

quality for quality, we do not know. Possibly some of the grain-price experts of Minneapolis or Winnipeg may care to advise us. But if the difference exists, why is it only 12 cents, pray, when the American tariff on wheat is 25 cents?

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There might be several reasons for such a difference. It *might* be the American tariff. But if it were there should be a closer ratio of higher price to tariff than 50 per cent, and explanations consistent with tariff influence of why American wheat and Canadian wheat, which have their common market at a common price in Liverpool, vary in price at their respective local markets. Among the possible reasons for price difference, cost of transportation (legitimate and illegitimate cost) must not be overlooked. Neither must questions of quality; nor of purely local influences with reference to proximity of the foreign frontier. One must ask also what the difference in price may be at American shipping points as compared with Canadian shipping points. When all the factors affecting prices of agricultural products are considered, something your protectionist never indulges in, the influence of the protection tariff in protecting American farmers fades lightly away.

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Woman Suffrage in Illinois.

The adversaries of woman suffrage in the Illinois legislature have passed from the ridicule stage of their disease to the horror stage. The matter is getting so serious that they propose a resort to the referendum. Whenever reactionaries propose a referendum, you may be sure that they are making some kind of flank movement. Wasn't it so in Great Britain when the Lords proposed a referendum under their own control? It surely is so in the Illinois legislature. Their plan is to pass the suffrage measure subject to popular approval by referendum. Perhaps they don't know that this would invalidate the law, if both legislature and people adopted it. Perhaps so—perhaps. But the New York Court of Appeals has decided that it would invalidate in that State, and this decision is as sound here as there. It is sound in any State whose Constitution vests the law-making power wholly in a legislature. Under such a Constitution the legislature has no right, no power, to make legislative action dependent upon anybody's approval—not even the people's. If the reactionaries in the Illinois legislature really wish to refer legislation to the people, let them pass the pending Constitu-

tional amendment which provides for the Initiative and Referendum.

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Lucinda B. Chandler.

Some of the rich memories of *The Public* are connected with the occasional visits of Lucinda B. Chandler, who died last week at the age of 82. Mrs. Chandler was one of the old group of agitators for woman suffrage in which Susan B. Anthony was a leader, and until the last hours of her life was active in this cause—never for the sake of the vote itself, but always for its progressive uses in a democratic republic.

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THE PEACE MOVEMENT AND THE CHILDREN.

I visited a school room some months ago and noticed that the walls were decorated with pictures of battleships. In the course of conversation with the teacher she informed me with some pride that her children could recognize and name from the pictures nearly all of the great ships of our navy. This may be an extreme case, but it is all too true that most of our school rooms are hotbeds of militarism. They may be unwittingly so, but the fact remains. The trouble comes largely from the school histories. The teaching of history in the schools is still mainly a teaching of wars, battles, and military heroes.

The effect of the histories could be annulled to a large extent if the teachers were imbued with the peace spirit, but this is not yet the case with many of them. Their training in patriotism has been very generally associated with the ideas of war. Schools seem naturally, I do not know why, to be conservative, and the new ideas of civic patriotism and social righteousness and international friendship have not yet become as familiar and attractive in the class-rooms as the flare of battles.

This depends mostly upon the teachers, upon where he or she puts the emphasis. A teacher can make the spirit of the schoolroom in spite of text-books, and as it is the young whom it is most important to influence for permanent effect, it is upon the teachers of the young that the workers in the International School of Peace should at once and in full force aim their efforts.

Wondering, as perhaps many have wondered, how the income from Mr. Carnegie's immense donation can be spent in the cause of peace, I have thought that, as one of the most effective ways of spending some of the money, the trustees should try to influence the normal schools in all the

States of the Union. There might be established a series of lectures each session, lectures, for example, like the one I heard a few evenings ago delivered by Mr. Hamilton Holt. Most interesting and enlightening it was, and it would have been listened to with attention and profit by any group of young people. If lectures like this, telling the story of The Hague conferences and what has already been accomplished by the advocates of arbitration and peace,—if lectures like this could be delivered in every normal school in the country, the effect would be great. Then, too, prizes might be offered for essays on the subject in all these institutions. And another means of emphasizing the influence would be to present to these schools one or two handsome pictures illustrative of any striking building or group of men connected with the movement for international peace. Still other methods will suggest themselves, if the idea be once formed of the importance of interesting and influencing the future teachers of the children.

By all means an effort should be made to place in the hands of every student in all the normal schools the little pamphlet prepared by Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, and issued by the International School of Peace. This pamphlet, entitled "Patriotism and Peace, How to Teach Them in Schools," contains a number of practical suggestions and directions which the coming teachers of the land should be happy to receive.

Some maintain that the appeal to war with all its glare of glory will always be most potent with children in their studies in history. I do not believe this. Children will take on the interest which they find in their elders. There has already been considerable improvement in the character of some of the school histories. Some of them are beginning to make the pictures of poets as large as the pictures of generals, and by and by we may have pictures of artists and musicians, and maybe even of international arbitrators.

J. H. DILLARD.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

HENRY GEORGE, JR., IN ROCKEFELLER'S MOUNTAINS.

Great Falls, Mont., Mar. 6, 1911.

Mayor Charles F. Murphy of this bright and fast-growing town cannot for the life of him see why the land owners of a benefited area within the corporate limits should not pay for the sidewalking or the boulevarding of thoroughfares. The law allows it, but the land owners—more particularly the vacant lot speculators—oppose it. The Mayor intends to bring matters to an issue in the City Council.

I called on Mayor Murphy soon after my arrival, in the course of my long lecture tour under the management of Mr. F. H. Monroe of the Henry George Lecture Association, and found the chief magistrate of Great Falls a very progressive man.

He has been actively advocating the adoption of the commission form of government, after the Des Moines plan. The legislature has just passed and Governor Norris has just signed an act, for submission to a general vote of the people at the next State election, amending the Constitution so as to permit application of this principle to cities of the first, second and third classes. Inasmuch as Mayor Murphy is to run for re-election under the present charter next month, he may make this one of his issues. He is for commission form of government with its concentrated power, but associated with the initiative, referendum and recall.

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Meanwhile he is concerned about the extension of street roadways and sidewalks and lining them with trees and lights; and he cannot understand why the cost of these should not fall upon the land benefited. The struggle over the matter will come soon. If it should not be a lively one the reason will be that the opposition has fallen away—for the Mayor is a determined man.

Just what the Mayor thinks about the single tax per se, he did not tell me at my first meeting with him nor has he since; but he sat in a conspicuous place at my lecture in Carnegie Hall under the auspices of the Civic Club and proved himself a magnificent listener. In the course of the lecture I suggested that the people petition the Mayor to send a qualified commissioner to Vancouver, British Columbia, to examine into the remarkable tax conditions there, which, removing all tax burdens from houses and other improvements on land, had caused an increase of 86 per cent in such improvements within one year. The Mayor afterwards said the suggestion was a good one and that he would give it consideration.

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I have found out that Mayor Murphy has much reason for thought about taxation in this town.

The whole of the land originally belonged, and in large part still belongs, to what is known as the Town Site Company, another name for the water power company. It owns the land on both sides of this upper part of the Missouri river; and, owning this land, it owns the several large falls that the river takes within a distance of ten miles. The most famous is Great Falls. The others are Rainbow Falls and Black Eagle Falls.

These valuable falls were formerly owned by Mr. James J. Hill of the Great Northern Railroad. He appears to have transferred them to the Great Falls Townsite Company, and the Townsite Company to have transferred one of them, the Black Eagle, to the company that smelts the ores of the gigantic Amalgamated Copper Company, for which Mr. Hill's railroad carries the ores from the mines at Butte to the smelting works at Black Eagle Falls—one hundred and seventy miles. In other words, the amalgamated copper group (which means mainly the Rockefellers, and which recently swallowed the