

\$12,500) apiece. Yet, after all, those sturdy Norwegians may congratulate themselves in having so able a monarch to rule over the dual kingdom. Should they gain their point, the victory will indeed be a notable one.



The Strike: Our Present Duty

The experiences through which this country is passing will compel even the most careless citizen to give some attention to problems which for years a few prophetic reformers have in vain urged on the attention of the American people. To what result will the organization of laborers and capitalists in hostile camps eventually lead? Is there no better method of settling industrial controversies than an industrial war? Is a great aggregation of such people as composes so large a proportion of the city of Chicago the glory or the shame of the Nation? Is a policy which invites all sorts and conditions of men to our shores, which makes no systematic attempt to sift out the turbulent and dangerous at the door, and very little attempt to fit them for citizenship when they have arrived, a wise or even a safe policy? Is a common-school system which boasts that it makes no attempt to educate the conscience an ideal preparation of its pupils for self-government? Is it the chief function of the Church of Christ in America to minister to paying congregations, and to keep its pulpits doctrinally pure by heresy trials? Are railroads public highways or private property? and if public highways, is government to exercise no other authority or control over them than it exercises over private property? When the workingman thinks that he or his fellow has been wronged by the employer, is he to have no remedy provided for him, but to be left to a "strike"? These and kindred questions, which a few public educators in press, pulpit, and lecture-room have been asking for some time, will probably now be asked by a great many thousands who never thought of them before except with impatience.

But none of these is the question of the present hour. That is the question which we thought we had answered in the Civil War: Has government of the people, for the people, and by the people power to enforce law against a passionate and rebellious minority?

John Calvin, following Augustine, taught that man was made sinless, fell from the perfect state of nature in which he was created, and is to be restored to it again by Christianity. Rousseau accepted the doctrine of primitive innocence, invented a new doctrine of the Fall modified by eliminating all recognition of sin, and so built a new political philosophy: the state of nature is the state of perfection; man is by nature capable of self-government; society is the result of a compact of doubtful advantage by which man has surrendered his natural liberty for the supposed advantages of organization. This philosophy, imported from France, entered into our American life, and finds expression in such statements as, All governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, or the Jeffersonian doctrine that government is a necessary evil—the less of it the better. This philosophy has influenced American policy. We have invited all men, of every nation, religion, education, and state of ignorance, to our shores. We have assumed that they have by nature a capacity for self-government. We have met them on the wharf and put the ballot in their hands. And we have had popular teachers, who, in public speech and current periodical, if not in more formal education, have acted on the assumption that law and liberty are opposites, and that the one is always

in the inverse ratio of the other. Doubtless from the days of Hamilton there have been protestants against this philosophy, who have materially modified its effect on American life and manners. But they have not been strong enough entirely to counteract its pernicious influence.

For it has been as pernicious as it is false. Science and history have alike demonstrated its falsity. Anthropology has proved that man is a creature emerging from the animal; that the state of nature is the state of the wild beast. Rousseau's fiction of the state of nature is as fascinating as Rudyard Kipling's fiction of the "law of the jungle," but as absolutely fictitious. Historical investigations have proved that there never was a social compact; after the family the first governments were military camps, and the first rulers military chieftains. And now the mob at Chicago, inflaming its passions by its own wild excesses, gives awful confirmation to the teaching of science. This is the true state of nature—this reproduction in a different form of the unrestrained bacchanalia of wrath of the North American Indians. These men have not the capacity of self-control. Government over them does not derive its just powers from their consent. Their arson, plunder, and murder make havoc of the doctrine that government is a necessary evil—the less of it the better. They have a right—it is the right to be governed; and the men who respect law have a duty—it is the duty of governing. Popular government is still *government*, or it ceases to exist.

The mob at Chicago is an ominous but not a fatal symptom. What is far more ominous is the undisguised sympathy of some public officials with the mob, and the proposal of others to compromise with it. The riots of the last week are not at this writing comparable with those of the anti-pope mob in London, immortalized by Dickens in "Barnaby Rudge." But England not only quelled the riots, she also punished the ringleaders. The question to be earnestly asked and decisively answered is, Has this country power to both quell these riots and punish the ringleaders? Rioting is not so dangerous to American civilization as compromising with the rioters. This is no time for local and National authorities to stand on points of etiquette, saying to one another, hat in hand, After you, sir! It is certainly no time for the Federal Government to exceed its constitutional authority, and by official action violate the law in its endeavor to punish lawbreakers. But it is no time for a public debate concerning the powers of the Federal Government. The officers to whom those powers have been intrusted must at their peril determine what those powers are; and the public must, for the present exigency, accept that decision and give them its heartiest support. If they usurp powers which are not theirs, they can be called to account hereafter. The battle-field is not the place to debate delicate questions of rank and precedence; and we are in the midst of battle. It is a time for men of all parties to sustain the President in using all the power which his law-officers affirm that he possesses in enforcing law and punishing crime. For a people without power to enforce law and punish crime prove by that very fact that they have already lapsed into a state of nature. And the state of nature is not one of idyllic innocence; it is the state of the wild beast in the forest—the animal in man supreme, and the community a prey to the appetites and passions of its most savage elements. We believe in democracy—that is, the rule of the people. But that rule is as seriously endangered by surrender to a compromise with the mob as it is by defeat suffered at its hands. Compromise to-day is preparation for a greater and more dangerous violence to-morrow; and labor questions are not in order, however

important they may be, until the mob is dispersed and its ringleaders are in custody awaiting trial by due process of law.



More Education

This has been so far the country not only of the capable and the trained, but also of the well-meaning and the lucky. Its opportunities have been so vast and its growth so constant that any man of energy, character, and good intentions could gain a foothold and make his way. Everything has been open to every comer, and natural ability without special aptitude, or good intentions without special ability, have found not only a chance but rewards. This feature of our life, so stimulating to energy and so inviting to enterprise, has not wholly disappeared; but there has been a great change in the last twenty years, and the condition of things on this continent is very rapidly approximating the condition of things in Europe. Success is to depend hereafter not so much on favorable conditions and good luck as on the power to bring trained ability to bear on a specific end. Success becomes every year more and more difficult in this country because the competitors are more numerous and better skilled. The happy-go-lucky days of the country are largely over; hereafter success is to be won under fixed conditions, to which the successful man must conform. This is by no means an unhealthy change; on the contrary, it means the decline of the speculative and noisy era, and the supremacy of substantial, solid, and intelligent work. If the country is to maintain its supremacy in any department of trade, it must depend, not upon native ingenuity, or upon what is sometimes called American smartness, but on the ability of the American to meet the trained man of other races on his own ground. In the long run it is the trained man who succeeds, because it is the trained man who studies all the conditions of success and meets them intelligently.

What this country needs above all things is more education; a more thorough equipment, in other words, for the specific work of the day. Business men need a more careful education than they have had in business methods and principles. In every department of manufacturing chemical processes are used, and where profit or loss depends on a slight percentage of salvage, the expert chemist often holds the key of the position. Twenty years ago our railroads were run on free and easy principles, with a happy-go-lucky assurance that good-natured and industrious men could get the trains through. Now the best of the railroads are run on scientific principles, with experts in every department, and the whole management as thoroughly organized as if it were a great scientific institution; and the success of the roads in the matter of dividends and freedom from accidents depends very largely upon the thoroughness of the organization and the scientific spirit in which it is conducted.

No more striking illustration of the value of training has been seen in modern times than that afforded by the commercial advance of Germany. Twenty years ago, at the close of the French and German war, everybody recognized the fact that the Germans had, on the whole, the best military training in the world, and that they were more scientifically equipped for war than any other nation, but most people doubted their practical ability; for Germany was still a poor country, with the commercial spirit largely undeveloped. But in the last twenty years the Germans have turned their attention to business, and have carried into manufacturing and all other departments of trade the same thoroughness of preparation, the same trained ability,

and the same power of patient observation and study which made them first masters of the field of knowledge and then masters of the art of war, and the results are already widely apparent. Germany is growing very rapidly in commercial power and prestige. The country is fast becoming rich. Many German towns are growing as some of our Western towns have grown. Germans are traveling to a far greater extent than ever before, and the poor Germany of thirty years ago is rapidly being transformed into a rich Germany. This is the result of the superior training of the Germans brought to bear on commercial problems. From all parts of the outlying world come complaints from young Englishmen who formerly had the pick of positions and the ground of vantage, but whom the Germans are now driving out. The young German who goes to South America carries with him not only a thorough knowledge of the business in which he is engaged, but also of the language and habits of the people. He is at home the first day he sets his foot in the new country. It is the same way with the Germans in China, Japan, and India. In Syria, not many years ago, representatives of German manufacturers made a thorough study of the tastes and needs of the people, and introduced a style of manufactured articles which has gone far to drive the old English manufactures out of the field. Complaints have poured in from the English consuls in Syria, and warnings have come from them again and again. That the English are feeling this competition very keenly is evident from the establishment of a large number of technical schools throughout England, of which The Outlook will shortly give an account, and which have been brought into being by the conviction that German competition must be met by a more thorough training on the part of the English traders and merchants. The superior training of the German chemist shows itself at once in any line of manufacture by sufficient reduction of expense to enable the German manufacturer to undersell the English competitor.

In business, no less than in the professions, the arts, and literature, it is the trained man who wins the prize and commands the position. These facts need a wider recognition in this country. Boys who expect to succeed here in the future must have something more than strong arms and good intentions. They must have the ability to do some specific thing with the skill of an expert. We cannot depend much longer on our natural resources and our good luck. We must learn the lesson which all the older nations have had to learn, and which is part of the education of the human race: to take thought of our conditions and surroundings, and to make the most of them by putting ourselves in the best position to develop them.



A Familiar Lesson

There is probably no lesson so universally set for so many students, and so difficult to learn, as the lesson of the nobility of all kinds of work and service. Not long ago a woman of rare strength of character and power of sacrifice, whose whole life has been one long surrender to the service of others, spoke of her work as "so unimportant." This comment, while it illustrated the modesty of a fine nature, brought out also the essential difficulty of recognizing the greatness of all service unselfishly rendered in obscure and hidden ways. It was not quite fair to say, as an eminent man recently said, that the best men and women are never heard of; but it is perfectly true that an overwhelming majority of the best men and women are never heard of. They are people in humble position, or their work is obscure, or their sacrifices are unknown and hidden. There