

asinorum" problem; but if he'll turn to trigonometry he'll find a shorter and easier way.

It is believed, and said, that political and economic peace will usher in the era of Brotherhood of Man. But isn't it true that the world-wide democratic movement is but an expression of the desire for and the belief in the Brotherhood of Man? And isn't it true that the desire for and belief in that Brotherhood is the force that is turning the thoughts of men to ways and means of political and economic peace? Are we not coming to believe, more and more, that the Brotherhood way is the natural way, and that we must follow the natural social and moral law in order to attain it?

Isn't that the source of the warmth and moisture, acting upon proper soil conditions, that are germinating or sprouting the seeds of popular government—"responsible representative government," as Governor Woodrow Wilson says—and that have caused the plant to blossom here and there? And isn't the same thing true of the seed planted by Henry George, which could not possibly germinate and spring to life in a world of warfare?

Then is not this the psychological moment for peace pacts between the professional Sluggers of the earth, the "strong arm" men who have set Brother against Brother? Freedom from war is an element of liberty. We shall have clearer thought when our ears are less distracted by the throbbing of war drums and when our eyes have a rest from the ghost-dancing of warriors. Reducing the output of war scares and de-Hobsonizing the press will enable us to make calm preparation for the necessary operation of sticking the taxation lancet into the economic tumors called "swollen fortunes" and thus letting out the purulent money which is the anti-social pus of a malignant abscess.

"All things," even Carnegie, "work together for good."

W. G. EGGLESTON.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

GUSTAV R. WEIKERT.

Detroit, Sept. 13.

The cause of Direct Legislation in Michigan has lost a hard and effective worker and a gallant champion in the death of Gustav R. Weikert, who has just passed away, aged 66 years. He was a most efficient enthusiast in his chosen reform field. No sacrifice was too great for him to make if by any chance it would advance the people's rule. He had faith in the people—a true democrat. For many years he was the moving spirit in such organizations as the Michigan Progressive Voters' League and the Detroit Henry George Association, and his recreation con-

sisted in the main in supplying voters with literature bearing on the initiative, the referendum and the recall.

Mr. Weikert was a draftsman in the employ of the Detroit Electric Lighting Commission, a municipal enterprise engaged in the business of lighting the thoroughfares of the city at the general cost of the taxpayers. He had under his charge important data, and he was as faithful to the city in his work as he was to the cause of direct legislation.

While viewing life from the materialistic standpoint, in the main, he was far from being irreligious. Rather his religion took the direction of love for his fellowman, instead of regard for a creed. And while he believed that property had rights, he held that the necessities of the human being—the right to an equal opportunity with other human beings to an equal chance for obtaining a livelihood—were paramount to all property rights not based on labor.

Frederick F. Ingram, in his remarks at the Detroit Crematorium, where the body was incinerated, voiced the sentiments of Mr. Weikert's comrades when he said:

In intensity of purpose he was a John the Baptist, a Peter the Hermit. Though he was not always understood, he was always respected. Himself indifferent to the accumulation of property, he enjoyed the confidence of many who make that the chief aim in life. Though not a member of any labor organization, his influence with the sons of toil was great. Always in controversy with those who believed in the rule of the few—the rule of "the best people"—he was usually able to make his plea for democracy, the rule of the common people, interesting even to them.

Mr. Weikert slowly starved to death. For eight weeks before the end came, no food passed his lips. With full possession of his mental faculties while the cancerous growth racked him with pain, his only regret was that he could not live a little longer in order to do more for direct legislation. His time was always at the service of The Cause; and he scrimped himself financially in order that he might do his part in raising the needed funds to carry on the work.

Gustav R. Weikert, a Swiss by nationality, a citizen of the world by preference, a lover of liberty and righteousness, a champion of equal opportunities, an enemy of privilege, is now but a memory; but it is a memory that will long survive in this community.

JUDSON GRESELL.

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GOOD USE OF THE INITIATIVE IN MAINE.

Skowhegan, Me., Sept. 14.

The Maine Republican State convention of 1896 adopted a platform containing a plank in favor of direct primaries. The Republican legislature the following year flatly repudiated the platform promise. The subject came before the legislative session of 1909 and was there referred to the session of 1911. Its friends then began to realize that their only hope lay in organized effort.

In December, 1909, the address of State-Master Stetson to the annual session of the Grange contained a ringing appeal for a direct primary law, and while the effect of that was still in the air, interested citizens met in Augusta and organized the Direct