CARISTIANITY IN INDIA.

What Has Been Accomplished Set Forth by a Hindoo.

to the Editor of The Tribune. sir. In The Tribune of the 4th inst. appears a paragraph embodying the remarks of a Ceylon merchant, Mr. Naidu, on the subject of Christiansing India. There is a good deal of force in what ur. Naidu says regarding the need of beginning the work of proselytizing with royal families and The rapid spread of Buddhism in mila in the early days was due in a large measure to the conversion of Ashoka to that faith. So was with Christianity in the Roman Empire when it received a tremendous impetus under the smay of Constantine, who presided over the Nicene vigorously defended the orthodox fathers against the heresy of the Arian mintry like India, where a foreign government of religious neutrality, it is almost impossible Christian propagandist to find open doors in royal palaces and the mansions of the nobility. in her zealous desire to uphold this policy of reigious neutrality. England has virtually taken a of hostility to Christianity in laying down ometan prince to Christianity is a positive bar of succession after his father's death. We have in India this day a prince (now a member of the eroy's legislative council) whose claims of succession were set aside by the government of India emmitted the atrocious crime of becoming a Christian.

But, after all, the true kings and princes of a But, are build not be sought in royal palaces and only halls, but in the library, the lecture room and the laboratory. We are told on very good authat there is only one aristocracy in the world, and that is the aristocracy of talents. The marhinery of secular English education conducted with so much skill and credit by the British Govin India has been dealing a death blow large centres of civilization like Bombay to the idol worship and the superstitious customs of the findee community. No educated young Hindee nowsdays believes seriously in the religion of his ancesof thought and broader views of human life and The Christian missionary, if he is a man of refinement and culture, if he has a good stock of that divine quality called sympathy, and if his lety is as deep as his learning is profound, has of labor richer in hope and more pregpant with results than the colleges and universities land. Let the ranks of our educated men be permeated with Christian life and Christian cathelicity; let the mission boards of Europe and America give a wider scope for Christian work to the cultured Christian natives of India, and within one generation, under the providence of God, Chrismity will have asserted its supremacy over the mads and hearts of hundreds of our Hindoo leaders

es on to observe

First-That Christians teach hatred of other be-Second-That the teachings of Christianity are

not different from those of Vedantism. Third-That it is doubtful whether the missis

aries have done any good. understand exactly what Mr. Naidu means by "hatred of other beliefs." If he refers to the reference made by Christian preachers and teachers to some of the errors and superstitions of the Hindoos, in conducting a religious conversy, then he is certainly right. But any hatred shown by a Christian missionary toward Hindooism other ism for its own sake is certainly derogatory to the dignity and thoroughly opposed rit and teachings of Christ.

(2) Mr. Naidu claims to be a Vedantist, and ought therefore to know that Vedantism identifies creator with the creation, thus making God as much the author of evil as of good. It is cessary to point out that here lies . hardly necessary to point that the hardly necessary to point the fundamental difference between Christianity and Vedantism. Even granting that the moral teachings of Christ are no higher than the teachings of Hindeosism (which we know is not the case), it must not be forgotten that the chief basis on which must not be forgotten that the chief basis on which It not be forgotten that the chief basis on which is the claim of the supernaturalness of Christity is that it offers to humanity a perfect model the life of Christithal it supplies the motive that it is necessary under every condition of for bridging the chasm between the ideal and real, for bringing any extraordinarily high real maxim within the range of personal experiential maxim within the range of the idea of the bestill it becomes a part of the life of the bestill it becomes a part of the life of the bestill it becomes a part of the life of the bestill it becomes a part of the life of the bestill in the content of the life of t

Mr. Naidu doubts whether the missionaries done any good in India. Happily for Mr. u, he dwells in an island where food is plenand famines are unknown; but had he taken tand on the great Central Indian plain while successive famines within the last ten years millions from existence, and watched the mess and devotion with which foreign and Christians tended the sick and the dying me cases even at the cost of life) and disweep millions from existence, and watched the tenderness and devotion with which foreign and mitive Christians tended the sick and the dying in some cases even at the cost of life) and distinction of the cost of life) and cost of life) and cost of life and cos

APPEAL FOR STARVING CHINESE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: As president of the Christian and Missionary Alliance, the American society having charge of the largest number of foreign missionaries in South China, I take the privilege of asking your co-opwatton, through your widely circulated journal, in bringing before the people of the United States the terrible conditions at present existing in South China. I have been pleased to notice the published ent through your columns of much im portant news respecting the famine now raging

that American missionaries have been found, both In India and China, and in other countries, to be the most reliable and efficient agencies in the distribu famine relief in heathen countries, the widely extended agencies bringing them in touch with the people in all parts of the district, and their up-right and responsible native helpers enable them to find the most deserving cases and avoid all waste or imposition in the distribution of familie relief. Sesides this, the help given through the missionaries tends to inspire confidence on the part of the actives, and becomes afterward a valuable aid in missionary work.

The Christian and Missionary Alliance ampliant

dissionary work.

The Christian and Missionary Alliance employs wenty-six American missionaries, besides many wenty-six American missionaries, besides many the principal cities, including the capital and the party port of Wu-Chaw. This province has been significantly province has been significantly boards, on account of our having ccupied it when it was closed to missionaries. For missionaries in South China are men and the missionaries in South China are men and the distribution of famine relief. The Rev. I. the distribution of famine relief. The Rev. I. these is superintendent, with headquarters at Wu-haw, the principal treaty port in the province.

is affected by the famine, and that one hundred and fifty thousand people are actually starving. Many children have already been sold into slavery, and the chief sufferers in these horrors are the little girls, who become the chattles and slaves of the worst classes of men, and doomed to a life of misery and infamy.

A. B. SIMPSON, President Christian and Missionary Alliance.

New-York, June 6, 1903.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN SCHOOLS.

Brooklyn Principal Declares His Opposition

to Its Restoration. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I have not used corporal punishment in school for many years. I believe the school has been more easily managed and with better results without such punishment. If corporal punishment had an effect upon the sufferer only, it would not be open to so serious objection. As a matter fact, if the rod is used on one pupil in a class of forty, it turns or tends to turn the whole class in opposition to the school authority; the line is drawn, and the teacher is on one side and the class on the other; the whole class is hardened and rendered less susceptible to milder influences The thirty nine children of the class have been injured; the one who physically suffered may have been benefited or he may have been injured also, It is assumed that usually corporal punishment whether facts will justify this assumption. If the assumption were true, even then those requiring the rod had better be removed to rooms and a building by themselves, where the malign influence of brutality and evil passions shall not degrade Whatever mistakes principals may make, they are not disposed to suspend pupils without good cause. Once let it be understood that pupils persistently in disorder and disobedience will be subjected to severer treatment, and only the lowest and worst will need removal from the schools. At present the school authorities concede the need for schools of detention and reform. An increase in such schools will give al the room required. Judicious and experienced men

not mere politiciens-should be placed in charge. Within the last few months, judging from my own experience and from reports that seem well founded, there has been in this city a change for the worse in school conduct. In the case of my own school this change has not come from the abolition of corporal punishment, for that was abolished many years ago. The baser sort of boy knows no limit to lis insolence. One toy of fifteen said to his teacher when she was trying to keep him in order, "Hit me!" evidently desiring to get When spoken to by the principal the boy laughed pended; he is now beginning a new career in another school to which ne was transferred. Another boy deliberately walked out of the building when he chose, and amused himself by marking and Jefacing the outbuildings, until he was caught and suspended. A third boy, twelve years old, sitting within three or four feet of his teacher, with no barrier between them, opened his knife and threatened to stab her. This the father spoke of as the "thoughtless remark of a child, that should not be regarded." These and similar cases are evidently sporadic; they are spouting geysers, not rising tides. The suspension of such pupils, followed by their expulsion, would produce a profound effect, far greater than any corporal punishment. These boys, directly and indirectly, demoralize thousands, and, if necessary, their chances for education must be sacrificed. But this is not necessary; they can easily be placed under restraint, and other boys need not be degraded by their turbulence or their punishment. pended; he is now beginning a new career in an

need not be degraded by their turbulence or their punishment.

I have suspended more boys during the lest five months than during the previous five years. Yet I have no thought of returning to corporal punishment. I concede that, whatever is not, order must be in a public school. Without order, time and money and all are thrown away. It seems to have been most industriously circulated through the city that there is to be no more corporal punishment in the schools of New-York. This has been assumed to mean that there is to be no more order in those schools. Children within hearing of their teachers say, "They don't dare to touch us." We don't wish to touch them. Let it be known that a few expulsions have occurred and that the boys are in the Truart School, and the effect will be immediate. Children have learned that they are not to be whipped in school; let them now learn that they can conduct themselves in school with reasonable propriety without being whipped. In the mean time, the Board of Education, the board of superintendents, the district superintendent, the local board and the public press should protect and defend the teachers from the insolence and disorder of bad boys.

Brooklyn, June 6, 1968.

BAD BOYS AND BOYS' CLUBS.

To the Editor of The Tribune Sir: The article in The Tribune of May 31 upo the bad boys of New-York City is melancholy reading, and suggests many points of discussion The present writer does not, however, attempt to enter upon any of the subjects connected with

The gang spirit seems to be the ruling one all young men and boys. Not only among street arabs and young roughs do we see the tendency to encourage each other in evil, but even among the sons of the most respectable classes as well A college boy, who when alone is a gentleman, refined manners and customs, and in company of a crowd of his young companion steal signs or other articles from people poore than himself. He considers that what he does as a member of a party of merry students is merely a joke. It is the gang spirit which takes the place with him of his own better nature and training. It reminds one of the old joke of calling a man a humbug "in a Pickwickian sense," for what the young man does as a student is quite different from what he does when alone.

Now, when we see this tendency in the young to band together, and to put their consciences, as it were, into a common stock, is it not evident that the same tendency can be utilized by the right people for the control of boys? Once get them into bands and companies for good purposes, and the same gang spirit will be their best incentive to live up to the rules of that band, and to insist upon good behavior in each other for the honor of the organization. It is this principle which has apparently been s

useful in the now famous George Junior Repub-lic, where the boys of the street arab class, and the girls also, will not let each other offend against the laws of their republic. They have been formed into a splendid gang, whose rules are on the side of law and order.

the laws of their republic. They have been formed into a splendid gang, whose rules are on the side of law and order.

What also are the boys' clubs but gangs of boys who have joined each other, under good and judicious guides, for the purpose of mutual pleasure, mutual instruction and mutual profit?

There is a central society for the promotion of these boys' clubs in different cities and towns, and every Settlement in our own city has one, in which the members are only too eager to join with others by obeying its rules. Form these mischlevous, unruly and often thoroughly evil minded boys into clubs in which decent behavior is the rule and the condition of membership, and you have one answer to the question of how they can best be controlled and made into decent citizens. Yet how many people who deplore the growth of evil gangs in our cities take pains to know what is being done by these boys' clubs and contribute toward their support? If our citizens wish to see a change in city boys, let them try to learn something about the nearest boys' club to their own district, and try to do something either in work or money toward its support, and these clubs may be found to be a tremendous power for good, when hey are so aided and supported by the public as to be able to carry to perfection their full capacity for developing the better natures of our city boys. New-York, June 5, 1903.

FAVORS MR. CRIMMINS'S PLAN.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I notice in your issue of June 5 John D. Crimmins's suggestion for an increased roadway in Fifth-ave, as a much needed improvement, and I trust the Board of Estimate and Apportionment will take the plan into consideration.

The entire street belongs to the public, yet note

how different obstructions have been put up, so that of the thirty feet as originally laid out for

sidewalk space but fifteen feet now remain.

In the work of the City Improvement Society is question of the right of the public in the street often came up, and we were generally much surprised at the ignorance of most people on the sub-ject. The facts are these; Streets are obtained by condemnation, and land diverted to the city's use becomes the city's property in fee. The stoop space is part of the fee, and the city is entitled to the possession of that space as comprised within the land thus obtained to be held in trust and remain open forever. For the purpose of ingress and egress the stoop line space was set aside, not as private property, but for the use of abutting property owners, and they may erect steps within it and build an area, but the space must not be closed. Fourteenth-st. was originally laid out in the expectation that private residences would occupy it with front door yards. The abandonment of this plan gave the street its greater width of sidewalk. Some shopkeepers put out showcases within this space, and the right to do this was contested by the larger stores as being encroachments on the sidewalks. The plea made by the owners of these showcases that the latter were not on the sidewalk, but within the space intended for yards, was disregarded by the courts, which held that the encreachment was illegal, and not even the Common Council could authorize it. This rule has been applied successfully in Fourteenth-st, several times.

In Fifth-ave, as in Fourteenth-st., with the change from residence to business purposes the reasons for which the inclosures were used have been done away with and the space must revert to its original use. The courtyards must again become part of the sidewalks, and as such subject to the municipal regulations governing them. Again, the law as to openings in the sidewalk is that they shall not extend beyond the five foot limit, yet some of them extend fifteen feet. Such abuses from encroachments have, as Mr. Crimmins says, been greater in Fifth-ave, than in any other avenue. Is it not full time that the city should possess itself of what is legally its own, and thus be able to make this great thoroughfare wide enough for the traffic that is now pressing into it, thus ading to advance the value of property along its whole extent?

New-York, June 5, 1905.

THE TRIBUNE INDEX.

Its Value as a Book of Ready Reference in Public or Private Library.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Your editorial upon The Tribune Index does not elaborate upon its value all that it might have done; but perhaps modesty may be excused in one when commending his own production. I am trustee of a public library in one of the cities of this State, and my observation of the persons who patronize the library has convinced me of their fallibility as to dates of incidents, and their memories are also apt to be treacherous as to the year in which something they wish to know about urred. We have in our library files of several of the New-York newspapers, but we have only two of them bound-one The Tribune, because of its Index, and the other to refer to in connection with the same articles desired for reference, and which can be found more readily through the aid of The Tribune Index, to learn if one has details that the other has not. As a library trustee of many years' experience, I can vouch that no library can be sufficient for the people unless it has bound copies of The Tribune and copies of its annual Index. Club members and men interested in party politics and the politics of the world. lawyers, school teachers and pupils, business men. the clergy, and even the laity, often come to the library to consult the Index for articles in The Tribune from which they desire to make extracts, or to freshen their memories about events for their speeches, their court cases, their sermons, their essays in schools, And not only should each library have a copy etc. And not only should each library have a copy of the Index, but the majority of the lawyers and other professional men will find it of great value, for, even though they do not keep the file of The Tribune, they will often find the Index convenient to look up matters they wish to review, and then they can consult The Tribune where it can be found on file.

I find that the Index is compiled in a manner sultable for a newspaper. The newspaper indexer must exercise judgment as to how a subject should be indexed, so as to be found as readily as possible. He must also exercise judgment as to what is necessary to retain and what may be rejected, in

sible. He must also exercise judgment as to what is necessary to retain and what may be rejected, in order to make the work as compact as possible. As one who has studied the decimal and other systems of cataloguing and indexing, I recognize that the newspaper indexer cannot make entries of subjects, titles and authors without making the work double the size it otherwise might be. The Tribune index accomplishes practically the same thing by its cross-references. I also like the divisions of the Index. Take, for instance, the coal strike of last year. Under the title "Strikes" there Tribune index accomplishes practically the same thing by its cross-references. I also like the divisions of the Index. Take, for instance, the coal strike of last year. Under the title "Strikes" there is a cross-reference, "See Coal Miners." The arrangement of the editorials is good also, inasmuch as they are grouped together following the news items on the subject. The Index is valuable to a very large number of people, and every man having a library ought to have a copy of it.

New-York, June 5, 1903. "TRUSTEE.

CHANGE OF VIEW ON NEGRO QUESTION.

Cause of Some Misunderstandings-Justice Must Prevail.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: If the negro question were not in its deeper relations a very serious one it would in some ways tend to arouse the risibilities of the people Certainly there is a vast amount of prejudice, misinformation, misunderstanding and hysterical post the warm hearted and impulsive Southern men peuring gold into the lap of a white woman who refused to make a bed for Booker Washington a rule, respect Mr. Washington and his work These same men in their hearts would not respect a woman who would refuse to provide for the comfort of a dumb brute which might fall under

perhaps by the general feeling of hilarious con fusion on the negro subject, pitched into the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst-orally, I mean-because he said the wholesale enfranchisement of the blacks after the war was a failure; that the negro, like a mar just turned out of the penitentiary, was not im mediately and simultaneously endowed with the qualities of good citizenship. Now, it seemed to the writer that Dr. Parkhurst spoke good horse sense in his address at Atlanta, in which the above remarks, or words to that effect, were used. Perhaps, however, I am mixed up also on this what Dr. Parkhurst and others say upon the ubject that the negro is losing ground. He seems to feel that because men express their honest onvictions on the subject they are seeking to injure the negro. There is where there is misunderstanding again. The truth will hurt no good cause. Dr. Parkhurst, no doubt, is a sincere friend of the negro, but does not believe in ignor ing facts.

It may be safely assumed that no reputable people, North or South, really wish the negro any harm. The people who would willingly harm him are, no doubt, in the minority in influence and numbers. Certainly there is no disposition to reenslave him. In the South, where the negro is numerous, there is some friction, some injustice, perhaps, at times, in the treatment of the colored man, and also no doubt a great deal of feeling on the part of the whites, which is perfectly natural and reasonable under the circumstances. son why there is so much misunderstanding of the position of the North and the South upon the negro subject by each other is: We are practi-cally affected by it in very different ways. Here the negroes are so few that we do not have the remotest need to fear their social or political in Furthermore, the Northern negro averages better as a citizen than the Southern negro Again, we have never had the same relations toward the negro as the South has had. We hav not had our slaves taken from us after a hor-rible war and then turned upon us in the shape of an irritating and ignorant political force.

The North could do nothing else than fight, and the noble men who suffered and died for the Union did an imperishable work. The sober secand thought of the nation is apparently coming to the conclusion, however, that giving the franthise to all negroes was a mistage-a mistake in its effects upon the suffering white people of the South, and a mistake in its effects upon the negro himself. It was natural that race animosity should ensue and be intensified by such action Let us in the North who believe it was a mistake to give the suffrage to all negroes say so and not impeach our fairness and intelligence as men by refusing to acknowledge the truth. As "hind sight is always better than foresight" it is not a serious reflection upon the advocates of the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution to now acknowledge the mistake. Liberty was a great advance for the negro. To at once clothe him with equal political powers and privileges with his former masters was to violate the laws of prudence and propriety; to attempt a violent and unnatural change in social and political conditions, which was bound to do and has done much harm to the South. I am a Republican. But I state as my honest conviction. If we Northern Republicans had occupied the places of the white Southerners in reconstruction days we should have as bitterly resented as they did the giving to an utterly lignorant ex-slave an equal voting privilege with his master, and one of the ineffaceable crimes of all history was the arraying of these ignorant blacks by carpet baggers against their brave and suffering ex-masters. If the Southern white man at times goes too far in his feelings and utterances upon the race subject let us be honest enough to see that he has had strong provocations to feel deeply upon the subject. We certainly went to the extreme in fercing negro suffrage upon him, and one extreme generally produces another.

God forbid that the negro should be imposed upon; that the strong should do injury to the weak! Such a course would surely return a harvest of trouble. But it is better to trust to the better sense of justice in the South to do justice to the negro than to resort to too much pressure and coercion from the North. It is not primarily our fight. It concerns the whole nation, it is true, but is mainly a Southern issue and should be settled by the South with the friendly assistance of the whole Union, with no drastic interference whatever, unless all else shall fail. What is most needed is friendly relations between the two races. By that I do not mean at all equal social relations. It is gratifying to see that a change is coming over our people on refusing to acknowledge the truth. As "hind sight is always better than foresight" it is not a serious

ever had, and "with charity toward all and malice toward none" approach this subject, the more likely will it in time be settled aright.

Eagles Mere, Penn., May 31, 1968.

BRITISH TARIFF POLICY.

Views Opposed to Those of Mr. Moreton Frewen.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Your issue of June 2 contains an interesting letter from Mr. Moreton Frewen upon Mr. Cham-berlain's scheme of an imperial customs union and urging the acceptance of this or some similar scheme in the interests of the British Empire.

But, political economist as Mr. Frewen may be, the grounds upon which he bases his argument in his letter are, to my thinking, unsound, and due to misconceptions of real national prosperity and greatness. Mr. Frewen speaks of Germany as 'culminating her commercial triumphs of the last twenty years by steadily increasing her tariffs. Is Mr. Frewen unaware of the great industrial depression in Germany of the last year or two and in spite of the steadily increasing tariffs? Or is suffering of the small-increasing tariffs? suffering of the working classes immaterial, so long as there is built up a wealthy class, limited though it may be?

Further, as regards protection in the United States, the conditions are too entirely different from what they are in the United Kingdom or th British Empire to furnish any true grounds of

from what they are in the United Kingdom or the British Empire to furnish any true grounds of comparison as to the relative advantages of protection on the two sides of the Atlantic. A writer a few days ago, I think, sir, in your columns, laid due emphasis on this point—i, e., the vital difference between a compact, large country and a big, loosely jointed empire.

Free trade must stand or fall on its merits, and if it can be shown that protection will better the lot of the great majority of my countrymen. I will be the first to support it. The imposition of a "registration duty" of one shilling a quarter on corn raised the price of the cheaper bread in England (not the finer kinds of bread) one-half pence per loaf—a rise of at least 8 per cent in the staple diet of the majority of the population of England! Does anybody seriously contend that it would lead to an equivalent increase in the wages of agricultural laborers, or that it has done so?

No, sir. Mr. Frewen commits the mistake of the "three tailors of Tooley-st." and writes, "We, the people of England," where he should write "capitalists, a few manufacturers and land owners." That these would be benefited by a measure of protection there can be no doubt, and also certain of the colonial producers. To any one seriously considering the condition of the country as a whole the idea that the preferential treatment of the colonies gives England so much more security for money advanced to them than she had previously is amusing. Are the people living on weekly wages—the great majority of the population, be it remembered—the holders of colonial securities and recivers of income therefrom? And these are the people whose necessities of life are raised without proportional increase of wages. One may echo the wish that the starving thousands in English cities might find homes in the more favored colonies of the empire. But it must remain a wish. The great so-called social question will not be solved by schemes of emigration. A country whose labor market is understo that will promote the true greatness of the Either with or without any scheme of it the colonies must work out their own. That nation is happiest whose wealth evenly distributed, and no scheme of feder be admitted which tends to the enrich one class at the expense of the others in of the partners of the federation. Righ exalteth a nation, and it would be better land and the world that she should stand self-contained, and every one of her in land and the world that she should stand alone and self-contained, and every one of her inhabitants have sufficient for his or her needs, than that she should remain the mistress of an empire with feet surrounded by starving millions.

I believe, sir, that the empire is not inconsistent with domestic happiness and prosperity, but let us keep our minds clear as to what is really great, really true, and not be misled into thinking that federation, of itself, is a thing to be sought, except in so far as it conduces to the greater happiness and good of the greatest number of the inhabitants of the empire.

ANOTHER ENGLISHMAN.

Foughkeepsle, N. Y., June 3, 1903.

A VIEW OF THE LABOR QUESTION. Wage Agreements Should Be Operative for

Fixed Periods.

To the Editor of The Tribune Sir: The many years that I have read The Trib-me have taught me that its practice strictly acords with the name it bears, therefore by your permission I will express my views, based upon xperience and drawn from general observation, relative to what appears to me to be an entirely mecessary waste of time, and thereby the lessen ing of the material things of life that ought to be realized, growing out of the constant contentions between all classes of employers and employes this country, which has the effect to weaken the oundation and create uneasiness and distrust and foundation and create uneasiness and distrust and at times almost humilitating depression in all kinds of bushess. A large majority of employers originated among and graduated from the ranks of employers that is, among the laborers, thus making them familiar with and strong in knowledge of whatever occupation they engage in as projudge and managers. It is not worth the worked by their employes. The class of employers here referred to base their bushess contracts and agreements upon prices of wages at the time worked by their employes. The class of employers here referred to base their bushess contracts and agreements upon prices of wages at the time worked by their employes until their contracts and agreements of these contracts will not only emburrass the employers until their contracts are fulfilled, hence any demand of higher wages or less hours of work on the part of the employes during the performance of these contracts will not only emburrass the employers but may place them so that this. Thus employers but may place them so that this. Thus employers but may place them so that this worked by their an increase of pay or a lessening of the number of working hours till their employers make new contracts and agreements. I am sure that there is sufficient honesty and adjust may be added to the supply of the price of wages and hours to be worked that will be binding and operative for specific times of or such periods at least as will not only the work is at this time equal to the supply, expected that will be binding and operative for specific times of or employers or laborers in all classes of work is at this time equal to the supply, expected that will be binding and operative for specific times of two periods at least as will not only the propose of this country to a provide their services, then the effect works a decided bar to the supply of their services, then the effect works a decided bar to the supply of their services, then the effect works is decided bar to this country. If it be true that this suppl t times almost humiliating depression in all kinds

IRISHMEN DISCREDITED.

To the Editor of The Tribune: Sir: It was with intense pain and humiliation that I read your editorial under the caption "Irishmen Discredited" in to-day's Tribune. Reluctantly I admit the substantial justice of

your strictures on the "so-called United Irish-American societies" for their opposition to the movement in behalf of the Russian Jews. Irishmen have often recalled with pride that the great emancipator, Daniel O'Connell, championed

the Jews in Farliament when Englishmen were

Jew baiters. Certainly the Irish ought to be foremost in extending their sympathy to the oppressed Catholic Poles in Russia, to the persecuted Jews in Russia, as well as to the persecuted religious orders in France, to the Boers and to the oppressed of all lands, for Ireland herself suffered more than two centuries of persecution for faith and fatherland. Not merely in a passing riot has Ireland suffered, but from the studied cruelty of the pena

land. Not merely in a passing riot has Ireland suffered, but from the studied cruelty of the penal laws from which O'Conneil liberated those people in the last century.

Those injuries may be forgiven, but the lesson of fidelity to Christian principles burned into the very soul of Ireland by those bloody persecutions should never be forgotten.

Those principles demand charity toward the Jews, as well as toward the negro and toward the Irish race. Those people are just as precious to God as Catholic priests, bishops, pope, and Irish people. No Catholic dare deny this fundamental truth of the Christian religion.

Those principles imperatively require charity and true loyalty to America before Ireland on the part of these who are Irish-American citizens.

The American Jews form a large part of the community in which we live. They are our fellow American citizens, worthy of all charity, of all respect, and of all sympathy.

Our first duty is to America, by cultivating harmony, and we cannot do this if we insult a large number of our fellow citizens by opposing the movement on behalf of their oppressed coreligionists in Russia.

There is no more noble hearted, generous people on the face of God's earth toward the oppressed than the American people, as they have proved in most practical ways on so many occasions.

The respect and sympathy I crave, even to self-ahasement Earnestly I beg public forgiveness for this anti-Irish action, and entreat that the noble American people will overlook the ignorant stupid foliy of 'the United Irish societies' It is not necessary to cease to be a Catholic in order to be a true Irishman. It is not necessary to cease to be a Catholic in order to be a gentleman in order to be a loyal lover of liberty.

Brooklyn, June 3, 1903.

Discussing a New Fiscal Policy for the British Empire.

Mr. Balfour, the British Prime Minister, in the ourse of a notable speech in the House of Commons on May 28, spoke in part as follows concerning the proposed changes in British fiscal policies He was speaking in reply to Sir Charles Dilke,

One part of his speech was intended to make mischief between my right honorable friend, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and myself. In that amiable intention I think the right honorable gentleman vill fail. (Cheers.) And may I ask the right honorable gentleman himself what course he thinks my right nonorable friend, as the Secretary of State for the Colonies, ought to have pursued in this matter, after what occurred at the colonial conference last year? The Colonial Prime Ministers were asked to come to this country, and, when in this country, were asked to confer with the Secretary of State and with other high officers of the government upon questions material to the the Secretary of State and with other high of meers of the government upon questions material to the empire as a whole. They did engage in these discussions, and the result of their labors is embodied in a Blue Book in the hands of members. One statement which the Prime Ministers indorsed was this: "That this conference recognizes that the principle of preferential trade between the United Kingdom and his majesty's dominions beyond the seas would stimulate and facilitate mutual commercial intercourse and would, by promoting the seas would stimulate and facilitate mutual commercial intercourse, and would, by promoting the
development of the resources and industries of the
several parts, strengthen the empire." Now, I
want to know whether, in the opinion of the right
honorable baronet, and in the opinion of the House
at large, or in the opinion of the country, my right
honorable friend who summoned that conference,
and whose personal influence and whose personal
genius has done so much to stimulate the feeling of
common citizenship in all parts of the empire
(cheers), ought to have allowed that resolution of
the Prime Ministers of our self-governing colonies
to sleep in the pages of a Blue Book, or whether he
was not bound to raise the subject for the discussion and for the decision not merely of the people
of this part of the empire, but of the people of all
the other parts of the empire who are interested in
this policy.

THE FAILURE OF FREE TRADE.

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I would remind the House that the position of these islands is now entirely different, not only from what it was in 1846 and in subsequent years, but is entirely different from what all the leading free traders of that time supposed it would be. (Cheers.) They thought, and I have never criticised them for errors in their prophecy—none of us is endowed with prophetic gifts, and I think their prophecy was a very natural one—but they did prophesy that our example would induce the whole world to adopt a free trade policy, that this country would find itself a free trade nation among free trade nations; and they deduced from the condition they anticipated conclusions with which I as a matter of fact, entirely agree. But these very prophecies unfortunately were wrong. There is

COLONIAL CONSIDERATIONS.

I ask whether the time has not come when we may debate with advantage the possibility that a tax might be raised, not merely for the purpose of dealing with the national expenditure, but for other purposes. For example, are we really in our nearts content with a position which leaves us absolutely helpless in the face of all foreign countries in regard to tariff negotiations? (Hear! hearb) It may be said that it is better that should be so; but that in itself it is eminently disagreeable I think will be admitted by anybedy who has had to negotiate a tariff treaty with a foreign country. (Hear! hear!) And I go further and say that if there is really to be an attempt on the part of foreign countries to declare that we are so separate from our self-governing colonies that they may we shall be forced by patriotism, by public opin, by every regard for ourselves and our colonies, to resist that and, if need be, to adopt retaliatory tariffs. I do not see how anybody can resist that Are we really to be told that Canada, Australia and New-Zealand are not parts of the Eritish Empfre; that they are to be treated as separate nations simply because we have given them self-government? (Cheers.)

Then, there is a second reason I think we may discuss whether we might profitably raise revenue.

I always regret the manner in which political economy is treated in this House and on public platforms. It is not treated as a science or a subject which people ought to approach impartially with a view to discovering what the truth is, either from theory or experience. Not at all. They find some formula in a book of authority and throw it at their opponents' heads. (Cheers.) They bandy the oid watchwords backward and forward, they arouse the old bitternesses, wholly alien, so far as I can see, to any modern question; and our controversies are really apt to degenerate into outworn formulæ imperfectly remembered and into incodern doctrines imperfectly understood. (Hear! hear!) That is a very unfortunate state of things, and I should hope that one result of my right honorable friend's speech and of the debate to-day will be that the country will devote itself, not in a partisan spirit, to considering the real economic position in which we stand and the real difficulties we have to face now and in the immediate future, and the best way of meeting them. (Cheers.)

THE AMERICAN EXAMPLE.

definition and its strict application. But in our opinion there are cartain deviations from this dectrine of free trade which we say necessitate the careful and, in a sense, the immediate attention of the country, and of this house. (Hear! bear!)

DEFINING THE ISSUES.

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In the course of the debate somebady asked for a plan. If by "a pian" he means a detailed scheme of some new tariff or some new fiscal arrangement or reciprocity treaty, nothing of the kind can be produced at the present moment; and that is not the question I have raised or which has been raised by the late or the present Frime Mindster. What we raise in effect is a principle. It is a question which we put to the people of this country. In my speech, if I may be permitted to refer to it. I called attention in the first piace to what I considered the opportunity existing at the present time and the importance of seizing the opportunity of making preferential arrangements in the nature of a reciprocity agreement with our colonies. (Hear! hear!) And, in the second place, I called attention to the fact that under our existing system we are helpiess and totally impotent to bring any influence to bear on foreign countries if they attack our colonies, or if they attack us in any manner which we consider would be unfair or would seriously endanger our industry. As long as we can only say to them, as we did in 1902 to the Colonial Premiers, that what you propose is against the fiscal system of this country, so long we have no weapon in our hands and we cannot meet the attacks upon our colonies or the attacks upon our selves, which are already serious and which may become much more serious. (Loud cheers.) Now, these are the two points which I have brought before the country, and the question which I asked and on which I invited discussion was, "Are you determined to maintain your interpretation of free trade with such severity that you refuse to give us power to meet these cases." If so-if that is the answer to ure colonies; for nothing could be worse than to leave them in doubt. (Cheers.).

TARIFF RETALIATION.

My noble friend said, in very eloquent terms, that hostile notice of these preferential arrangements with Canada. Neither France nor Russia nor the United States has taken objection, but Germany alone has penalized Canada to the extent of a very large additional duty. Why? Because Canada has freely and voluntarily given to English products this preferential treatment. (Chears My noble friend thinks.) ish products this preferential treatment. In noble friend thinks, apparently, it is any that we are a people who rememing period and that some day or other atth Germany in a hole. (Laughter.) The intially my noble friend, sentially my noble friend's remarks. Finat my very good, but does he think that Canada is to be satisfied with that? What has happ Canada gave us this preference five years ago for five years she has been penalized. We

THE APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

Now. I have said that this matter must come before the people of this country, and they will have to give an answer. They will give an answer. I am perfectly certain, for or against in no unmistakable terms. Honorable members opposite this the answer will be given in opposition to any change in our present fiscal system, and that therefore the raising of this question will be to them of great advantage. Under these circumstances I am sure they will be grareful to me for the service I have rendered to them. (Laughter) I will make no electoral prophecy at the present time; but I will say that I have generally found the prophecies of the other side to be wrorg. (Laughter and cheers.) I am bound to consider the possibility, at any rate, that the views of the nation may be in favor of some such change as is the subject of this discussion. Now, in that event, when we have got the mandate—if we ever get it—then will be the time to produce the plan. (Opposition laughter and cheers.) Everybody knows that a plan, in the sense of a definite and complete scheme, is absolutely impossible until we know a great deal of matters into which we have got the country behind us. Is it not common sense—suppose we have the authority of the nation to enter thing we have to do is to go to the colonies? Now, nothing would be worse than to negotiate with the colonies, and probably come to an agreement with them, and then, at the next general election, to find that the whole idea was repudiated by the country. I can conceive nothing more dangerous to union than that. (Cheers,) Therefore, before we begin to negotiate with the colonies we must have some knowledge of what is the opinion of the people of the country with regard to the principle at stake. ciple at stake.

NO HARD AND FAST PLAN.

I have said that I conceive it to be possible—I will put it no higher than that—to make preferential arrangements with the colonies which would be beneficial to both sides. But if there is reciprocal preference, it is clear that we must have not only something to receive, but something to

THE "TAX ON FOOD.

I say that, without binding myself for all time without shutting my eyes to possible fur sh information, so far as I can see it will necessary to put any tax at all on raw necessary. And that for obvious reasons al. (Cheers.) And that for obvious reasons or without shutting my eyes to just you so fresh information, so far as I can see it will not be necessary to put any tax at all on raw material. (Cheers.) And that for obvious reasons. It will be very difficult to choose the raw materials which would be suitable to this purpose. If a tax were put on raw material it would have to be accompanied by drawbacks on the finished exports; and, although that is not at all impossible, it would be a complicated way of dealing with a matter which could be dealt with much more simply. Therefore, we come to this—if you are to give a preference to the colonies—I do not say that you are—you must put a tax on food. (Opposition cheers.) I make the honorable gentleman opposite a present of that. I am prepared to go into any mechanic's house, or any laborer's house, or to address meetings of workmen or laborers, and, taking certain hypothetical calculations—for instance, that there was to be one shilling or two shillings on corn—say to them, "Now, this policy, if it is carried out, will cost you so much a week more than you are paying at present for your food." I set aside altogether any economical question as to whether they would or would not have to pay the whole of the duty that might be imposed. I will assume, for the sake of my argument, that you pay every penny of the duty, and, having assumed that, I will tell you what the cost will be. I know how many loaves you consume, how much meat you can tell for yourself how mich extra expenses of living. And that is the argument to which the honorable gentlemen opposite will have to give their serious attention. If they can show that the whole of this business will mean greater cost of living to the workingmen, and no increase of income, weil, sir. I have not the least doubt whatever that all their most optimistic doubt whatever that all their most optimistic monitoress of income, weil, sir. I have not the least doubt whatever that all their most optimistic doubt whatever that all their most optimistic and cheers.)

THE AMERICAN EXAMPLE.

am convinced that the trend of thought which I we ventured—in. I believe, absolute conformity the the views by my right honorable triend—to the views by my right honorable triend—to receive the property within these wills, not chiefly within these alls, but by public discussion, by the collection of formation as far the tindemation upon it. Then, public opinion righes, if the colories and if the copie of this county provides and the computer of the control of the county of the Eritah Empire in an enough position which would make it in any way qual to the magnificent en I think we should have one well. I am certain—no, I am put octain, that his scheme is practicable (Opposition proves to be practicable (Opposition proves to be practicable of the control of the same resultin can be brought to a full present, a series of boilet economic units, it is vain for its to hope that this branch, at all even the control of the same resultin can be brought to fall the present, a series of boiletted economic units, it is vain for its to hope that this branch at all even the control of the same resultin can be brought to prove to be practicable. (Chests.)

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.

After brief speeches by Mr. Lloyd-George and Lord Hugh, Cectl, dissenting from Mr. Balfour's views, the Secretary of State for the Colories, Mr. Chamberlain, delivered the address which has well been described as marking an epoch in British fiscal history. Some of his sailent passages were as follows:

I think my noble friend has fallen into the cropical will be not merely the been described as marking an epoch in British fiscal history. Some of his sailent passages were as follows:

I think my noble friend has fallen into the cropical which seems to hope that the proposed to the souther reversal of the will be not merely the best described as marking an epoch in British fiscal policy of this country. It as second the proposed to the second proposed to the second proposed to the second proposed to the second proposed to the