMORISTS.

A Nervous Fancy. That steeple cleanor I dislike. It frets me morn and late. I wish 't old clock wouldn't strike, I wish 't would arbitrate.—Washington Star.

She Owed Her One. The Smart Set. First Society Girl—I cannot see myself as others see me, you know. Second Society Girl—I don't know. You might look at your picture in this morning's paper.

An Exchange. Mother (who has been out for the day)—Tommy, did you take that medicine that I told you to, when I was away? Tommy—No, ma. Willie Jones came in, and he liked it so, I exchanged it with him for a soap apple.

A Pork Trust. Life. The Pat One—And that over there is your hog pen? The Tall One—Well, we did call it one, but since prosperity has been flyin' around in such large chunks we refer to it as a community of interests.

A Warning. Cincinnati Commercial Tribune. "I will have to have three more days out to sea, and receive my company in the parlor," said a sailor. "Bridget," replied the mistress of the house, "I warn you not to push me too far. You seem to forget that I belong to the Housewives' Union. No. 117."

Quite So. Boston Transcript. "Uncle George—After all, there's nothing like real estate to make a steadfast citizen of the most wayward of men. When a man owns land he is anchored, so to speak. Harry—But what's to prevent him from selling, and resuming his waywardness? Uncle George—What is to prevent his selling? I see that you have had no experience in real-estate transactions. It is always easy to buy, my boy, but when you want to sell—well, that's another proposition.

Certainly Not. Baltimore American. The people of London need not expect our Mr. Richard Harding Davis always to arrange his affairs so as to attend their coronations if there is to be so much uncertainty about them.

A Bore. Washington Post. When a man has lived off the government a great many years he regards himself as indispensable. It is always easy to buy, my boy, but when you want to sell—well, that's another proposition.

His Hands Full. Kansas City Journal. President Roosevelt no longer has Congress on his hands, but he has an isthmian canal, which is several times larger.

PRESIDENT AND PARTY.

He is in a Position Where He Can Safely Stand His Ground. New York Evening Post. Mr. Roosevelt is free from the hindrances, the obligations, and the temptations which, in one form or another, beset all four of the other men who have reached the Presidency by accident. He had never differed from his party on any question of policy; he was not nominated to protect a party or a political element; he is not the representative of one faction in the chief State of the Union; he is not involved in any struggle with the party machine over the disposition of federal offices, either in his own State or elsewhere. In some respects, he is more fortunate than an elected President usually is, for his nomination was not the result of a party caucus, and he is in debt to nobody for the opportunity of being now the Chief Executive of the United States.

Every Republican President has had his differences, more or less, with his party. Lincoln had his trial of the radical element, which culminated in the "Wade" amendment on the question of southern reconstruction, after the congressional session of 1864-1865, and the attempt to run Fremont for President in 1860. Grant encountered the secession of many prominent leaders like Horace Greeley, Charles Sumner and Lyman Trumbull during his first term; while his veto of the inflation bill during his second term was a terrible blow to the party. McKinley, on the other hand, was not so prominent Western leaders who had yielded to the soft-money cause. Hayes came to the end of his term with the support of the party at the start by reason of his policy of conciliation toward the South, and he afterwards refused to surrender the patronage to them. Harrison could not get the support of the party in 1888, and his heart was set, and he had his troubles with the Quakers and the Platts who demanded he could not satisfy.

McKinley is the only Republican President who has succeeded in resisting the temptation to yield to the party. He was in a jolly mood, however, and didn't mind to put somebody else in the White House. He was a jolly mood, however, and didn't mind to put somebody else in the White House. He was a jolly mood, however, and didn't mind to put somebody else in the White House.

PLATT AT THE RACES.

New York Senator Goes for the First Time—and Wins. Brooklyn Eagle. Thomas C. Platt, sweet singer of old time campaign glee clubs, Sunday school superintendent at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, United States Senator in Washington, "easy boss" and Alexander Selkirk of Republican State politics, spent the whole afternoon yesterday in the club house at the Brighton Beach race track.

Mr. Platt has fought shy of race tracks in the past. According to a friend, he has never before come into the belfry glare of the ring in a sunny day. "He's slowing his wild oats rather late in life," this acquaintance remarked, reflectively, "but maybe he won't bet after all. He's pretty cautious, and he comes to making a big bluff all at once."

This conjecture was doomed to discomfiture. Mr. Platt did succeed in resisting the unwelcome temptation up to the last race. He was in a jolly mood, however, and didn't mind to put somebody else in the White House. He was a jolly mood, however, and didn't mind to put somebody else in the White House.

But the fall from grace came on the sixth and last race, and it came through circumstantial evidence. Mr. Platt did not bet, but the rumor is abroad that he put up \$10 straight on his favorite. If any quietude is to be maintained in the White House, it is inclined to criticize the senator too harshly, he may wisely reflect that all mere humanly he is liable to err when the pressure of circumstances is too great—that we are all prone to sin as the sparks are to fly upward.

A number of friends were with Mr. Platt, and he was in a jolly mood, however, and didn't mind to put somebody else in the White House. He was a jolly mood, however, and didn't mind to put somebody else in the White House.

But the senator curiously looked over the list of entries in the sixth race. Emshew was the favorite, and you can't bet on Gold Money in the second race. He had related every other suggestion with quiet confidence.

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SCENES AT ELLIS ISLAND.

Happenings Noted When Immigrants Arrive. New York Times. The happy side of Ellis island is downstairs, where the immigrants are being discharged into the arms of their friends. There is an iron grating at one end of the space where the officer sits, behind which the immigrants wait. In front is a railing, behind which the friends are crowded. The friends must pass in front of the officer's desk, give name, address, business and relationship. The immigrant, meanwhile, stands back by the grating, and the two signal each other silently, with beaming eyes, until at last the officer waves them away together. They slide decorously around the corner of the grating, then the newcomer drops his baggage and they kiss each other as often as women, and the happiness in the faces of all is enough to reconcile the fiercest anti-immigrationist.

But the thing that gratifies upon American sensitivities is the way in which the men let the women carry their luggage; those vast, wooden valises, covered with light printed cottons; those mighty bundles, done up in sheet or tablecloth; or those heavy, heavy bundles, done up in sheet or tablecloth. A young man and his wife came out the other day and were met by their mother and sister, the brother of one of them. They kissed joyfully all around, but the woman, carrying a baby and a bundle, while they went empty-handed.

All the various grades of Americanization upon the immigrant are visible at this point. A young man, dressed in a neat, soft, light gray felt hat and tan shoes meets his brother, a long, raw boy in a black cloth coat, with a white shirt sticking out of his collar and the seams edged with Astrakhan. He sets his unwieldy wooden grip upon the floor, and the brother embraces his brother, but the other puts him off somewhat hastily, knowing he is in a bad way, and men do not waste kisses in such fashion.

Two recent, middle-aged women, in white shirts and blue skirts, and a young girl, bedraggled little bareheaded girl of fourteen or so, in hobnailed shoes and dragging a bundle as big as a man's, are seen. The girl kisses their hands, but one is glad to see that they return it upon her cheek. They are two men do not waste kisses in such fashion.

There are two girls in white hats laden with roses, their faces eager with joy, who quickly satisfy the officer that they are really competent to take care of their own affairs. Once they get him in kissing Lane, and for a minute cannot tell which is brother and which is sister.

At this place one may make up his mind finally as to the salient feature which differentiates the American women from all others. It is the hat. Men of all classes in the Western races wear a hat, it seems; but only in America does the woman of the populace rise to the same level. And in America the woman of Japan puts off her charming kimono and dons the ugly Western dress certain that she will be treated as a woman of the treatment of her, so when the immigrant woman puts on a hat it seems to mark a period in her progress toward dignity.

There is a pretty, black-eyed woman at the desk, flitting quiveringly with a gorgonzola hat, and a pink cotton blouse, and she waves her hand and kisses the officer's cheek. Her sisters, as pretty as she, but worn and weary with their voyage, bareheaded, and with a look of despair, are seen. The officer waves her back. The magic word said, she flies to their embrace, hugs and kisses them, and impudently swears that she has seen her own hands. The man who is with her takes the bags from her and carries them both himself. But, then, she wears a hat.

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