

SOCIETY'S CRIME

Against Humanity as Exemplified in Our District Jail.

LAPPING FOOD LIKE DOGS

Treatment of the Inmates of the District Jail a Crime Against Civilization—Degrading Men to the Condition of Brutes—A Crying Demand for Reform—Are there no Humane People at the Nation's Capital.

The GLOBE would respectfully bring to the attention of the Congressional committee on the District of Columbia the jail of this District. The matters specifically needing reformation are:

(1.) The abolition of long sentences or for periods of over thirty days of the culprits brought before our local judges.

(2.) Providing for some sort of employment for the sentenced prisoners, either in their cells or in some general workshop which could be provided and equipped within the jail inclosure.

(3.) The daily drill or exercise of from two to four hours of the prisoners, in the event that a workshop is impracticable, which it ought not to be, at least light cell work ought to be easily provided.

(4.) Providing the prisoners with cheap stone ware plates and bowls on which food is to be served and furnishing them knives and forks to eat the same.

(5.) The regulation of the hours of duty required of guards and employes on a basis of common sense and humane conditions.

As to the necessity for these reforms the GLOBE offers the following observations based upon a visit to the jail and on information otherwise supplied and fully authenticated.

First taking up the matter of the extraordinary hours required of the engineers of the jail. It appears that the head engineer (who has no certificate as such on file) is exempted from his term on the watch or trick of duty while his assistants are forced to put in twenty-four hours on a stretch without sleep or other rest than the time consumed in eating their meals. Now twenty-four hours at a stretch on duty, and especially the duty of an engineer is a requirement as serious as it is injurious and dangerous. Instead of alternate twenty-four duty and twenty-four rest the time schedule should be arranged with the services of the head engineer thrown in to make the trick of duty not to exceed twelve hours or less. Meantime the head engineer might be required to frame his license in imitation of his assistants—provided he has one.

The guard's trick of duty is not so objectionable and their rests are reasonably recuperating to warrant their active vigilance while on duty.

Now as to the prisoners confined in the little tomb-like cells, and who are treated exactly as the more ferocious animals of our Zoo, we ask in the interest of humanity that radical reformation be at once inaugurated. How can any Congressman sit down to the table in his hotel or boarding house and enjoy his meal when he knows and is responsible for the fact that human beings like himself, almost within the shadow of the capitol, are compelled to lap their food like dogs? The food, such as it is, is thrust into the prisoners' cells in corroded greasy tin vessels and the prisoner is forced to eat or lap the mixture of soup, meat, potatoes, vegetables, etc., as neither knife nor fork is furnished him! The excuse for this brutalizing treatment of the erring or unfortunate inmate of the jail is that he is too vicious to be entrusted with a knife and fork.

This puerile and senseless excuse warrants the instant dismissal of any official or guard offering the same. The editor of the GLOBE has had the honor of the acquaintance of at least one guard in the county jail. This gentleman, Emmanuel Ream, has turned the key on our individual self more times than he has hairs on his manly chest! Guard Ream has seen, as we have, over two thousand convicts seated at the tables in the Ohio Penitentiary eating out of stone ware and with knives and forks! These convicts were men who had been actually tried and found guilty of every crime in the criminal calendar from murder to stealing chickens, many of them were redivivists of two, three, four, five and six convictions for penal offenses! Yet the prison authorities furnished them knives and forks and stone ware, heavy enough to brain each other, and Guard Ream any more than the editor cannot cite many cases where one prisoner used either his knife, fork, plate or bowl on the head or person of a fellow prisoner. If such an occurrence took place punishment sure and certain followed, so swiftly that initiators were promptly intimidated from doing likewise.

Now in our jail no such excuse as fear of injury to guards or prisoners should be permitted or accepted as the all-sufficient reason why the authorities of the District degrade human beings to the level of the beasts of the field. Let the jail inmates be supplied with clean earthenware dishes and knives and forks, also plenty of soap and water. These things society owes the imprisoned, and society, when it denies them, is more criminal than the vilest thug, horse thief or burglar behind the walls! For society commits this offense against humanity out of the sheer wantonness of its power and its known irresponsibility or fear of punishment. And, notwithstanding that it is punished later on by the brutes it has made out of human beings, its indifference to the brutes of that instinct which, in the thief and burglar, is called criminal, and correctly so.

Better that one jail inmate cuts another with his table knife every day in the week than that such a system of degradation of human beings be enforced by the authorities of compelling men to lap their food like dogs!

But there need be no danger of any such an outcome. The prisoners eat their meals separately in their cells. When through their meals the guards and attendants can collect from each prisoner his knife, fork, spoon, plate and bowl. Why is not this done? Simply because it is more degrading, ferocious and brutal in the authorities to compel prisoners to lap their food and rot in their outward and inward filth in contrast to the well paid servants who are paid by the tax payers to safeguard and attend to these criminal wards of the state.

In the matter of long sentences judges, if devoid of natural humanity, ought to be compelled by law to acquire such attributes. It is to say, they ought to be limited in inflicting jail sentences of over thirty days, while present conditions prevail in these institutions. If a prisoner's crime call for

greater punishment let him be sentenced to the penitentiary, where at least he will be treated in a civilized manner and where his physical and mental health will not be impaired and ruined.

There need be no squeamishness or false sentiment offered as excuse for hesitating to put the brand of the penitentiary upon such offenders.

There is no difference between "jail bird" and "penitentiary convict" from the point of view of the general public. Rx-jail bird and ex-convict are equally and infamously synonymous terms, and the writer who is in the latter category feels no more degradation in the term than he does of being an ex-official. He has been both convict and state officer and if there is a shade of difference in his pride of the appellation ex, he prefers the former!

For, in his particular case, he served with much more honor his term of imprisonment as a convict than he did as an official, inasmuch as PRINCIPLE was the motive and staying power of the former, while loot and the spoils of office were the high (?) motives animating his efforts to seek, hold, and retain the latter.

Passing this personality and offering it simply as heart's ease to the humane (?) and sympathetic (?) judge who assigns a fellow mortal to a cell in the District Jail for periods ranging from sixty days to one and even two years under the known conditions prevailing there, the GLOBE would assure the judge that the exercise of clemency, to which he is sworn, will be more in harmony with the real attributes of that much misused virtue if every prisoner, whose offense merits a greater punishment than thirty days in jail, is sent to the one or the other of the Northern penitentiaries where Federal prisoners are confined.

Work ought to be provided for jail inmates. It is as necessary for their mentality as food is for the maintenance of their physical beings. Suppose that even a daily task was given each prisoner in his cell with rewards or punishment for his performance or failure? And suppose this task was made light and possible of achievement, the prisoner's mind would be occupied and his thoughts directed in the proper channel instead of as now embittered by his treatment as a brute, unfit and not human enough to be entrusted with a knife, fork or spoon to eat his food?

We shall again and again refer to this matter and expose to the world the degradation to which human beings are subjected in a jail located in the Capital of that Nation, which impudently assumes to be in the front rank of civilized powers, not one of which subjects its criminals to such degrading treatment as is inflicted upon former citizens not subjects of this Imperial Republic.

THE HEMP SCANDAL.

A General Court Martial Should Be Ordered for Corbin and Heistand.

Editor Sunday Globe:

Your article in reference to the investigation of the hemp scandal, published in last Sunday's issue was very convincing, and showed you must have been acquainted with the facts as brought out before the Senate Military Committee, and with the showing of facts Corbin and Heistand should be ordered before a general court-martial; and indeed, they should demand it if they are innocent, but they are not innocent and will not demand a court-martial. They have fortified themselves behind their official places and refuse to be smoked out, satisfied with being permitted to draw their pay, as a common thief is satisfied to keep stolen property. The writer hopes that the committee will soon make its report to the Senate and also hopes that it will not be a Schley verdict, although it is predicted by many, but as in the Schley case the people have rendered their verdict and Corbin, Heistand and Boyd are pronounced guilty.

Major Hawks has sustained the charges made.

And the committee is bound to find Gen. Corbin, Col. Heistand, George D. Meiklejohn and Judge James Boyd guilty, and in the case of Corbin and Heistand advise that they be court-martialed and dismissed from the service, as they are surely proven guilty of using public funds for private purposes. There should be an investigation covering the entire cable and telegraph business of the government, and also the transport service as well as the purchase for the Government of vessels for use during the Spanish-American war. A rich mine of corruption would be found, but then the officials might claim the funds on the Government to be mistakes made through a press of business.

In fact the military committee of the Senate did not go far enough in its investigation of the hemp scandal or it would have had Secretary of War Root before it and learned the reason why Major Hawks was dismissed from the custom service before reaching his assignment to duty at Iloilo, Philippine Islands, and if it was on account of his connection with the hemp scheme as a private citizen and at the request of officials of the War Department under the immediate control of the Secretary of War why did not the secretary take action against Corbin, Heistand and Meiklejohn and recommend to the Attorney General that action be taken against the then Assistant Attorney General Boyd, neither of which has a more honorable record than Major Hawks, and as a matter of fact Major Hawks's record is without a flaw, as shown in the records of the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate.

For the honor of the army when officers are proven guilty of grave charges, such as using public funds for private purposes and engaging in business enterprises contrary to the regulations of the army, they should be dealt with in a way that would make others hesitate before committing a crime.

The writer has talked with many army officers and officials of the War Department and all condemn Corbin, Heistand and Meiklejohn, but almost always ask not to be quoted, showing they are afraid to have their honest sentiments known, as the gang is so strong they are in fear that they would lead in the right direction. J. M. S.

A miller is thus remembered: "In Christian memory of H—, who departed this life without human assistance."

General Dyerforth finds it easier to command one hundred thousand veterans than one woman. He asks to be relieved from command of his domestic charge, including his wife, but will still retain command of the veterans of the Civil war and the heroes of many battles.

There are seven Smiths in the Fifty-seventh Congress.

ANOTHER DOSE

On the Rotten Pension Bureau Under H. Clay Evans.

BY A POSTED CRITIC

Which Must Appeal to President Roosevelt's Sense of Fairness as Making Out a Case for Removal—Citations and Quotations Back Up the Proof—How the Veteran and His Widow Are Robbed.

To hiss the veteran's complaint against the Pension Department, has become highly popular with members of the Junto. Judge Rasseur, in his late address before the last national encampment, said the veteran's complaints were well founded, and were "almost a universal complaint."

The last five issues of the GLOBE have cited conclusive proofs of the existence of the anti-pension Junto in the Cabinet, in both political parties in Congress, in the Pension Department, and among the G. A. R. officials, for illegally and unconstitutionally reducing the pension laws by construction and oblivion, in the absence of Congress; and for preventing Congressional investigation.

In debate in Congress, January 19, 1900, the Congressional members of the Junto, armed with Evans' peculiar weapons, "hopped onto" Congressman Curtis, like the fleas in Egypt, for introducing a resolution to investigate these complaints. The right of petition was denied. Congressman Sims, Democrat, of Tennessee (Evans' state), made such a bald and fabulous speech laudatory of that pretended G. A. R. investigation which whitewashed Evans, that Sims afterwards cut it out of the bound volume of the Record.

Congressman Ray, Republican of New York (not Pennsylvania) the same day in answer to charges against the department by Congressman Robinson, boldly stated that Evans was O. K. that Evans was not holding up claims of minors; that the "alleged" minors were from twenty-five to thirty-five years old; that he (Ray) was opposed to Section 4702 of the minor's law; that Evans was doing the proper thing; that these children were over sixteen years old at date of filing claims; and that the law ought to be repealed. Ray did not say that Evans had been pleading with Congress for four years to repeal retroactively that section, and to repudiate the short accrued pension of these minors.

To use a mild term, Ray stated an untruth for a bad purpose. His speech clearly showed, in traversing the language of Hoke Smith's decision against Lochren on this very point, that Ray was well posted. (Bugher 7 P. D. 433 text.) Ray knew, at that very moment, that for at least two and one-half years Evans had been constantly holding up the claims of infants in arms and at the bottle in every case where one of the older children under sixteen at soldier's death was over sixteen at filing claim.

Three-fourths of the claims held up by Evans had been filed since Evans' appointment, and were of this class. In a majority of the 20,000 claims of minors held up by Evans, there was only a few dollars due the child over 16 at filing claim, the bulk of the amount in each claim being due to the younger children whose title was conceded by Evans. That was all there was in the hold up of consequence to the "surplus," for if Evans had complied with ruling 69 of 1881, and paid to those under 16 at filing, the amounts which he conceded to be due them, the balance would not be worth the candle to the treasury. In many of the hold-ups there was less than a dollar in dispute, with \$200 admitted to be due the infants. This is why Ray did not want a Congressional investigation. This is why he conceded a small modicum of Evans' crime against these claimants. Evans out-Lochrened Lochren; for Lochren held up only claims in which at least one child was over 16 prior to July 1, 1880. Evans' was a continuing order applying to future births and claims, and he held up claims of minors where soldiers died after Evans came into office. It was almost impossible to escape his sweeping rule, planned for "saving" for June 30th, '98, '99, 1900, 1901 and 1902. It was hoped to run that long.

Hitchcock knew all about it, and quietly kept still, and tacitly permitted Evans to overrule Hoke Smith and former Secretaries of Interior, and three Attorney Generals, until several months after Robinson's speech January 19, 1900, when the pressure became something awful to stem. Then, on May 26, Hitchcock (the distinguished lawyer) overruled three Attorney Generals and all former Secretaries of Interior by writing Evans (11 P. D. No. 2) to continue to hold up the 6,000 claims which Hoke Smith had ordered Lochren to reopen. These 6,000 were just beginning to reach the adjudications from the rejected files, when Evans (the legal luminary of the bureau) conceived his coup of repeating the dose with quadruple ingredients.

As to Evans' new wrinkles put in for quantity, Hitchcock found, on May 26, 1900, that he could not hold up the infants' shares in the mixed up claims. Hitchcock was forced, and ordered Evans to pay out to the minors not 16 prior to July 1, 1880; but why July 1, 1880?

Hitchcock had two motives in overruling all former secretaries and three attorney-generals as to the 6,000 claims containing at least one minor 16 prior to July 1, 1880. First, he wanted to let Evans down easy; 2d, he wanted to avoid paying out the amounts conceded to be due the infants not over 16 July 1, 1880, which he admitted to be due them but which Evans was holding up for commercial purposes to turn into the Treasury June 30 each year. But here again the pressure became unbearable; and, although he had on June 11, 1900, signed Evans' order to hold up the infants' shares in the mixed up claims, Hitchcock was forced, and ordered Evans to pay out to the minors not 16 July 1, 1880, their respective shares in accordance with the long established practice under ruling 69, which reads: "The pension agent may, in accordance with existing practice, be instructed to pay the quotas due the several minors on separate vouchers, or to withhold from any of them their portion and pay the others." (Dig. 1885, p. 298).

This pair should be summarily dismissed as incompetent or worse. The span of life to the veteran is too short to be "monkeyed with."

Hitchcock, on May 26, 1900, in reversing the Attorney Generals, said he wanted to get the Section 4702 construed by the court of claims. Congress had, on March 1, 1900,

passed a law, at his request, for that purpose, but Judge Rasseur here made a charge against Hitchcock, alleging that this pretense was a mere fraud, and that H. did not want a decision, because, in now nearly two years, no attempt to get a decision has been made. Hitchcock may, for revenge, rule out all the claims without asking the court. There is no hope of his asking. He gets the advantage to the surplus while the delay lasts, and he gets permanently the whole share of each child that dies. Many have been thus permanently defrauded of their legal rights while mere infants by these capers of Evans and Hitchcock.

Hoke Smith ruled that the phrase in the law, "children under 16 years of age is descriptive of a class of claims wherein title has accrued by reason of minority" at the date of the father's death, and does not limit the pensionable period and age during which said minors must apply. "Such claims are exempted from all limitation, and are not forfeited by neglect to apply during the period of pensionable minority." (Bauer, 7 P. D. 433.)

Secretary Smith also said in the same decision that the question of support was not a factor, for the law mentioned rich and poor children alike under all laws in minors' claims.

Judge Rasseur, in his address, referring to the condition in which Evans' pretended constructions of the pension laws had placed claims, said: "I commend these questions to every comrade, and to every patriot who expresses his satisfaction with the work of the present administration of the Pension Bureau. The wonder with me was that the old soldier did not doubt the sincerity of the gratitude of the Government that permitted such things to occur in the administration of the law."

The above paragraph from Judge Rasseur's address to the encampment is worthy of high consideration in connection with the message of our new President, and the history of the Junto as truthfully detailed in the GLOBE. Removal of Evans and Hitchcock is the only remedy, for as fast as one arbitrary and unlawful construction has been overcome, another is built up in the teeth of positive law.

"Destroy his fib and sophistry in vain, The creature is at his dirty work again."

WHAT IS NEEDED

In the Agricultural Department Is An Honest and Efficient Head.

Editor of the Sunday Globe:

At the fourth annual convention of the National Live Stock Association a request was made, embodied in Memorial No. 2, requesting that a Second Assistant Secretary of Agriculture be appointed to look out for the needs of the country. Recently the papers of the North, East, South and West have taken up the matter since Secretary of Agriculture Wilson (who is acting head) has got up a real hard talk against such a proposition. I wonder who of his many thinkers thought it might affect his large family in office? Few people outside of Congress realize how important the portfolio of agriculture is or how necessary it should be to have a live man at its head.

Only the House and Senate can realize that the Department of Agriculture helps them to keep their places more than all the other departments put together. When you consider the markets and products of the earth, the farmer only has all this in his hands, why should not that department have a good, bright live head, why ask?

Because Senator Gear and Allison are at Wilson's back. There is not a single member in either end of the Capitol but who has something to ask of Allison, as he is chairman of that committee that stabs each member at the heart if anyone should get up and question or ask for an investigation of the most talked of department in the United States, he would be sent way back to the rear. Let it be said Wilson found the Department of Agriculture clean swept when he walked in; how long did it remain so after Andrew Geddis came over from the Pension Office? Not one month. The scandal that has emanated from that department in the last two years is something dreadful. The public has been shocked lately, but their dear nerves would go all to pieces if the other half was told, and God grant that some man may have the physical courage to ask for an investigation since Secretary Wilson took hold. He has been the simplest tool in the hands of Geddis and his monkey that ever fell to anyone's lot. It was at least hoped that Allison and Gear do not know the true state of affairs that have existed in that department. Colonel Brigham (Assistant Secretary) "The Granger" is so very busy keeping his son Harry and his daughter on the payroll that Live Stock Association must not expect any help from him.

Dr. D. E. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, has had a hard struggle to bring his bureau to its present condition, and nobody knows better than the doctor himself what opposition he has had to contend with from—well, let me say those over his head. Geddis appointed his nephew to a position in the department that he could not fill and was disgusting to every one brought in contact with him, but he succeeded in keeping in with J. W. Wilson (son of the secretary) so you would not touch him. Since then it has been discovered that the climate of the District was not healthy for J. W. Wilson, so he was sent out of town at the Government's expense. Another discovery was made that so many bad letters, not only lacking English, but sense, had been sent out from the Bureau of Animal Industry that Dr. Lovie A. Geddis had written that the climate was hard on his complexion, so he was given a salt water trip at the Government's expense.

No wonder another Assistant Secretary of Agriculture is needed. The national live stock associations number 1,472 delegates in convention and the sum of \$600,000.00. Don't you think this will count a little in our next Presidential election? Well, if you don't, you've got another think. A very easy way to settle this matter is for the President to ask Secretary Wilson to resign as a New Year's gift to the people at large. If the department had some good man who knew something about agriculture, or even if he was not an agriculturist himself but, at least, a rational, sound-minded decent man, there are a few chiefs who understand their separate divisions well and let them advise the new secretary what line of work to authorize. With another good house cleaning the secretary could send all the black sheep to the Philippines, and in that way give the Government of their presence and raise their salaries. I have been wondering what title they could give Geddis, or what excuse could be mustered up for his usefulness. A prize might be offered by the GLOBE for the solution.

INSIDE OFFICIAL.

A Boston commission merchant has cornered the squash market in the west.

ROSALIE GOULDING

Interviews the Celebrated Belgian Painter Dieudonne

ON THE SCHLEY VICTORY.

The Very Best Deduction of the Whole Matter Yet Laid Before the Public—It Is Unanswerable in Logic and Voices the Convictions of the American People Who Are Interested in the Case.

There has come to my notice in one way or another so many expressions of opinion, pro and con, in the Schley Court of Inquiry, or more strictly speaking, the inquiry into the conduct of the Brooklyn during the now famous battle off Santiago harbor, and the personal charges against Admiral Schley, that I have begun to wonder whether there ever was a battle at all, and whether there ever was a man as Admiral Schley really exists. As to the first I cannot say, relying solely upon the newspapers for information on this point, and being of the craft, I am constrained to believe that the desire of the average newspaper man, or woman, to serve the news up to the people red hot (I mean the news, not the people) is greater than the desire to authenticate the geographical position of news centers.

As to the second, I can testify that there is such a man as Admiral Schley in the flesh and blood, and very much a man at that. On one occasion I called on the admiral at the Everett Hotel. My mission was to get an interview. The managing editor charged me not to return without an interview if I could possibly secure one. After a faithful attempt I can say that if anybody does get an interview from Admiral Schley it will certainly have to be "scared up" or stolen while the gallant seaman is asleep, dreaming of victory, rightfully won and gladly applauded, which would make him talk in his sleep. However, he can decline an interview more courteously than some people grant one.

M. Dieudonne, a Belgian artist, now a citizen of this country, who is not the other evening that he could not understand why the people were so interested in the testimony adduced at this Court of Inquiry. Such a thing appeared to him much the same as would the mechanical details of the manufacture of an immense iron structure of the individual fitness of the workman, fineness of material used, number of hours spent at the work, whether industriously applied, and so on. "Or," said he, "take for instance the work of a great sculptor. By day, and often times by night, he labors with chisel and hammer to produce the embodied and visible form of his ideal and invisible conception.

"Yes, I may say the findings of the Court of Inquiry are, in my opinion, severe, yet I am not prepared to say they are unjust, since I am not a naval officer and do not understand the rules and regulations, the discipline and code of honor governing the actions of men in this branch of the national service. It appears to me a hard thing for a man to live to be on the retired list of the navy of his country, having back of him a long and clean record of service bravely and faithfully performed, and then be brought to the humiliation of being made a cynosure of all eyes and the butt of illtimed criticism and reproval. Yet, the conscience of the man will be his best reward after all, and there seems to be no Court of Inquiry severe enough to wipe away the love of the American people for the hero of Santiago.

"Referring to my comparison about the testimony, I have thought that the interest of the people in every point brought out at this court, might be likened, by contrast, to the work of a painter. I am a painter and like others of my calling am fond of making comparisons.

"For instance, here, in imagination, we have a painter. He has succeeded in selling his pictures; that is not what he most desires. He has attracted the attention of the general public; this is not all he wants. He has won praise from connoisseurs; this is yet not the height of his ambition. Finally he tells his patrons that he has conceived the subject and sitting for a painting that will help to make his fame a lasting one. They listen, go away and forget all about it. Meanwhile the artist is at work; one, two, maybe three or even five or ten years. His friends come in by the score. One says there is too much gray, another thinks there is not enough bright coloring, a third believes the figures untrue to life, and so on, and so on. The painter listens to all they have to say and takes it all to heart. He gets the benefit of the honest criticism of his sincere friends and profits by it.

"Finally, one day he produces his work it is a masterpiece. The world looks on and applauds; the lovers of art crowd round him, and bidding for the painting runs high.

"What do they know or care of the details of the work? What know they of the patient toil, the work done to-day, erased to-morrow, reproduced next day, and finally done all over again? They only know that a painting instinct with life and energy and art has been placed before them; they stand and gaze and wonder why all pictures do not look like this one—why they do not appeal to the eye and the love of the beautiful, which lies dormant in every heart awaiting but the touch of a master to awaken to the realities and the luxuries of it all.

"And so it is with the Court of Inquiry into the conduct of Commodore Schley at the battle of Santiago. After all, why all this hub-bub? The people do not know anything about warfare, and less about naval battles. How can they say the verdict is just or unjust, right or wrong?

"The main fact to me is that Commodore Schley did win the battle; he did destroy the Spanish fleet and capture the Admiral Cervera thereof; he did deport himself bravely, tenderly and unflinchingly during the trying time—and his only crime in my eyes is that he is a Democrat."

A newspaper woman works at the desk next to me. She was writing a letter to her brother, and was describing a snow-scene from our window, and then let me read it before she mailed her letter. I thought it a very fair bit of description and asked her to let me copy it. Here it is:

"From my window on the 6th floor of our building one can look over the city for perhaps ten miles. The view is fine and oftentimes majestic. As the snow gently falls upon the tops of the houses it is like a mantle of charity, which is said to cover a multitude of sins; but as I look at it and out and over

the city, that old thought comes to me which Milton has so beautifully described in his "Ode to the Nativity." I cannot recall the exact text, but—speaking of the birth of Christ—he says: "All the world hath assumed an air of expectancy and both clothed herself in raiment of pure white, as if afraid and ashamed to meet the gaze of her Lord in all the imperfections and nakedness of common clay."

Then he goes on to say—(and I think these following lines embody a whole sermon and, indeed, the philosophy of life)—

"Not in forgetfulness, Not in utter nakedness; But, trailing clouds of glory Do we come from God, Who is our Home."

ROSALIE GOULDING.

THE NEW MOVEMENT

Among Patriotic Irishmen in Aid of the "Ould Sod."

SURPRISING CHANGE OF FRONT

In the Former Physical Force Leader, Hon. John F. Finerly—The Alexander Sullivan Trouble—An Address to Irish-Americans by the Executive Committee of the New League.

The new Irish movement is a remarkable affair, inasmuch as the most pronounced "physical force" leader in America, Hon. John F. Finerly, of Chicago, is at its head, and for the first time in his life preaches parliamentary action for the redress of Irish grievances. It is unfortunate that at the inception of this movement one of the purest, most unselfish and brainiest leaders of the "physical force" party is on trial in the criminal courts of Chicago, charged with the bribery of juries while counsel for the Yerkes system of elevated and surface railroads in that city. Hon. Alexander Sullivan, the gentleman on trial, has suffered more persecution by reason of his connection with these Irish organizations than any person ever at the head of Irish societies, and that is saying a great deal.

The Cronin affair involved him for a long time in exhaustive litigation from which he emerged without a stain on his character or a suspicion in the minds of an unprejudiced public that he had aught to do with that atrocious murder.

The editor of the GLOBE has been intimate with Mr. Sullivan for over a quarter of a century and we can truthfully state that no purer or more patriotic Irishman lives than this one-time president of the defunct Irish Land League. The unmerited persecutions to which he has been subjected have grown out of a duel he had some twenty years ago with a school principal named Hannaford. This man Hannaford insulted Mrs. Sullivan, who was then employed in the Chicago public schools. Mrs. Margaret Sullivan, by the way, has been conceded to be the brainiest woman ever connected with the press of this country. She was for years the editorial leader writer of Storey's Chicago Tribune, and has made many notable contributions to current and magazine literature. In the duel which resulted from the insult to Mrs. Sullivan Hannaford was killed and Alexander Sullivan was on a subsequent trial honorably acquitted of the justifiable homicide. Nevertheless his enemies have never ceased to resurrect this episode in some shape or another and Barnes, the state's attorney, prosecuting Mr. Sullivan, did not fail to lug it into the trial, but was squelched by the offer of the defendant to read Hannaford's insulting letter and the records of the trial.

Returning to the new Irish movement, of which Mr. Sullivan's loyal friend, John F. Finerly, is the head, the executive committee met at the Hoffman House Thursday last. The twenty-one original members of the executive committee were present, Hon. John F. Finerly presiding.

Vice-President M. J. Redding, of Baltimore; Assistant Secretary P. F. Martin, of Baltimore; Rev. Father Toner, of Pittsburgh, and Mr. Duffy, of Pittsburgh, were also present.

A constitution and by-laws based on the lines of those of the old Land League were adopted. Arrangements were made to organize the country in support of the Irish League and the United Irish League of Ireland.

The executive committee drafted an address to the people of this country, on which the committee bases its claims for active support of the Irish cause at the present time. The address is in part as follows:

"The grievances under which Ireland, after the lapse of generations, still labors, would justify an appeal to arms, were her military resources and opportunities equal to her wrongs and her resentment. Were she in a position to draw the sword, or use the rifle, with even a reasonable chance of success, we would prefer that method of obtaining her rights and avenging the insults heaped upon her by a remorseless government to any other. But we know that she is not at present, untrained, unarmed, and without formidable allies, as her people are, in a position to cope with the land and sea forces of England, which occupy her fortresses, commanding her sea ports, and can be heavily re-enforced within a few hours from the military depot and naval reserves of her oppressor.

"We neither denounce nor renounce the principle of an appeal to physical force, under favorable conditions, but we are fully aware that the application of such force for the obtaining of the rights of Ireland does not seem immediately practicable. We have already stated why."

The address then indorses what Mr. Redmond and his associates said as to the important part which emigration is playing in keeping Ireland down, and continues:

"The great task, then, of this, our own generation, is to strive to root the Irish people in their soil, the work so gloriously begun by Parnell, and now so ably prosecuted by Redmond, Davitt, O'Brien, Dillon, and their associates. The young, rural people of Ireland must be given a living interest in the land that gave them birth. In order that they may cleave unto the soil they must be made, like the Frenchman, the Hollander, and the Boer, farmer proprietors. All the people who own the soil they till have illustrated their patriotism by magnificent resistance to tyrants and oppressors."

"This, allied to the underlying cause of Irish national independence, is the noble mission of the United Irish League of Ireland."