

der Grange," and "The Late Mrs. Null," yet perhaps more widely known as the author of "The Lady, or the Tiger?" With the text is also given a front-face portrait of Mr. Stockton. The War papers are profusely illustrated, the first of them being a conclusion to the Antietam articles of the previous number and, under the title "In the Wake of Battle," giving a woman's recollections of Confederate hospital work at Shepherdstown during Antietam week. Three other papers deal anecdotally with the capture of New Orleans. General William F. Smith writes of "General George H. Thomas at Chattanooga," in answer to General Grant's article in *The Century* for last November; and H. S. Taylor contributes a stirring poem, entitled "The Man with the Musket," which we give:

Soldiers pass on from this rage of renown,  
This ant-hill, commotion and strife,  
Pass by where the marbles and bronzes look down  
With their fast-frozen gestures of life,  
Oh, out to the nameless who lie 'neath the gloom  
Of the pitying cypress and pine;  
Your man is the man of the sword and the plum,  
But the man of the musket is mine.

I knew him! by all that is noble, I knew  
This commonplace hero I name!  
I've camped with him, marched with him, fought with  
him, too,  
In the swirl of the fierce battle-flame!  
Laughed with him, cried with him, taken a part  
Of his canteen and blanket, and known  
That the throb of this chivalrous prairie boy's heart  
Was an answering stroke of my own.

I knew him, I tell you! And, also, I knew  
When he fell on the battle-swept ridge,  
That the poor battered body that lay there in blue  
Was only a plank in the bridge  
Over which some should pass to a fame  
That shall shine while the high stars shall shine!  
Your hero is known by an echoing name,  
But the man of the musket is mine.

I knew him! All through him the good and the bad  
Ran together and equally free;  
But I judge as I trust Christ will judge the brave lad,  
For death made him noble to me!  
In the cyclone of war, in the battle's eclipse,  
Life shook out its lingering sands,  
And he died with the names that he loved on his lips,  
His musket still grasped in his hands!  
Up close to the flag my soldier went down,  
In the salient front of the line:  
You may take for your heroes the men of renown,  
But the man of the musket is mine!

H. S. Taylor.

"France and Indo-China," by Augustine Heard, deals with the causes and fruits of the recent French war in Asia; and Rev. Leighton Parks, in "A Bozu of the Monto Sect," describes a visit to a monastery of one of the Buddhist sects of Japan. "The Labor Question" is ably treated from the point of view of a Western manufacturer, by Edward L. Day; while Theodore L. De Vinne, who prints *The Century* and *St. Nicholas*, gives his views on the question of "Co-operation." We quote as follows: "The greatest obstacle to the

success of manufacturing co-operations of journeymen is their imperfect knowledge of the expenses of business, and of the smallness of the profit made from each workman. To illustrate. A factory that employs one hundred workmen and pays a net profit of \$10,000 a year does a thriving business. Few journeymen can see that this profit of \$10,000 a year, if paid to them would give each only about two dollars a week. The average workman is not content with the risk and responsibility of a copartner for so small a return. "The intent of trades-union is to secure uniformity of wages, with slight regard to conditions of business or to the unequal production of different workmen. The spirit of the co-operative method is the readjustment of the returns of labor in true proportion with the profits of the business and the true production of each co-operator. The two policies are in direct opposition. Men who have been educated to believe in the wisdom of the first policy will not cheerfully accept the second. To many, co-operation would be a disappointment. If every factory were organized under the co-operative method, there would be great inequality in the earnings of workmen in the same factory, and still greater inequality in the earnings of men in different factories. In some shops men would receive large dividends; in others, equally good and perhaps better workmen would get nothing. In other shops good workmen as well as poor might be debited on their weekly wages with the losses of an unprofitable year. That there might be more of the latter than of the former class is plain enough to any one who has consulted the statistics of manufacturing industries. Few succeed where many fail. The discontent of a superior workman who has been so unfortunate as to work in a shop that has made no profits, when he contrasted his scant earnings with the liberal returns made to another workman, perhaps his inferior in skill, who has been engaged in a lucrative business, would soon make him rebel at the apparent injustice of the co-operative method. Manufacturing co-operations formed by employers of established responsibility with their foreman and leading workmen, who have a proper knowledge of the expenses of conducting business, a full trust in their employers' sagacity, have been of advantage to the co-operators. So far as I know these are the only ones that have been successful. They would be more numerous if employers could be assured that the journeymen who wish to be co-operators would take all the duties as well as all the privileges of the new position. A cautious employer fears to propose co-operation when he considers the prejudices against unequal pay, and the peculiar notions about rights and duties which are held by many journeymen. Men who base their claim for full wages, not so much on their efficiency as producers, as on the prescriptive rights they have earned, or fancy they have earned, by serving apprenticeship, or from membership in a trades society—men who habitually evade the more disagreeable duties of their business, never doing more than is required of them—cannot be desired as good helpers in any co-operative enterprise. They may hinder it more as partners than as journeymen. They cannot help it. The larger part of the world's work is now done, as it has been, for fixed wages. That some of this work is inequitably paid for may be freely admitted; but with all its evils, the preference of the great army of the employed is for fixed wages, the content which comes from present security, and full re-