

add to it only perishable material, this will never withstand the day that shall bring the work to the fiery test, a day that will come sooner or later to all human work. Governments have never been overthrown because of technical imperfections in the construction but because of the deviation from the principles of justice and righteousness on the part of the ruling classes. The history of the Jewish nation, the Greek republics, Rome, Poland, France will amply prove the truth of this observation, and if true the fact cannot be too strongly emphasized for the benefit of the youth of this great Republic.

The progress of mankind is forward, whether this be considered a result of evolution or of the intelligent direction of human affairs by the supreme wisdom of an overruling Providence; but individuals, and whole nations, may take part in this general progress or drop out of the ranks and be forgotten, according to the course they themselves choose. Civilization and power are but trusts; the former if not coupled with virtue, and the latter, if used for the oppression of fellow-beings are ultimately withdrawn. No matter how perfect the constitution and laws of a nation may be; if they are ignored and trampled in the dust they cannot save the people from the fate of the ancient commonwealths. Any teacher of history that neglects to point out this and to sound a warning would but poorly perform his duty.

#### A GREAT VICTORY.

When it is considered that the Reform movement entered the campaign absolutely without party organization or machinery; that it sternly refused to make any pledge whatever as a condition of support, financial or otherwise; that every effort put forth in its behalf was but an expression of public spirit and had no other motive; that its entire plan of campaign consisted in laying before the people a simple business proposition, and letting it go at that, the result is a great victory for that movement.

When it is further remembered that both the Republican and Democratic parties, especially the latter, had organizations so complete and perfect that they were veritable machines, and that every means and effort known to the most astute and skillful political managers were resorted to for the purpose of defeating the movement and discrediting the doctrines of non-partisanship, the dimensions of the victory signified by the election of John Clark become greatly augmented.

Technically the non-partisan movement only succeeded in electing the mayor, auditor and four councilmen; but in a broader sense it may be said, with a considerable degree of truth, that non-partisanship elected all the successful candidates. Thus four of them were on the Citizens' Reform ticket, eight were on the Democratic, and three were on the Republican. The general officers and the city council are divided between the three tickets. These facts show conclusively that party lines were disregarded to a great extent, and that party machinery was only able to do its work very imperfectly.

There can be little doubt that the non-partisan agitation caused this heavy defection from party lines, and the result as a whole shows that a large proportion of the voters sought the success of those whom they deemed good men rather than of party, a condition which forbids the manifestation, by the successful candidates after they are installed in office, of partisan bias in the making of appointments or other exercise of power. The "News" thinks the candi-

dates elect would do well to take this view, and if they will the city will virtually have a non-partisan administration.

To the candidates on the Citizens' Reform ticket who were unsuccessful, both praise and gratitude are due from all friends of good and pure government. Had they yielded to solicitations and consented to proposals made to them, they would most likely have been elected. But they nailed their colors to the mast, firmly and persistently refused to make pledges or enter into deals of any sort, and chose defeat rather than any deviation from the policy of reform for which they stood. They made a gallant fight, and their defeat is their vindication, for it is the proof of their integrity; and they all stand higher in the esteem of a larger number of their fellow citizens than they did before their names were placed upon the ticket by the Non-Partisan committee.

Some most excellent candidates were defeated, and in one or two cases wholly incompetent ones were successful; but taking the winners as a whole, they ought to make a very good set of city officials. Their average in point of ability, integrity and experience is certainly high, and the whole city is to be congratulated at the prospect of such an administration as may reasonably be expected from them.

#### THE SICK MAN.

A German officer, Freiherr von Goltz, who is said to have been the chief organizer of the Turkish army previous to the struggle with Greece and who may be supposed to be conversant with the conditions of the sultan's dominions, in a German paper expresses the view that Turkey, so far from being weakened by the loss of the Balkan states and Greece, has become strengthened by that process of dismemberment. Turkey today, he believes, is stronger than it was before she lost the possessions referred to, and she possesses the needed elements for further progress.

This view is rather startling, because everybody has been accustomed to regard the sultan as the "sick man," and his empire as in a state of disintegration, beyond the possibility of rescue. But it is more than probable that the case of the sick man has been misunderstood and that Freiherr Goltz is right.

According to him the Turks are now, as ever, brave, unostentatious, obedient and clannish. They feel that they have inherited the right to rule, and it has been demonstrated that their power increases as the boundaries of the realm decrease. It was impossible for her army to have a strong hold upon territory as large as Germany, France and Spain combined with restless neighbors and disturbing elements distributed all through the interior, but as the boundaries become narrower it will be less difficult to control the population.

The writer further believes that the Turks at present are imbued with a progressive spirit and that neither their religion nor their proverbial fanaticism is any serious obstacle to progress. By confining herself to the solution of the questions of supremacy in the purely Turkish and Arabian provinces, and avoiding European politics, Turkey will remain the chief power of the Mohammedan world.

The views here summarized coincide entirely with those formerly expressed in these columns. Mohammedan Turkey as a ruler over alien and so-called Christian races cannot be regarded as otherwise than an anomaly, a real calamity to all concerned, even if it is

admitted to be providential. But an anomaly cannot be everlasting. Some time the adjustment must come. And this will not consist of the "sweeping the abominable Turk away from the face of the earth," as the clamor has been from certain quarters for many years. A comparison between the Turks and some of their mightier Christian neighbors does not warrant the conclusion that the former have forfeited their rights to existence in favor of the latter. Common Christian morality and intelligence are not so superior after all. The only reasonable solution of the Turkish problem would seem to be the adjustment of the boundaries in such a way that a complete separation take place between the Mohammedan and Christian elements, leaving each free to develop on the basis of their own antecedents, free from interference by the opposite party.

#### IN THE EAST.

The cause of silver draws substantial comfort from Kentucky, for though silver was not, in the usual sense, an issue there, the known friends of the white metal have triumphed over its avowed enemies. In Ohio the result is in doubt, both sides claiming the legislature, though Bushnell, Republican, seems certainly to have been elected governor. In Iowa, usually a Republican stronghold, the Democrats made great gains, another circumstance which pleases the friends of free coinage.

Notwithstanding all that has been said about silver having been an issue in the Greater New York contest, it was not, as a matter of fact, an element in the fight there. Tammany fought for victory on old time lines and by its traditional methods, refusing to take either position as to silver, and was successful. If the Democracy of Greater New York will stand with the party throughout the nation, Tammany's success this fall will be beneficial to the cause of free silver, otherwise it will not be; and as Tammany has refused to express itself on this point, its future action respecting it is a matter of doubt.

But that the success of this powerful organization in the consolidated metropolis, which now numbers about three and a half million population, is a misfortune to the cause of good morals, there can be no doubt. Such an organization may be justly judged by its leaders, and Tammany has been led by bad men for many years. John Morrissey, who was long at its head, was an ex-prize fighter and an associate of the worst elements of society. Tweed was one of the greatest thieves that ever lived, but he ruled Tammany for a long time. Kelly, Tweed's successor, was a man like Morrissey, an ex-prize fighter and an outgrowth of evil elements generally.

Richard Croker, the present head of the great machine, was born in Ireland, but in early childhood became a street gam in New York. As he grew older he readily drifted into ward politics. By a process which was natural but seems remarkable, he gradually rose to his present position of prestige and power. Under Tammany's rule, vice, corruption and immorality may be expected to flourish, for it is a corrupt organization.

On the whole, the friends of free silver, find in the elections in the East far more ground for encouragement than reason for disappointment.

It is said that the ladies of Paris have found out that hot milk is the best remedy against wrinkles in the face.