

orado national guard sent to Cripple Creek to suppress the miners' strike (p. 408) are reported from Denver. Gov. Peabody had on the 6th recalled from active service at Cripple Creek Adj. Gen. Sherman Bell, Gen. John Chase, Maj. Arthur H. Williams, Col. Frederick Gross, and Col. Kimball for alleged participation in these frauds, and had ordered a court martial.

### PRESS OPINIONS.

#### THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

Mt. Waukeo Daily News (Dem.), Oct. 6.—The voters of Ohio will stick by Mark. There need be no fear that they will prove ungrateful to the man that single-handed has held at bay calamity and disaster. But what will happen when Mark shall die? He is mighty, but he is not perpetual.

Johnstown (Pa.) Democrat (Dem.), Oct. 6.—The Republicans will put 1,500 spellbinders in the field against Tom Johnson in Ohio. This indicates the seriousness of the situation as viewed by Senator Hanna. If he were as cock-sure of winning as he professes to be it is hardly conceivable that he would import the entire Roosevelt cabinet and nearly 200 orators from the four corners of the Union to stump the State on his behalf.

Pittsburg Post (Dem.), Oct. 6.—Tom Johnson in Ohio is busy these times in his effective campaigning and speech-making in the shops and factories and on the farms and in the villages. Crowds are eager to hear him wherever he appears. He may not be elected, but there is no telling, considering what he accomplished in Cleveland and some of the minor cities. One thing is certain, he has Hanna and the entire Republican outfit badly scared, and they are putting forth redoubled exertions in speeches and money and organization outlay. It is called organization, but often is only another name for bribery. Johnson appears to be weaker in Cincinnati, where there is Democratic division, than in other parts of the State. But he strikes out from the shoulder at all times and in all places, and assails Democrats cooperating with the Hanna machine as vigorously as he meets the common enemy. This gives him strength with Republicans and independents.

Cleveland Plain Dealer (Ind.), Oct. 4.—Mr. Hanna told his western Ohio hearers that if they vote for the ticket headed by Mayor Johnson they will vote for "the absolute destruction and ruin of your American institutions and for utter chaos in this country." He assured them that the supporters of Mayor Johnson "are stealing upon you with seductive promises, ready to put the blade to your throat and to poison the water you drink." He asserted that if, instead of him, they should "send a Democrat to the Senate from this State, almost immediately half of the men now employed by the great railways and corporations will be walking the streets in idleness." It would be difficult to match this as a specimen of campaign rodomontade. The figure of Senator Hanna as a guardian angel watching over the people of Ohio and waving back a crowd of assassins headed by Mayor Johnson and Mr. Clarke, each villain with a murderous knife between his teeth and lugging palls of poisoned water, is temptingly suggestive to campaign caricaturists.

#### THE TARIFF ON WHEAT.

Grand Rapids (Mich.) Post (Dem.), Sept. 18.—One of the characteristic features of the Dingley tariff law is the duty on wheat. As everyone knows, the price of wheat is regulated by the Liverpool market, and this duty never brought a cent's worth of benefit to anybody. On the other hand, it prevents American millers from grinding thousands of bushels of wheat harvested at their very doors, and American railroads from hauling the wheat and flour. Of course, the existence of such a duty is due merely to an attempt to make the farmers believe that they too are protected.

#### WANING PROSPERITY.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican (Ind.), Oct. 2 (weekly ed.)—Immigrants are pour-

ing in from Europe in wholly unprecedented number to share in the prosperity of the country when that prosperity is on the wane. The supply of labor is greatly increasing just when the demand is beginning to decline. And it is a very cheap, desperately poor and inflammable class of labor that is being added to the supply by immigrant ships at the amazing rate of 12,000 or more per week. This is a fact worthy of pretty serious consideration.

#### MILITARY USURPATION.

Milwaukee Daily News (Dem.), Oct. 2.—It will be a lasting disgrace to the people of Colorado if they continue to submit to such high-handed and revolutionary usurpation by the executive of that State. His impeachment and removal from office should speedily follow to serve as a warning to other executives who in their zeal to serve vested interests may use the military arm of the government to deprive citizens of the rights guaranteed them by the constitution.

#### BRITISH PROTECTION.

London (Eng.) Daily News (Lib.)—The confusion into which the enemy have fallen frees us from the necessity of defensive action, which, indeed, we have always insisted was the wrong attitude to adopt. We have not so much to defend the policy of free trade as to proclaim the extension of the principle involved in it to the land system. We have to present the country with a just settlement of the education question, the adjustment of the relations between law and labor, and the reform of taxation and of the licensing system. The opportunity is great.

## MISCELLANY

#### TO A RULER.

For The Public.

The military and aristocratic schools usually urge the people to be prolific, while they consider war one good means of keeping down the population.

Be strenuous, and let who will be modest.  
Open your mouth; keep open all day long.  
Make life a manufactory of "food for powder,"

And use it up in battling for the Wrong.

E. O. MARSHALL.

New Salem, Mass.

#### JUG-HANDLED PROSPERITY.

Even the Republican newspapers are at last beginning to open their eyes, and their columns, to the fact that the Republican-High-Tariff-Trust brand of prosperity, about which we have heard so much during the last four years, is a fraud and a humbug, so far as a majority of our citizens are concerned. It is prosperity for the trusts all right; but it has nearly exhausted the resources of a majority of the people. The following is from the Chicago Inter Ocean, a good Republican paper:

Ever since 1897, this nation, on the surface, has prospered as never before. . . . Yet it may be doubted if one-half the heads of American families are in as favorable a position as they were in 1897. The third party—the majority who are neither capitalists nor able to fortify themselves behind labor union walls—is to-day giving more proportionately than in 1897, while getting only the same.

When capitalists combine to raise prices, reduce expenses, or anticipate profits it is this third party that pays the higher

prices, stands the reduction of expenses, and converts the anticipated profits into actual ones.

The plain truth is that fully one-half the workers of the United States—the men whose incomes are from \$300 to \$3,000 a year, the men who are neither in trusts nor labor unions, have not been getting their share of the national prosperity. They are working for the prosperity of capital and organized labor, but no one is working for them. And under this burden they are becoming exhausted.

B. W. H.

#### TAXING UNOCCUPIED AND UNIMPROVED LANDS.

Editorial in the issue of September 30, 1903, of the St. Paul Pioneer Press (Republican).

The recent migration of thousands of American farmers to the cold and comparatively uninviting regions of western Canada has not been through any lack of opportunity, in the more attractive regions of Minnesota and neighboring States, created by natural causes. Whatever lack of opportunity or "room" exists, anywhere south of the boundary line, is the result of conditions wholly artificial in their origin. Chief among these is the tying up of large bodies of the best lands in the hands of speculators who are holding them for a rise. Take a trip on almost any railroad leading out of St. Paul and all along its line it will be found that the unimproved land exceeds in acreage the amount reduced to cultivation. In great numbers of instances there has been no thought of improving it by its present owners. They have bought it on speculation, and when they sell, it is an even chance that the transfer will be to some other speculator. Drive the speculator out of the field and the vacant stretches between villages will soon be occupied by farms. At present, even in the wonderfully fertile and productive region of the Red River of the North, a vast acreage is unoccupied—held on speculation.

If Western farmers and legislators had formed a truer appreciation of the fundamental teachings of Henry George in that remarkable book, "Progress and Poverty," they would long ago have found a remedy for conditions which prevent the settlement of lands in their own neighborhoods, condemn the larger part of the fertile area in hundreds of counties to unproductive idleness, curtail the revenues of the State, and double the burdens of the farmers who are really building up the country. That remedy is the taxation of unproductive at the same rate as productive land; the release from taxation of the farmer's house

and barn and crops and cattle, and the laying of the entire tax on the land—including in the term "land" all franchises and monopolistic uses of natural opportunities, like water power, etc. If the land speculator had to pay the same tax, on every uncultivated acre, that the farmer pays on the cultivated acre—the amount being increased by the abolition of the personal property tax—he would soon be compelled to "sell out" at such figures as would remove all temptation for the homeseeker to travel to Canada or elsewhere in search of cheap land. That the clear, shining virtue of Mr. George's proposition should have been obscured by its forced and unnecessary connection with the questions of individual land owning and "free trade" is one of the misfortunes of the century. Divested of this connection, it affords the most direct and equitable solution yet suggested for the multiform problems involved in the right adjustment of taxation.

#### CIVILIZATION NOT TEMPTING.

An incident of the visit of the Indian tribes in Chicago during the recent centennial celebrations, as reported in the *Chicago Examiner* of October 1.

Not all the millions in Chicago can tempt "Little Long Lashes," daughter of Chief Pokagon, of the Pottawatomie tribe, to give up her people.

Several women of wealth and social position, won by the beauty of the little princess, have tried to persuade her that she would be happier in a mansion than a tepee—but without avail.

One story has it that Mrs. J. Ogden Armour was one of those who wanted the little Indian girl to exchange her life of freedom for a life of luxury.

Lolita Armour is said to have seen the daughter of the great chief and to have fallen in love with her, and that meant, of course, that the Armours would offer any price to secure the little girl as a companion for their daughter.

Whoever made the proposition submitted it first to Chief Pokagon through an interpreter. He listened gravely as the life his daughter would lead was pictured—how she would be educated and be given all the advantages that would come to the millionaire's child. And he was assured he never would want for money.

"That all?" asked the chief when they had finished.

"How much do you want?" was the first thought of the interpreter. But he didn't put it into words, for the chief had risen.

"Long ago, many years ago, white man come to place where Indian live. He take little land, build house—all good.

"Pretty soon more pale face come, take little land—all good.

"All good friend. White man say so. We show him place to fish, place to hunt, place to trap.

"Many moon go by, more white man come. They say: 'You go little way—we need all land here.' He say we all good friend.

"We go, for white man say all good friend. Pretty soon he take more land. Pretty soon he have all. Pottawatomie have nothing. But white man say all right—we all good friend.

"Big chief and brave die. New chief, new brave come; they all dead. Many moon go by. Then white man say: 'You come back. We have dance—all good friend.'

"We come back. Heap people come see us; all make fun. Make hole in tepee, put stick in dinner; we say nothing, for white man all good friend.

"Now you want take Wan-don-skisgon, little girl. You take all land, now you want Indian, too. You say we all good friend. But you no take her, I tell you!"

Before he had finished speaking it was plain Chief Pokagon was in an angry mood. And as he uttered the last word he sent up a great hoarse cry that made those who heard it chill.

"Little Long Lashes," however, had a different sort of an answer. She laughed when she heard the tales of all that would be given her.

"Wear them?" she asked, pointing to one of the visitor's high-heeled slippers.

The woman, thinking the patent leather had caught her eye, nodded.

"Why, I couldn't run with my pet wolf at all in those," she said, for she speaks good English. "No, I couldn't sleep in a house. I tried it once. And I couldn't wear clothes like you do. No, I will stay with my people."

#### SINGLE TAX THE ANTITHESIS OF SOCIALISM.

A letter from Wm. Lloyd Garrison to the *Boston Evening Transcript*, published in the *Transcript* of October 3.

"The Issues in Ohio," which your valued correspondent, "Lincoln," treated at length in Wednesday's *Transcript*, are so exceptional and instructive that they deserve a more intelligent consideration than that accorded them in the columns of the daily press. The current confused and misleading reports indicate either a set purpose to disparage Tom L. Johnson

and cast suspicion on his character, or an ignorance of the principles which he advocates. Even "Lincoln," who, I am sure, aims to be fair, fails utterly to grasp the situation. His declaration that Johnson represents the "socialistic" tendencies of the two great parties while Foraker and Hanna represent the "capitalistic" trend will not bear a moment's examination. Using language soberly and with a due regard for its meaning, the reversal of the statement would match the fact.

For, if anyone should be exempt from the charge of socialism it is the leading disciple of Henry George. In truth the single tax theory is the antithesis of Socialism, and its advocates find their ever present and most persistent opponents in the socialistic ranks. Since Henry George's death his closest and most valued friend, Tom L. Johnson, has stood as the foremost representative of his enunciated principles. In the interest of clear thinking and fair play, Henry George's own statement of his belief deserves reproduction at this time.

In "The Condition of Labor," that masterly open letter to Pope Leo XIII., occurs this discriminating passage:

We differ from the Socialists in our diagnosis of the evil and we differ from them as to remedies. We have no fear of capital, regarding it as the natural hand-maiden of labor; we look on interest in itself as natural and just; we would set no limit to accumulation, nor impose on the rich any burden that is not equally placed on the poor; we see no evil in competition, but deem unrestricted competition to be as necessary to the health of the industrial and social organism as the free circulation of the blood is to the health of the bodily organism—to be the agency whereby the fullest cooperation is to be secured. We would simply take for the community what belongs to the community, the value that attaches to land by the growth of the community; leave sacredly to the individual all that belongs to the individual; and, treating necessary monopolies as functions of the State, abolish all restrictions and prohibitions save those required for public health, safety, morals and convenience.

This is the creed avowed by Tom L. Johnson, enforced and defended upon the stump, attempted to be put into practical operation in the government of the city of Cleveland and persistently fought and denounced by Foraker and Hanna. Johnson antagonizes protectionism, a strong plank in the socialistic scheme. Both Ohio senators support it. Johnson stands as the defender of capital. The senators attack it constantly through laws of special privilege. Yet Johnson is stigmatized as a "Socialist" and Foraker and Hanna pose as the champions of "capital." Was there ever a more flagrant misuse of terms?