

FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1890.

A CORRUPT REPUBLIC

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Why is it that it is not everything that its institutions are capable of making it? Nature has been most bountiful to the country. It has a fertile soil and a delightful climate, and its natural wealth is almost exhaustless. The reason is very simple. The people are not good enough to avail themselves of the benefits which

could be derived both from their mental institutions and their splendid country. They are not intelligent, they are not energetic, they are not public-spirited, and they are indolent, dishonest and corrupt. There appears to be no such thing as public opinion in the Argentine Republic. The officials of the Government, from the highest to the lowest, rob the people in the most barefaced manner. The grossest abuses exist, but the people are apathetic. They make no effort to bring about a reform. The representative bodies exist merely to register the decrees of the President. The corruption of the public officials is

most incredible purposes. Men are not content with enriching themselves and their families, but they are anxious to enrich themselves and their country in an unscrupulous way, and there is the risk of calling them to account. The Governor of Cordoba, for instance, who is described as a mere "gaucha," a peasant and an ignorant brute, had not a penny when he came into office in 1886. He now has a fortune of ten millions sterling safely deposited in the Bank of England. A gentleman who has resided many years in this country, informed Mr. Theodore Child that:

"The directors of the national and provincial banks who have been and still are selected as politicians, have accumulated with the funds of the banks, using the deposits as a political fund whenever there was a stroke of business to be done. The curse of the Argentine in politics, inasmuch as the whole object of politicians is to make their fortunes while they are in office. Corruption and rascality were the

not connect to the land, and the title passed from the land to the bank. The bank then sold the land, and the proceeds were used to give property a fictitious value. The speculators made a corrupt use of the land banks—Bancos Hipotecarios which were established in the country to develop agriculture and to utilize landed property. This is how these banks were used:

1. Lands of land were sold by auction a dozen times and the titles passed from one owner to another without any of the successive owners having been seen to where the lot was even situated. On such fictitious titles, the banks advanced money. What with auction sales, railway concessions, the creation of agricultural centers, the formation of colonies, the building of roads, the purchase of land and a score of other schemes all more or less fictitious, an increase in value was given to lands which nobody could see. The banks then sold the lands at such low mortgage banks have advanced millions, and issued series of schedules of mortgage interests, which were sold to the public and maintained useless marshes instead of good land. This state of affairs

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operation. Although the President in his annual message was able to tell Congress that there were many thousands of kilometres of railway in service, under construction, and projected there are only two well-managed and adequate lines in the whole republic.

"The rest are, for the most part, badly built, badly managed and insufficiently provided with rolling stock, even many having been constructed without any other object than the land speculations and the Government guarantee of seven per cent."

* * * In short, the moment we begin to look into the railway system of the republic, and to examine the reality and not the imposing figures of statistical tables, we find very little honesty; and very little of that is genuine."

The condition of the Argentine Republic to-day is another example of the insufficiency of 'theoretically perfect governmental institutions and great natural advantages to make a great nation. What is wanted first of all is a people who know how to use the institutions and how to profit by and develop the natural advantages.

'Whether a nation be great or little,' says James Anthony Froude, 'and whether it be the sort of men and women that it is producing. A sound nation is one that is composed of sound human beings, healthy in body, strong in limbs, true in word and deed, brave, soldierly, and true to women; to whom morals are more important than wealth or knowledge—where duty is first, and the right is the end; where the sense of the value of man second—where, and the highest of all, the sense of duty, work, having to do with the living and the dead, and them what our ancestors called 'the festal of God.'

FALSIFICATION.

It is a great pity that the advocates of the striking miners cause discuss the question of the responsibility of the strike honestly and temperately. On Thursday, the 10th inst., we were told that we reasonably and moderately, as we believe, discussed this question in an article under the head of, "Who are Responsible?" The Free Press of this city, in its issue of the 11th inst., presents us as stating that we did not state, or think of stating. It declares that we stated in the most unmistakable language "that those who are now looking out had no voice in the matter, and that 'Union men' were the only ones who were within question marks as they are printed above. The readers of the Free Press are led to believe that the passage is a quotation from *The Colonizer's* article. There are no such words in the article. The language is not ours. The Free Press denounces its own falsification as "a bare-faced and malicious falsehood." It is hardly possible that an editor of a newspaper is so ignorant as to

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in this matter. It is they who are suffering the loss, and it is they who are to require them and their wives and children to bear the brunt of struggle for the Union! For it is they who are to be the victims if they are fighting rather than their owners.

Why did not the Free Press quote unmistakable language? That would have been the honest thing to do. There involved, either barefaced or malicious insinuation in the passage we have quoted, and the Free Press was not above such dishonesty. The poor people have faithfully the advice of their leaders are suffering, and no doubt will be so, weak again in all serious incinerity, what they are contending with the price they are required to pay? It is not to be forgotten that many of the sufferers are women and children and no part in bringing on the strike.

We observe that the Free Press not call in question the truth of our statements with reference to the condition of the men when acting upon the advice of their leaders, they refused to work except on the basis of a general agreement of good wages, and they were paid upon in any way or by any means in other respects. We try to find the strike under these circumstances, the man who incurred a most responsible. It is folly to say that they are not responsible for the strike. It seems to me to be shift the responsibility on to the shoulders of the miners themselves. Of course we

father who on insufficient grounds threw up the employment by which he earned bread for his family and kept a comfortable roof over their heads, will be held accountable for his act at the bar of his own conscience as well as by his fellow men, but it is folly to say that if the leaders, such as Mr. Tully Boyce and Thomas Keith, had not advised the strikers the men would have left the mine. If those and other men of influence had said "Don't strike!" there would have been no strike at Wallington.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Mr. Thomas Keith, M.P.P., has written a letter to the *Nainina Free Press* in reply to our article "Who Is Responsible?" in which he discusses a variety of subjects in an exceedingly accurate style. There is, however, one subject which he has not touched upon, and that is while in price at any length, that whether or not it was right to advise the Wellington miners to strike if their demands were not complied with by the mine owners. As this happened before the subject of the *Wanganui* strike, he probably never, the omission is somewhat remarkable. Now that Mr. Keith has got the other matters of his mind he may, perhaps, think it worth his while to say why he thinks it right to advise the Wellington miners to demand their "payout" if the *Wanganui* give up their strike, as he has done.

Mr. Keith was conversed with. Perhaps, Mr. Keith when he has time will tell the public in language that ordinary people can understand, what was wrong about *THE OCEANER* editorial.

It is hard to understand why Messrs. Keith, Foster, and McKenzie address their protest against sending an armed force to Wellington to the Hon. John Robson. The Premier has no more control over the Militia than has the protesting members of the Executive Council. It is the Premier who orders them to return to Victoria.

It is equally strange to see the protesting against the President of the Executive Council, Mr. Robson, acting as counsel in the trials. Mr. Poolley, who has no authority to direct the Militia, is the one who tells the Premier to do "what professional work Mr. Poolley asks or refrain from doing. The neglected members have some rather unusual ideas as to what their own powers as members of the Legislature are, and what Mr. Robson's duties are as President of the Government. They will perhaps learn by and by that they cannot blame the Government to a great accountable respecting matters that are altogether

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CYCLONE AND TORNADO.
SOME EXTRAORDINARY EFFECTS
THAT WIND CAN PRODUCE.

Tornado Incidents Illustrated—Storms that pick up All Movable Things and Drop Them Miles Away—A Low Lodged in the Branches of a Tree.

People who have never seen a tornado or cyclone have a very false idea of what it is. It is not a ball of fire, as is often said. It is hard to conceive the amount of force that is expended and the manner in which it acts; a little understood. There are two varieties of tornadoes, the former is a revolving storm, travelling about a centre of low barometer, where there is absolute calm, the ground is free of the whirl being found, the great force of this circle is quiet. The area of influence may be from one hundred to several hundred miles in circumference. The other is a straight line storm, the power of the wind is the disaster, the power the wind's velocity.

The tornado is a local disturbance often accompanying in the interior the progress of a great storm system. It is a small circle and is limited to a few hundred feet, and rarely has a width of half a mile.

The cyclone carries with it a velocity of from 300 to 150 miles an hour. It sweeps a certain amount of warning ahead of its track, and the acceleration of the wind speed at any given point is gradual. The tornado falls almost without notice, rather the indications are often so similar those of an ordinary thunderstorm that a skilled and careful observer can detect its difference.

CYCLONE PECULIARITIES.

The phenomena and effects of a cyclone in the West Indies have long been subjects of study and observation. The country is particularly exposed to the danger of being struck by a ship she is assailed by wind of terrible force and a sea that is almost incredible. The water no longer runs

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ful, neither we could keep off the roads to safety, and the brave passed on night to certain doom.

WINDSTORM BURST OUTWARD.

One of the most remarkable effects of the storm was recorded at Matanzas, Cuba, where the center passed directly over the city. The vortex arrived, the air pressure on the roof of the city hall was so great that it was so suddenly diminished that the air rushed through the houses forcing the window panes out, and the wind was so violent that it was not possible to go out as soon as the calm center had passed the least wind, having an infatigable and lifting force through the open apartments, lifting men from the roofs off.

The local legends that so frequently have with property and life in the West are the tales of a revolution, and the carnage with it a variety of phenomena very distinct from those that accompany a heavy storm. The effects of one storm are wholly absent in others, and the

PLAINS OF A TORONADO RAMPAGE A FLOOD OF devastation that in one case here has been found to have killed 100 persons, was found at other times to sweep a heavy thunder shower.

When a tornado is widely uncounable. In some cases not an object track will fail to feel the power for long distances. In some cases the wind will be a cannon ball that strikes against the on striking, then raise and plunges again. It will go through a forest leveling the as though a gang of axmen had plied the tools freely and cut by arrows, and outside the track being touched, but as similar windfalls there will be found.

As the tornado is in the forest, it is getting into the flowing line, like small jets of steam from a steam locomotive, or the wind whirling—a hail of whirling—like a whirlwind—a hail of whirling—like a whirlwind, which, having sprung away from the great distance, across a hole in the woods, and then expires or reforms the movement.

THE TORONADO'S TRAINING POWER

I have seen one of the most violent to speak; compressed of these storms, and it was a very small one, but the edges stood out as clear and sharp as the sky as would those of a railway car. The edges of the storm were the edges of the track had the branches chanced on one side only on the other there was a great deal of the same.

Sometimes the tornado axis is a common screw, catching up every thing it comes in contact with, and it is becomes depauper, it is, if of course, so much dead weight, it is dumped off, and the tornado is a very large and very large. In some of the tornadoes are particularly large in the tornado that grow by the

will be very high wind and some damage but no such disaster as the tornado has previously wrought. Out of the clouds will come occasional heavy missiles and deluges of water. Then down goes the tornado again.

The force with which those objects strike is but one when they fall out of the tornado's path, since the work done by the winds adds its destructive power by the multiplier effect of the disturbance by the general direction of the storm. Thus, near Racine, Wis., I have known an ordinary fence rail slightly sharpened on one end, to be driven against a man's head in previous years and pierce it several feet. The velocity of the rail may have been something enormous, or otherwise the rail would have glanced from such round objects as a person.

KILL FISHED BY A FENCE RAIL

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SO LOW IN BRANCHES OF J. THERE

Where a tornado passed over a considerable body of water that takes the familiar known as waterspout. That is, it is a mass of water that goes whirling over surfaces with tremendous whirling and times. It is water that has been swirling in the Chesapeake in a slop of a boat heavily laden with a swimming crowd. It was a boat that was carrying a returning a terrible cold came down of the small creek, at a height approximately one hundred feet. As it reached open bay a laden crowd, make-like of sprang up to meet the cloud, and a strong and swirling straight for the boat. latter was so crowded that only a few could be pulled, and there seemed to be for the main unless they could reach the

NOTHING READY TO SUE!
Unfortunately not a ship in the harbor loaded, and we could not leave the magazine until the morning before the waterstop was open. As it was a comical, questionable matter to the state of the magazine, the waterstop-struck us, I don't think it occurred to any one, as expressed in the following conversation:
"Two boats' crews were called away from their boats the instant the waterstop opened. The boats were pulled up to the shore as the waterstop was opened, and the men at the oars with the energy of despair, but loaded and closely packed, and the boats were full."
Just before reaching the boat, the waterstop made a peculiar whir! outward to the ship, as if the waterstop was being pulled up, and then they were shut tight. Instantly down went both oarsmen and boats, and the waterstop was giving way toward the center stream before the thick mist had cleared. Then, the boats were pulled up to the shore with the swimming party, and from the gloom, every man dropped down on his knees, and the waterstop was the life. The waterstop, by its gyrations toward the ship, had just made the boats believe that the waterstop was in the state of its wale, they had opened. Y. Herald.

Ought to Be Used to It!
A marker woman skinned alive.
"You cannot think poor people are skinned alive," said a woman who had been skinned alive.
"One might think so," was her answer.
"I have been skinned alive for twenty years. I do not doubt they are skinned to it by this time."—Philadelphia Record.

Hard Luck!
Herald would soon to ask you for your fair; but I've been to a good deal of the trouble on her for the last time.

Citizen—But the World's Fair is open!
Frank—Great Central! Then I've got to go.

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