

ment of man to his environment our nation will deserve subjugation.

s. c.



### One Evil Abolished by the Clayton Law.

The wisdom of the labor exemption provision of the Clayton law is seen in the Supreme Court decision in the case of the Danbury hatters. That men should be robbed of their homes and savings, for trying to dispose of their labor as they see fit, is a monstrous proposition. Yet the Supreme Court decided that the Sherman act made this monstrous proposition law. The Clayton law comes too late to save the victims, but it will prevent at least future outrages of that kind. Of course the claim is true that the law which forbids voluntary combinations of unprivileged business interests is also unjust. Such prohibition contributes in no way to a solution of the trust problem, but on the contrary diverts attention from the true remedy. This too is a matter which Congress should consider in dealing with the trust question.

s. d.



### A Badly Needed Veto.

A splendid addition to the good record of President Wilson will be a veto of the iniquitous immigration bill now before him. The veto will not bring popularity. Short-sighted labor leaders advocate the act, and thereby concede the false claim of Labor's enemies that poverty and distress are due to pressure of population. What is even worse, they place themselves in the position of demanding that injustice be done others in the hope—sure to prove delusive—that American laborers will profit. So though a veto is the act which the true interests of Labor requires, it will bring upon the President unjust, but none the less severe, criticism of some labor leaders. But it is the right course to take in spite of opposition. That a veto may have the approval of short-sighted reactionaries, is probably more disagreeable than the criticism of mistaken progressives. If these reactionaries were wise they would join with the labor leaders. A veto must surely direct more attention to the fact that it is monopoly of natural resources which makes appear overcrowded a country big enough and rich enough to easily support the population of the world. Even if the hope of laborers were not delusive, that a literacy test for immigrants will materially benefit them, it would be a very poor exchange for the benefits sure to come from destruction of land monopoly. The same effort put forth by labor organizations to

inflict a monstrous injustice upon foreign laborers would, if properly directed, put an end to monopoly and open the numberless opportunities now withheld from use. A veto will prevent a wrong move to secure a right object. It will moreover hasten a correct move. An injury to Humanity is necessarily an injury to Labor. The interests of Humanity call for disapproval of the immigration bill.

s. d.



### Head and Heart.

Judge Elbridge Gary is a striking illustration of that large class of men and women in America who have the kindest intentions toward their fellows, but lack the understanding that must be the foundation of any real and permanent service. Judge Gary combines, in addition, superlative executive powers. He is one of the rare men who can do big things that he understands well. But in essaying a solution of the labor problem he gets no farther than the usual temporizing. He offers good advice in that, for he is a man of great executive ability; but he misses the real point. When he speaks of the necessity of greater intelligence on the part of those who employ labor, and closer harmony in their relations, he is on safe ground; but when he declares that "by diligence and economy, assisted by a general impulse upon the part of those who have work to be done to give it out intelligently, every man whose health is good may become independent," he makes the world-old mistake of ignoring man's environment. Mr. Gary, had he been on board of the "Titanic," could truthfully have said: "There is no cause for alarm. There is absolutely no reason why anybody on this ship cannot be saved." To have been intelligently truthful, however, he would have had to add: "But not everybody can be saved." It is this failure to distinguish between a part and the whole that sets awry good judgment, and turns aside noble endeavor. There is all the difference between an economic condition in which any one can succeed, and a society in which all can succeed, as there is between a horse chestnut and a chestnut horse. It is not that there are too few lifeboats, but that too many are locked to the davits, or reserved for the exclusive use of privileged persons.

s. c.



### Old Foggy's Last Stand.

The vote in the House of Representatives on the submission of a constitutional amendment conferring full citizenship upon the mothers of our citizens is one of the last acts that mark the