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A National Journal of Fundamental Democracy &
A Weekly Narrative of History in the Making

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EDITORIAL

Political Sunshine and Shadow.

The joke was on the Democrats when their distribution bureau in Chicago distributed a bundle of Republican tracts in a foreign language which had come to Democratic headquarters by mistake. Victor Rosewater, of the Omaha Bee (p. 652) and of the Republican committee, heard of this Democratic blunder, and laughed so heartily that he would have fallen off his chair if a tender-hearted reporter hadn't saved him. The reporter did this by saying, "That's almost as funny as your editorial."

* * *

Public Master or Public Servant.

The true underlying issue in the Presidential campaign has been indicated with peculiar distinctness by President Roosevelt's Secretary of War, Luke E. Wright, in a speech in behalf of Mr. Taft. Speaking at Terrace Garden, New York, on the 19th, as reported in a Taft paper, the Chicago Inter Ocean, of the 20th, "Secretary Wright said Mr. Bryan had on several occasions declared that the President of the United States is merely the 'hired man' of the people. 'While such a statement may tickle the groundlings,' the Secretary said, 'it makes the righteous grieve.' In no proper sense, the Secretary added, 'is he the 'hired man' of the people.' He then outlined the power of the President in an endeavor to show that the President is not a hired man, but the

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chief ruler of the people. 'In many respects he is vested with powers and duties as large as most sovereigns, and, in fact, may affect the fortunes and future of his people to a degree equal to that of most of the crowned heads of the civilized world.' " Here we have a clear-cut discrimination. Mr. Roosevelt's Secretary of War criticizes Mr. Bryan for regarding the President as the head servant of the people; he asks votes for Mr. Taft because he sees that Mr. Taft stands for the doctrine that the President is not the head servant but the head master of the people. The meaning of the two candidacies could not be better expressed. Mr. Taft is of aristocratic temperament, tendencies, and spirit; and aristocracy looks upon public officials as rulers of the people. Mr. Bryan, on the other hand, is of democratic temperament, tendencies, and spirit; and democracy looks upon public officials as servants of the people. A master or a servant, that is what the people of this country will vote for next month, and one or the other will be elected. There is no third choice. They will vote for William H. Taft, who has never held an elective office and was prepared for administrative functions by appointment to the Philippines as ruler of the people and not their servant; or they will vote for William J. Bryan, who has been twice chosen to elective office and whose preparations for administrative functions are of the kind that would make him the servant of the people and not their ruler. Between these two will the choice of the people be made, and the one they deserve is the one they will get—a public master or a public servant.

+ +

Is It a Death-Bed Repentance?

Mr. Taft and President Roosevelt are displaying at this late hour in the Presidential campaign, a lively interest in organized labor. It is somewhat in the nature of "death-bed repentance," as religious revivalists would say. Very different is the present solicitude of these anxious gentlemen for organized labor—very, very different; oh, so different—from their coldness and unconcern when the Republican national convention at Chicago, which President Roosevelt controlled and Mr. Taft therefore carried, backed up Mr. Van Cleave in telling the representatives of organized labor to "go to Denver where they belonged."

+ +

Mr. Taft as a Labor Unionist.

Although he has nowhere in his speaking campaign exhibited any strength as a popular leader, Mr. Taft did not descend to demagogery until, up-

on making his tour of Ohio last week, he delivered a succession of piteous appeals to organized workingmen. This begging for labor votes, not upon any broad principles but as matter of personal consideration to himself, was a spectacle. Nothing better describes it than the old Negro's characterization of his spine as being "powerful weak." And when Mr. Taft supplemented his personal appeals with a symbolic exhibition to those Ohio labor unionists of his "union card" as a member of organized labor, he intensified the demagogery of his performance. Everyone must judge for himself whether Mr. Taft's demagogery was elevated or lowered by the farcical fact upon which he seriously enlarged, that his trade union membership had been conferred upon him by an Isthmian Canal shoveler's union as a reward of merit for his amiable qualities as a boss. But there can be no two opinions about the pitiful weakness of the whole thing. Think of William H. Taft, the judicial father of "government by injunction," the advocate of abolition of jury trial in labor cases, and the chosen candidate of Van Cleave's labor union "busters"—think of this man campaigning the organized labor centers of Ohio to beg workingmen's votes for him, on the ground that he holds a union card in an Isthmian shoveler's labor union! Isn't it to laugh?

* * *

Straw Votes.

The anti-Bryan papers are making valiant efforts to show by straw votes that Mr. Taft will just creep through. We should suppose that Mr. Taft would not feel quite comfortable with these timid assurances. What possible cheer for him can there be in straw vote estimates that New York, which went for Roosevelt by 175,000, will go for Taft by 10,000; that Iowa, which went for Roosevelt by 258,000, will go for Taft by 30,000; that Kansas, which went for Roosevelt by 126,000, will go for Taft by 6,000; and that Ohio and Indiana, which went for Roosevelt by 255,000 and 94,000, respectively, are doubtful? These estimates indicate a landslide toward Bryan, and landslides seldom stop so near the brink.

* * *

Judge Lindsey of Denver.

Judge Ben B. Lindsey, of Colorado, known throughout the country as the judge of the boys' court of Denver, has been selected for slaughter. The classes want to get rid of him, and the machines of both parties are fighting him "tooth and nail." He is running for re-election as an inde-

pendent, and his success depends not upon whether the masses want him, for they do, but whether they will take the pains, regardless of their party affiliations in other respects—whether Democrat, Republican or Socialist—to scratch their tickets for Lindsey. If the masses of Denver do not respond, the classes there will gain their point, and the important social work which Judge Lindsey has begun will either stop or be perverted.

* *

The Panama Canal Scandal.

The Chicago Daily Journal throws down a challenge to President Roosevelt and the Taft family, which cannot be ignored without exciting reasonable suspicions that certain very disquieting gossip is true. For several years this gossip has trickled into all kinds of circles,—business, social and political. It is to the effect that Mr. Taft's brother and financial backer, Mr. Charles P. Taft, together with Nelson Cromwell and Pierpont Morgan, acting in collusion with powerful persons in the Federal government, carried through, with reference to the Panama Canal, a particularly neat specimen of Morganistic financing, to the detriment of the French investors and the American people and to the profit of one or more of the gentlemen named above. The trick consisted in buying up the French interests in the Panama Canal for a trifle and selling them to the United States for \$40,000,000, the profit being estimated at many millions. Replying to this gossip, Mr. Charles P. Taft denies all connection with and all knowledge of the Panama Canal deal. That denial must be accepted, of course, unless contrary evidence appears; even if Mr. Taft's friends, including President Roosevelt, are on record in the Haskell case against accepting denials of unproved gossip. But now the Chicago Journal comes forward with a perfectly fair challenge. Suggesting that the whole controversy can easily be settled, it says in its issue of October 14:

It must be very unpleasant to have such rumors floating about, and if Charles P. Taft will make a very simple request of his brother, the candidate for President, they can be disposed of effectively. June 3 last the new Panama Canal Company, whose stocks are the subject of these rumors, after dragging along in liquidation for four years, suddenly wound up its affairs, closed its offices, and handed over all its archives to the United States Government. June 18 Judge Taft was nominated for President. If Charles P. Taft will urge Judge W. H. Taft to urge Theodore Roosevelt to open these archives to the public, of course they will be opened. And by revealing the identity of the owners and directors of the canal company all these unpleasant rumors will be laid

by the heels. The remedy is very simple, and The Journal suggests that this plan be followed, the facts be made public, and the American people be trusted to act accordingly.

A refusal of that fair and proper challenge puts all concerned—the Republican President and the Republican Presidential candidate, as well as the candidate's brother and backer, in worse plight than they claim that Governor Haskell has dropped into. Governor Haskell has, at any rate, offered to submit his denials with reference to the Standard Oil Co. to the ordinary tests. Will President Roosevelt and Mr. Taft do as much with reference to the Panama Canal deal? If not, what shall the inference be?

* *

The Possibility of a Judicial Murder.

In the case of Herman Billek (p. 274), the Supreme Court of the United States has dismissed the appeal to it, for lack of jurisdiction. This was to have been expected. No one could have supposed that there was jurisdiction. The appeal was fully justified, however, as a resort to technicalities to save a presumably innocent man from the gallows when the deadly noose was literally about to fall upon his shoulders and the State courts and the Governor refused to consider the merits. We say "presumably innocent" because, although Billek has been convicted of a series of murders, the principal witness for the prosecution has since confessed that under fear of official threats he committed perjury. This confession may or may not be true; and if Billek's pardon in this case would let him go scot free, the pardoning authorities might fairly hesitate. But a pardon would have no such effect. There are other indictments against him, for other deaths in the series of murders charged to his account. These have not been tried. They depend upon precisely the same evidence as that upon which he has been convicted. If he is guilty in one case he is guilty in all. Consequently a pardon in this case would have the effect virtually of giving him a new trial; for a trial for another murder, depending upon the same facts and the same evidence, would virtually be a new trial. Since the courts have decided that they cannot interfere, Billek's would seem to be of all cases one of the kind which should especially appeal to the discretion of the pardoning power—unless indeed pardons go by favor. This man ought not to hang until a jury has had opportunity to weigh the evidence against him, with the testimony of the confessed perjurer who claims to have been improperly influenced by the police and the prosecutor's office omitted. It would be a black

record for the State of Illinois to have hanged any man upon testimony discovered after his trial to have been perjured, and regarding which several of the jurors swear, as they do in Billek's case, that if they had known its character they would not have found him guilty.



Woman Suffrage and Essential Democracy.

At the national Woman's Suffrage convention speeches were made, on the 18th, of a kind that indicate renewed vitality in a body that has at least faced the danger of becoming moribund. Woman suffrage is not an end to be attained; it is a means to be secured for attaining an end. And the end, numerous though its prongs may be, is all summed up in those speeches of Anna H. Shaw, Harriet Stanton Blatch, Florence Kelley and Jean M. Gordon. Their spirit was expressed by Miss Gordon when she said that the American public "is beginning to resent the hand of charity always being extended, when it asks for justice."



There is an economic work before the woman suffrage associations. It is a work of the greatest importance. It consists in securing—and of course this can be done only through the ballot—economic justice. In other words, the woman suffrage movement is a democratic movement or nothing. Few things could be more hopeful for it than the opposition of the heartless bridge-whist crowd among women, unless it might be the growing opposition of the paternalistic aristocratics. All this opposition implies that the democracy of the movement is visible to the enemies of democracy. But the movement cannot profit by that opposition as it ought to, unless its friends clearly recognize and boldly proclaim its essential democracy. The signs of their doing this are most welcome.



Protection for Small Stockholders.

An organization for the protection of investors in corporations has recently been undertaken in New York, which gives good promise of being a useful enterprise. It contemplates doing at a nominal charge all things that may be necessary to conserve the financial interests of the great mass of minority owners of business corporations, who are now absolutely at the mercy of majority stockholders and their inside rings. Something of this kind has become of vital importance. So much of modern business is done by corporations, that stock investments offer almost the only

means of participating in industrial enterprise. Yet small investors are incapable of supervising the management of the properties in which they are interested. They become mere pawns in the game, often grossly dishonest, of the big manipulators; and it would cost them more to protect themselves individually than their several interests are worth. By co-operation, however, they may protect one another; and it is to promote this co-operation that the organization referred to above and named "The Bondholders and Stockholders' Protective Committee" has been effected. The organization issues a periodical, "The Corporation Searchlight" (18 Wall street, New York), for the purpose of keeping its members in touch with one another and their respective interests under the common supervision.



A Prosperity Priesthood.

In the Oriental despotisms of antiquity, as in modern China, the ruler was afar off from the people. There was an elaborate court ritual which one had to learn—and must yet in China, as recent reports regarding the Lama of Tibet (p. 687) go to show,—before access to the dread presence of the sovereign could be had. The Biblical story of Queen Esther is a familiar instance of the difficulties suppliants underwent in order to reach the king's ear. It was so, too, with the old religions. They reflected the prevailing political superstitions, for there was usually a god far removed from his worshippers, whose ear only the priests knew how to reach. As in the political world, so in the world of religion, an elaborate ritual had to be learned and followed; else the god slept through it all, and his frantic worshippers beat their breasts and tore their hair in vain. Occasionally, however, as with the priests of Baal at Mount Carmel, suspicious circumstances arose which laid bare the inability of the priests to compel their god to heed the beseeching cries of the people. Previous to that supreme test on Mount Carmel, the many years' drought notwithstanding the efforts of the priests of Baal to bring rain, had undoubtedly shaken the faith of their followers, and so must have spurred on the priests to frantic prayers upon that dread day when Elijah jeered them so mercilessly while Baal remained deaf.



History repeats itself. As in ancient times and at that distant place, so in modern times and here, the priests of Baal are in a fix. Circumstances are exposing the hollowness, the vanity, the abso-

lute untruthfulness of their professions. Paralysis has come upon their pretended power to cause their god to give them and their deluded followers the "good things of earth" which they call "prosperity." For many moons past, yea, for many decades past, have the priests of Protection made some of us believe that they and they alone have the ear of the god of prosperity; that they and they alone can make him smile upon his worshippers; that they and they alone can cause the rain to fall, the seeds to fructify, the harvests to ripen, and the golden stream to flow into the pockets of the people. As long as things went tolerably well these pretenses appeared to be as sound as a dollar. But behold! a great drought has come upon the land, and the priests of Baal are frantic in their efforts to awaken their god from his slumbers, but he heeds them not. They cast dust into the air, they rend the heavens with the tumult of their prayers and shouts, they beseech, they implore, they threaten, but in vain. Meantime Elijah is digging his trench round about his altar, and is filling it with water, and is pouring water over the wood on his altar; and on November 3—but we are not gifted with prophecy as Elijah was. The priests of this modern Baal, it is they that predict. Yet let them bethink themselves, how true a thing it is that prediction often precedes disappointment.

* * *

A SOUND AND EXCELLENT IDEA.

The Chicago Tribune is an authority on "dirty politics," for no partisan sheet has been meaner, cheaper and more infantile in this campaign than itself.

Yet when it characterizes Chairman Mack's idea as to the proper treatment of bulldozing and frenzied plutocrats among employers as "dirty politics," it does not speak from the abundance of its knowledge and practice of that sort of politics. It shows either extreme stupidity or considerable disturbance and fear.

*

Chairman Mack's idea, in truth, is sound, excellent, justifiable and full of promise.

In essence it is this—that a list be prepared of the employers who pursue coercive, "un-American," dishonorable tactics, and be brought to the attention of their Democratic and independent and fair-minded customers.

This would be neither illegal nor immoral. It would constitute no assault on freedom of speech, advice or action.

Any man, whether employer or workman, is entitled to express the opinion or feeling that Bryan's election (or that of any other man) might retard our industrial recovery or cause loss of confidence. But the employer who tells his employes that "they needn't come to work the day after the election" in the event of Bryan's success, or that "he will close his factory," is, as a rule, a deliberate "faker." Either he knows that he lies, or else he knows that he does not know what he will do in the supposed situation. He is attempting intimidation and betraying the bigotry, the intolerance, the impudence of his nature and that of the contemptible type to which he belongs.

What is the proper reply to the lies and threats of this type? Argument would be wasted on them.

*

But a list, a veritable *black* list (the blackness being entirely due to the character of the deeds recorded), of the arrogant, malignant and dishonest employers, published for the information of the merchants, professional men and others who deal with them, would meet the case.

It would not be at all necessary to "conspire," to organize a boycott, to suggest one even. The "publicity" of the list would suffice.

The aforesaid merchants and others might or might not deprive the labeled and tagged employers of their custom; that matter each would be free to decide for himself. But the hateful and ignoble practice of coercing employes at elections would undoubtedly receive a fatal blow.

*

And, as Chairman Mack says, the men who protest that they are sincere and honest in proclaiming their own and their employes' ruin in the event of Bryan's election should not object to the increased publicity which the proposed plan would give their prophecies of woe and desolation.

They are estopped from complaining or protesting; they have nothing to be ashamed of or indignant about—if they are in earnest.

Those who do not wish their Democratic or independent customers to learn of their threats and predictions, who utter these only for the consumption of timid workmen, and who, with their hypocritical organs, raise the cry of "Boycott!" against the Mack idea, convict themselves out of their own mouths.

*

To repeat, the scheme is a fine one, and it should be pressed. If any one imagines he can attack it successfully in the courts, let him appeal to the

law. He will be undeceived. The right to circulate a list of persons identified with certain practices, for the guidance of other men who possibly dislike and may resent such practices, is as clear and certain as the right to publish a list of contributors to the Taft or Bryan fund. Not even the injunction factories would venture to prohibit such a publication.

Such a list would be an appeal to honor, to fair play, to political sanity and decency. The organs of cheap polities, of graft and of plutocracy have reason to fear the Mack idea. There is reason in their madness, perhaps.

S. R.

* * *

CORRUPT COERCION OF THE LABOR VOTE BY REPUBLICAN MANAGERS.

*

Early Information of Corrupt and Coercive Designs.

In mid-summer The Public was informed upon what seemed to be good authority, that the Republican managers then contemplated using a corrupting campaign fund for the purpose of enabling manufacturers to coerce employes by deceptive threats into voting against Bryan.

*

Confirmation as to the Corrupting Fund.

The first part of our information was promptly confirmed.

In refusing by an enormous vote in the national convention at Chicago to promise publication of the amount, the sources, or the use, of their campaign fund, the Republican managers had already revealed their purpose of raising such a fund from sources, and of applying it to uses, which must be kept secret.

*

Further confirmation of that part of the information we had received, was furnished by Mr. Taft himself.

In yielding somewhat to the popular demand for publicity, with which Mr. Bryan has complied wholly, Mr. Taft tacitly conceded his own consciousness of a financial purpose by his party managers that would not bear the light of day during the campaign.

He promised publicity *after* the election!

This was as much as to confess that he knew the Republican fund was to be got from sources, or used for purposes, or both, which the voters would condemn if aware of its sources or uses in time to express their disapproval at the polls.

So much in verification of the assurances which came to us, that a corrupting campaign fund was to be raised by the Republican managers.

*

Nature of the Coercive Designs.

As to the particular manner in which that corrupting fund was to be used to coerce workingmen by the general means of deceptive threats, our information of last summer was to this effect:

Donations from the corrupting fund were to be made to Republican manufacturers—and to Democratic manufacturers too if they wanted it,—to make up their losses in running their establishments at full capacity during the closing weeks of the campaign. But these donations were to be upon condition that the employers warn their workmen before election that their establishments would shut down immediately after election in the event of Taft's defeat.

*

Confirmation as to the Coercive Designs.

We have watched for developments of the coercive designs in behalf of Mr. Taft that are outlined above, but until within the past week have seen no very convincing indications. Newspaper reports did, indeed, tell now and then of the opening up of shut-down factories; but those reports proved to be without any sort of foundation, except in one notable instance where a government contract had been placed.

We remembered, however, that the trick was to be sprung only a few weeks before election.

We reflected, too, that possibly the corrupting fund had been so disappointing in amount as to impose upon Mr. Taft's campaign managers the necessity of beginning their trick only a few days, instead of a few weeks, before the election.

So we kept on watching.

*

And now, sure enough, the signs of the trick are at hand.

They are distinctly visible in the news columns of the Cincinnati Times-Star, the paper which Mr. Taft's rich brother controls.

In its issue of Thursday the 15th of October this organ of the Tafts gave under heavy-type headlines a report of what it called a "Sweeping Civie Taft Movement."

It was the report of a meeting of "three hundred of Cincinnati's most prominent bankers, merchants, manufacturers and business men," who "met in the convention hall of the Sinton hotel at 1:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon and or-

ganized the Citizens' Taft club," having been summoned thereto "during the morning by telephone, after one or two informal preliminary gatherings held in the last few days."

At this meeting of Cincinnati's "solid citizenry," says the Taft organ, "every important industry that makes Cincinnati what it is was represented. Men who have been lifelong Democrats came and begged to be allowed to work for Taft," and "plans were quickly but carefully made to stir the city to the highest pitch during the closing weeks of the campaign."



The prime feature of these plans is the coercion of working men by threats of business stoppage in case of Bryan's election.

"Employer and employee alike" are to be "invited" to join this club, which is to be managed, however, by "an executive committee of seven of the most prominent citizens of Cincinnati."

How these citizens, all of them employers, are to do their work is not stated in the Taft organ. But the reporter of another paper, the Cincinnati Post, caught an echo from the meeting to the effect that "the club will work among the men who are employed in the factories of the members, to arouse Taft enthusiasm."

No statement of method was necessary, however, for the method is common enough now to be generally understood. It consists in having the employers make subtle threats to their workmen of loss of employment in case of Bryan's election, and then of "inviting" them to join this club of "employers and employees alike."

Not to join the club is to fall under suspicion.



This method may be shown in operation by reference to another indication of the working out of the Republican program of fraudulent coercion.

We allude to the Sharpless Separator Works at West Chester, Pennsylvania.

On the 8th of October that company posted in its factory a notice to its employes that—

The blight of the possibility of Bryanism is now upon us. Letters received every day from our former best customers, who should be ordering thousands of separators at the present time, are refusing to place orders for fear Bryan will be elected. The possibility of such a dire calamity to us as his election seems remote, but the hour we are convinced such a thing will occur, or has occurred, that hour these works will have to close down until the stock of tubular separators we carry is reduced by sales three-quarters.

There you have the trick in full flower.

No, not quite in full flower; for on the same day the same establishment posted a notice to its employes asking (under circumstances in which a request is a command), with reference to a Taft parade, that—

every employe who can possibly do so shall join in the line of march as a member of the Sharpless organization.



The Coercive Designs in Execution.

He must be blind who cannot see that the Cincinnati event which is exploited by the Taft organ as narrated above, is the same sort of thing in embryo as the transparently coercive conduct of the West Chester concern.

This is not a case of two swallows making a summer. It is a discovery of two instances of what is evidently a comprehensive scheme in process of secret execution.

Our advices are to the effect that there are signs of it in every industrial center.

Business men are furnished with funds or guarantees against loss, to make a show of resuming business which they do not actually have, upon condition that they deliver to Mr. Taft the votes of their workmen. And these subsidized business men, scattered here and there over the country, are carrying out their part of the bargain.

They notify their employes in effect that there will be no work for them after election day unless they vote against Bryan, and then they "invite" them to join a Taft club or to march in a Taft parade.



The scheme, therefore, for securing the labor vote for Taft by means of a corrupting fund and coercive threats, of which we were warned last Summer, is evidently in operation. Unless generally exposed, it is likely to be in full swing during the last week of the campaign.

We may even expect that on the 31st of October, or the 2nd of November, workingmen will be told by subsidized employers, as they were told in 1896, when the same trick in somewhat coarser form was played, to come back the day after election if Taft is elected but to stay away if he is defeated.



It is hardly conceivable that this old trick can be successfully repeated in present circumstances.

Workmen were cruelly deceived then into voting against their convictions. In fear, under the

influence of those threats, they voted against Bryan. Yet they lost their jobs almost as soon as they had voted.

For then as now we were in the midst of one of those periods of hard times over which Mr. Taft and his supporters have no more control than they have over eclipses. They might beat tom-toms and claim credit when an eclipse passes in due course of natural law, but they could neither prevent the eclipse nor end it. And this is as true of industrial eclipses as of those in the sky.

The threats of closing down business in case of Bryan's election are coercive and fraudulent, and the promises of giving work if he is defeated are futile.

The workingman whom they may influence votes himself a dupe.



The Outcome of Similar Coercion Twelve Years Ago.

That the present coercive action of employers, as indicated by the Cincinnati movement and the more fully developed performance at West Chester, is not only coercive but fraudulent, may be seen from recalling the outcome of the same methods, when they were tried for the first time, which was in the campaign of 1896.



We give one instance, simply as an illustration of a general condition which every workingman of that time will readily recall. This instance, which occurred in the lumber industry at Cadillac, Michigan, could be duplicated in almost every industry in almost every industrial center. In Chicago, the instances were as flagrant as this one, and numerous beyond citation.

Here are the facts of the Cadillac instance.

The head office man of a large firm of employers in Cadillac approached the men on the Saturday before election, 1896. He went down to the mills and yards among the workmen, bringing a large number of orders for the firm's product, or what apparently were orders. Showing these, he said to the men in substance:

Now, I am not here to talk politics to you. We have no desire nor right to interfere with any man's politics. But I am here to talk business with you. Here are orders enough to run our mills all Winter; but if you will look at them you will see that every order is contingent on McKinley's election.

Then this head office man of that firm showed the orders, and upon them were written words to the effect that the orders were contingent upon the election of McKinley. "Now, then," the head office man added—

we haven't got any business in sight if Bryan is

elected, and we will be forced to shut down. That's all I've got to say.

As a result of this "non-political" talk, the ward of Cadillac in which those mills are situated, gave McKinley a majority.

A careful canvass two weeks before had shown a majority for Bryan.

These facts are vouched for by veracious men. The name of the firm is Cobbs & Mitchell.

The name of their head office man is Henry Ballou.



So far, so good. But observe the sequel—the same sequel that workingmen will have to observe this year if they allow themselves to be coerced with fear as they were in 1896.

Within two weeks after the election of 1896, and notwithstanding Bryan's defeat, the mills of Cobbs & Mitchell closed down. And they remained closed down throughout the Winter.

One of the employees,—one of those from whom our information of the details of this instance is derived,—was among the number who wished to vote for Bryan. He had intended to vote for Bryan until coerced in the manner described above. Here is his own explanation of his change of purpose:

What could I do? I had no money saved up, and there was held up to us the prospect of no work all Winter if Bryan was elected, and the counter statement of work if McKinley was elected, and I had to give my family consideration.

"But after it was too late," adds this workman defrauded of his citizenship, "I saw that I had been deceived."

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

THE OUTLOOK IN KANSAS.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 18.—The press reported that when Taft entered Kansas he was met at Syracuse by 3,000 people. A stock man from there told me there were not 1,700 people in the county, and he was there with ten cowboys—all for Bryan. He said that not over 100 men, women, children and babies met Mr. Taft there.



During the Royal Stock Show at Kansas City, week of 12th to 17th of this month, over 3,000 people slept and ate at the Stock Hotel here, and several straw votes were taken. They were never less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1, and up to $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 1, for Bryan.

At the Cudahy packing place, on the 13th a straw vote gave Bryan 457, Taft 237, and Debs 101.

Cattle men coming into Kansas City from south, west and north, tell me that straw votes on trains indicate $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1, up to 3 to 1, for Bryan. In one case,

R. A. Ford, cattleman from Lawson, said the train vote was 5 to 1 for Bryan.



The press overlooks some points in this campaign.

R. T. SNEDIKER



WOMAN A FREE TRADER.

Gunten, Switzerland, Oct. 1.—It is said that every woman is a born free trader. Certainly if not so born, life abroad and thought at home tend to make her one. Here she may go with ease from country to country, occasionally answering the question whether she carries wine, tobacco, or cards, and seldom having her trunks opened. Only on returning to her native land is the American woman insulted by having her private possessions overhauled by men employed to do this disgraceful work.



England, limited in area and with fewer than our natural advantages, thrives on free trade. In Australia two great divisions of the country, separated only by invisible lines, had for years, the one free trade, the other protection, and were equally prosperous.

The enormous expense of our custom houses which provoke dishonesty in officials as well as in citizens, might well be saved. The short sighted policy of keeping works of art out of a country is irrational. Conscientious smuggling goes on constantly, and private smugglers are pitied and not blamed when discovered. Women should certainly be excused for violating laws they despise and in the making of which they have had no hand.



In our country men are cunning enough to exploit the people, and the people are simple enough to allow themselves to be exploited. Witness some examples that can readily be multiplied.

The duty on borax is five cents a pound. In the United States it sells for six cents and in England for a cent and a half a pound. It is made in California, the stock in the manufacturing company being owned in England. So not only do the English buy borax at a low price, while we pay a high one, but the difference goes into English pockets. And it is the American people at large who fill the pockets of these few Englishmen. Should we not be a little less proud of ourselves, and instead of making our boasts the laughing stock of the world, find what sensible foreigners think of us?

Members of Parliament simply laugh at the way we allow ourselves to be "swindled out of our eye teeth," as my grandfather used to say. For it is we, the people, who pay the enormous sums that go into private pockets, and it is our men who send to Washington and to State capitals representatives paid to perpetuate the system.

Here in the mountains of Switzerland, where things are proverbially dear, Armour's canned meats are sold for six cents a can less than we pay for them in Chicago. Comment is unnecessary.

Some years ago fine mineral springs were discovered in Canada and the property was bought

by Americans. Soon after the purchase the Dingley bill put a prohibitive tariff on mineral waters by a straight tax on each bottle. The buyers saw their enterprise doomed to failure, but they were equal to the emergency. Finding that there was no tax on ice, and that no valuable properties were lost by freezing, a plant was built and the waters cross the border as ice, which is melted, bottled, and sold at enormous profit, since the tariff on rival waters becomes clear profit to this foxy firm.

Is there a moral difference in this evasion of the law and in that which evades duties on works of art? I think there is. I believe the evasion of an unrighteous tax for personal enrichment deserves far greater condemnation than its evasion for the purpose of enriching one's native land.

Moreover, men have less right to evade laws they have made, indirectly if not directly, than women have to evade laws they are refused a hand in making and which they believe contrary to human ethics. By the spirit of our ancestors who declared that taxation without representation is tyranny, we have the same rights of rebellion that fired the breasts of those who threw the tea into Boston Harbor.



Since I wrote the above my attention is called to Miss Repplier's caustic article in "Life." I quote a few sentences where all deserve quotation. "It would be a pleasant thing for the home-coming American to dilate with some fairer emotion than anxiety and wrath. He would enjoy being received as a man and a brother, instead of as a suspected criminal. He would like to breathe ecstatically: 'This is my own, my native land!' without the prescriptive addition, 'And may its custom house be damned!' . . . Of course the hundred dollar limit is exceeded. Of course the law is broken. Preposterous laws have always been broken since the beginning of recorded history. To ask a woman who has been in Europe eighteen months if she has spent more than a hundred dollars is pure idiocy. To put such a question in the form of an oath, and to refuse to abide by the oath when uttered, is an insult." As Miss Repplier also says, the whole performance is unworthy of a government whose revenues dazzle the world.

I think it is not strange that women believe their promotion to citizenship would improve conditions. It could scarcely make them worse than they are.

LYDIA AVERY COONLEY WARD.



Do Gothic windows shut in God, or keep
In cushioned Sabbath ease his chosen sheep?
Go, rather, to the wilderness and search.
God is as wide and deep as heaven and earth.
His sheepfold is the teeming universe.
His priests and prophets, those high souls of worth
That lift from toiling millions their hard curse
Of penury and sin. When understood,
The Church is joyous human brotherhood.

—Friends' Intelligencer.



Let him not think himself loved by any, who loves none.—Epictetus.

NEWS NARRATIVE

To use the reference figures of this Department for obtaining continuous news narratives:

Observe the reference figures in any article; turn back to the page they indicate and find there the next preceding article on the same subject; observe the reference figures in that article, and turn back as before; continue until you come to the earliest article on the subject; then retrace your course through the indicated pages, reading each article in chronological order, and you will have a continuous news narrative of the subject from its historical beginnings to date.

Week ending Tuesday, October 20, 1908.

Mr. Bryan's Speaking Tour.

Mr. Bryan's first night's meeting in his tour of Nebraska (p. 684) was at Wahoo on the 13th. He had already spoken at twenty-one places during the day, through a farming region and in Republican strongholds. His second day's evening meeting was on the 14th at Hebron, after a day's record of twenty-two speeches, making forty-five all told for the two days. The tour ended at Plattsmouth on the 15th, after a more notable day, according to the Associated Press dispatches, both as to the number of speeches made and the size of the crowds, than either of the other two. From Nebraska Mr. Bryan proceeded on the 16th to Colorado, speaking in Denver on the evening of that day, after making a large number of unscheduled speeches on the way through Nebraska and Colorado. At Denver he had a tremendous ovation, and at the Auditorium in the evening he spoke in this way on the subject of publicity of campaign funds, taking for a text, "Let there be light":

The Republican policies are without form and void. Darkness conceals their plans. The awakened conscience of an aroused people calls out, "Let there be light!" What evils are marshaled behind the Republican ticket? What debts are being contracted? What mortgages are being given? "Let there be light!" The Democratic committee has set the example. For the first time in our National history a National committee has taken the Nation into its confidence and given forth a list of its contributors. This is in the interest of honest politics and honest government. It opens a new era. Will the Republicans dare to defy a universal sentiment, and maintain the secrecy that has given predatory wealth its hold upon the Government? The Republican National convention deliberately voted down a plank pledging publicity, and the Republican candidate insists that the contributions should not be made known until after the election, when the information can be of but little service.

On the subject of the tariff, trusts, labor and banks, and in elaboration of the same text, he said:

The public demands light on the tariff question. The Republican platform deals in generalities. The language employed may mean anything or nothing, and the speeches of their candidate intensifies the gloom that the convention threw over the subject.

Let there be light that the people may know whether the tariff schedules are to continue to be made by a few beneficiaries in their own interests, or by the people's representatives for the people's good. What does the Republican party intend to do with the trusts? Let its plans be stated. Let its remedies be made known. Let there be light on this question also. We have seen one of the greatest of the trusts obtaining legislative permission to absorb a rival. Is this to be continued as a settled policy of the Republican party? It is not sufficient to find fault with Democratic remedies. What is the Republican remedy? The people are entitled to know. What is the Republican party going to do on the labor question? Here again there is need of light. The Republican party claims to be the friend of labor. Let it define the friendship that it intends to show. If it is going to oppose needed labor legislation let it boldly declare it and not betray the toiler with a kiss. What is the Republican party going to do for the restoration of confidence among the depositors? What assurance is it going to give that the savings of the people will be protected from loss? On every question the Democratic party announces its plan and sets forth in detail the remedies which it proposes. The Democratic party takes the people into its confidence and submits the policies to their judgment. Let the Republican party be equally candid and open its books and its plans. Let there be light.

Mr. Bryan's meeting at Omaha on the 17th was of enormous size. After a few hours at his home in Lincoln on Sunday, he left with Mrs. Bryan for an Eastern tour. Speaking at various points on the way, he arrived in Chicago on the afternoon of the 19th, making two speeches there to tremendously large meetings, after a street demonstration which is described by Republican papers as a solid mass of people from street car tracks to building line on each side of the way, and six miles long. Going on the 20th into Indiana, Mr. Bryan made thirteen speeches in that State on that day, and three at Louisville, Ky.

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Mr. Taft's Speaking Tour.

Having ended his tour of Ohio (p. 684) on the 13th, so far as night meetings were concerned, Mr. Taft spoke at Wheeling, W. Va., on the 14th after nine speeches in Ohio on his way to West Virginia. He spent the 15th in Kentucky, closing the day at Louisville. On the 16th he entered Tennessee at Chattanooga and after speaking there spoke during the day at Cleveland, Athens, Sweetwater, Loudon, Lenoir City, Knoxville, Morristown, Greenville, and Johnson City, closing at Bristol. In these Southern places his speeches, as reported through friendly channels, were amplifications of the following argument:

With the material interests of the South dependent upon continuance of Republican policies, with nothing but historic tradition demanding that its people vote the Democratic ticket—praying meanwhile for the success of Republicanism—with Southern De-

mocracy nothing but a tail to Northern Democracy's kite, then why not now take the first political cold plunge, go politically where the material interests of the country demand, and vote the Republican ticket?

Mr. Taft spoke at Salisbury, N. C., on the morning of the 17th, and at Richmond, Va., in the evening, making the following intermediate points: Statesville, Greensboro, Reedsburg, and Danville. The Richmond meeting of the 17th was the last of the Southern tour. Mr. Taft spent Sunday, the 18th, with President Roosevelt, as his guest at the White House, and on the 19th renewed his speaking tour with a morning meeting at Newark, N. J., going through New Jersey to Baltimore and thence through Maryland and into West Virginia on the 20th.

* * *

The Democratic Campaign Fund.

Pursuant to Mr. Bryan's promise in its behalf (pp. 391, 466, 467) the Democratic national committee published on the 15th in detail and with names of donors, all contributions to the Presidential campaign of \$100 or more. This, says the Chicago Daily News, an independent Republican paper, "makes a new epoch in American politics;" and "not only is the occasion the first time in political history when one of the two great political parties has made public its contributions and expenditures, but the Democrats have published theirs before election." An analysis of the publication shows that the number of contributions is about 50,000, that nearly \$91,000 was given in amounts of \$100 or more, and that the smaller contributions aggregated a little over \$115,000. Adding to these contributions \$42,500 left over from the Denver convention fund, the committee had received altogether \$248,567.55, of which it had disbursed \$225,962.88, leaving a balance on hand on the 15th, of \$22,604.67. Among the larger contributors were Charles J. Hughes, Senator Patterson and John F. Shafroth of Colorado, with \$5,000, \$1,000 and \$250, respectively; W. J. Bryan with \$4,046 (the profits of The Commoner); Senator Clark of Montana, and Norman E. Mack of New York, with \$2,000 each; M. F. Dunlap, ex-Mayor Dunne, Judge Thompson and Ervin A. Rice, with \$1,000, \$200, \$100 and \$100, respectively; Roger C. Sullivan and John P. Hopkins of Illinois, and Thomas Taggart of Indiana, with \$1,000 each; E. S. Corser of Minnesota, with \$100; James K. McGuire and Edward M. Shepard of New York, with \$1,000 each; M. E. Ingalls and George W. Harris of Ohio, with \$1,000 and \$200, respectively; Joseph Fels of Pennsylvania, with \$500; and Senator Tillman with \$200.

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The committee promised frequent further re-

ports during the remainder of the campaign. Pursuant to this promise it reported in detail receipts for the 16th as 6,294; for the 17th \$3,250; and for the 18th \$4,337, and 2,776 for the 19th.

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The Congressional Committee of the Democratic party, following the example of the national committee, reported in detail on the 16th, with names of all persons contributing \$100 or more, a total of less than \$16,000.

* * *

A Campaign Within a Campaign.

Cleveland is passing through a curious political experience—a non-partisan local campaign within a partisan national campaign. The local campaign is over the referendum on the traction settlement (p. 685), which is to be voted upon this week, the 22d.

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The first meeting for the settlement, held on the 12th, was opened by Mayor Johnson to an audience of over 1,200. The other speakers were Peter Witt, Senator Schmidt, and Newton D. Barber. The next was on the 13th. On the 14th there were Republican as well as Democratic speakers in behalf of the settlement, as there were at succeeding meetings. The Republican speakers include F. H. Goff and William H. Boyd. The latter was Mayor Johnson's adversary at the mayoralty election prior to the last, and Mr. Goff was the mediator for the business interests in effecting the settlement, with Mayor Johnson as the city's representative. The open opposition comes from the remnant of the street car strikers and from Samuel Scovill, the head of the lighting company, which comes next in the way of the movement for municipal ownership.

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Part of the campaigning for the settlement is done by distribution of The (Cleveland) Public, the third issue of which, dated October 15, is now out. This explains definitely the whole referendum situation and the purpose of the holding company. Among the things it enumerates as having been done are the following:

Taken the street railway question forever out of politics.

Purchased and rebuilt 150 of the finest cars in the United States.

Put an end to the congestion in and about the Public Square which caused a loss of from fifteen to thirty minutes each day to every passenger.

Expended over one million dollars in the repair, betterment and improvement of the property.

Introduced pay-enter cars, which will increase the earnings of the system from three to five hundred thousand dollars a year, all of which will go back into the service.

Put on trailers to take care of the rush hour traf-

fic. Two hundred trailers will be in use before the end of the year.

Increased the pay of motormen and conductors by \$55,000 a year.

Supplied motormen and conductors with free uniforms at a cost of \$35,000 a year more.

This has been accomplished in the face of a strike which cost the company \$100,000 and in spite of hard times which reduced the company's earnings by at least \$50,000 a month.

Three months' operation at three-cent fare has saved the people of Cleveland the sum of \$511,825.52. They have saved it for rent, for clothes, for groceries and for other things. The people of Cleveland have enjoyed \$511,825.52 of comfort and happiness that would have gone to dividends.

Among the promises for 1909 are the following:

To rebuild 350 cars of the most approved pattern.

To purchase, or construct, 75 to 100 new cars.

To erect double-decker cars for taking care of the rush hour traffic.

To equip other lines with trailers for the same purpose.

To rebuild the tracks on a large number of streets.

To lay a four-track line on Superior avenue.

To install a new type of heaters to distribute the heat and ventilate the cars.

To provide for smoking conveniences on the double-decker and trailer cars.

The testing of the new automatic street annunciators, to be adopted if found successful.

To spend nearly a million dollars a year in upkeep, which is at least 40 per cent more than street railways usually spend for that purpose.

*

Three trustees of the holding company's stock have been added to the seven named last week (p. 685), namely, F. H. Goff, H. H. McKeehan and G. K. Shurtleff. Mr. Goff was elected chairman of the trustees and Mr. Stage secretary.

* *

The Local Campaign in Detroit.

In Detroit the local campaign turns on the traction question, as it did two years ago (vol. ix, p. 751; vol. xi, p. 38), when Mayor William B. Thompson, the Democratic candidate for re-election, was elected. Mayor Johnson of Cleveland spoke for Mayor Thompson of Detroit in that campaign (vol. ix, p. 703) and is to do so again next Saturday. The issue is 3-cent fares, with the possibility of early municipal ownership under the provisions of the new Constitution (vol. x, p. 1139), which is certain to be adopted at this election.

* *

Tolstoy on Bryan's Candidacy.

The following letter from Leo Tolstoy (p. 637) to Ryerson W. Jennings of Philadelphia, in regard to the candidacy of William J. Bryan for the Presidency, was made public through the press on the 19th:

In answer to your letter of August 24 I can sin-

cerely say that I wish Mr. Bryan success in his candidature to the Presidency of the United States.

From my standpoint, repudiating as it does all coercive government, I naturally cannot acquiesce with the position of President of a republic, but since such functions still exist it is obviously best they should be occupied by individuals worthy of confidence.

Mr. Bryan I greatly respect and sympathize with, and know that the basis of his activity is kindred to mine in his sympathy with the interests of the working masses, his anti-militarism and his recognition of the fallacies produced by capitalism.

I do not know, but I hope Mr. Bryan will stand for land reform, according to the single tax system of Henry George, which I regard as being at the present time of the most insistent necessity, and which every progressive reformer should place to the fore.

* *

The Balkan Situation.

The excitement consequent upon Bulgaria's secession from the Ottoman Empire, and the forcible annexation by Austria of the nominally Ottoman provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina (p. 686), which seemed at first to be kindling a general European war, has been subsiding. It is now hoped that negotiations and arbitration may adjust both difficulties.

* *

China's Constitutional Program.

The promulgation of an edict setting forth a nine years' program for the achievement of constitutionalism for China was announced by cable at the end of August (p. 540). Translations of the edict have now reached this country by mail. The plan for the chief features of a constitution is said to broadly resemble the constitution of Japan. A parliament is provided for, but the Imperial house reserves to itself an absolute supremacy. "The establishment of constitutional government in China has been by the Imperial will," reminds the document; and then it adds, wisely but naively:

It must be carefully prepared, for the beginning and the end must both be carefully planned; there must be no empty verbiage without real substance.

The Imperial prestige is not in any way to be imperiled. Says the edict:

Mercy is from above. Officials below may not arrogate it to themselves. Officers and people who keep within the law will have freedom of speech, of the press, and of assemblies. They shall not be liable to arrest or restrictions or punishments except as prescribed by law. They shall not be disturbed without cause in their possession of property, nor interfered with in their dwellings, and they have the obligation to pay taxes and render military service and the duty of obedience to the law of the land. Members of parliament shall not speak disrespectfully of the court nor slander others. Violators of this law will be punished.

The program for the nine years of preparation is thus laid down:

- 1908—Local self-government.
- 1909—Election of provincial assemblymen; issuing of school books.
- 1910—Provincial assemblies open.
- 1911—Local self-government continued; rules on imperial taxation—extension of schools.
- 1912—Completion of general arrangement of urban self-government.
- 1913—Police registration; courts; criminal code promulgated.
- 1914—Rural self-government established.
- 1915—Imperial household expenses fixed; public accounting enforced; police system complete.
- 1916—Promulgation of full constitution; appointment of a premier.

The edict concludes with the following prediction:

In the forty-third year of Kuang Hsu, or 1917, China will be, by following this plan, a parliamentary country, like Japan or Russia.



The British Suffragette Movement.

Another demonstration in force by the British suffragettes (pp. 349, 535) was made on the 13th upon the occasion of the reassembling of parliament after the Summer vacation. A suffragette call for 50,000 persons to help "rush" the Commons had been made, and at least 100,000 people responded. The spaces about the Parliament houses, and all the streets leading to them, were so completely jammed that traffic was stopped. All the mounted police had been mobilized about the Parliament houses, and police and troops to the number of 5,000 were used to preserve order, while a small fleet of police boats on the Thames guarded approach by the Terrace and co-operated with the shore police and the military in guarding the House of Commons from invasion.



One woman, Mrs. Travers Symons, succeeded by strategy in getting upon the floor of the House during the session. Under the escort of a member, and upon pretense of wishing to call out another member, she gained access to the lobby between the two Houses, and availing herself of an opportunity dashed through the door and into the House while its members were discussing a bill to prevent cigarette smoking by children. Reaching a position near the speaker's chair, Mrs. Symons cried, "Leave off discussing children and talk about women." She was immediately ejected, and as a result of her strenuous conduct all women are now forbidden admission to the Parliament building.



Three women prominently concerned in calling out the demonstration—Mrs. Pankhurst, Miss Christabel Pankhurst (a law graduate who is

denied admission to the bar on account of her sex), and Mrs. Drummond, were summoned before the police court on the 12th for inciting to a breach of the peace, as their call for the demonstration was construed to be. They refused to obey the summons, but surrendered to arrest in the evening and were detained at the police station over night. They were arraigned at the Bow street police court on the 14th, along with several others who had meanwhile been arrested. They demanded a trial by jury and their cases were postponed until the 21st.



Suffrage Convention.

The fortieth annual convention of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association met at Buffalo on the 15th (p. 613), making the occasion in part a celebration of the 60th anniversary of the first woman's rights convention, which was held at Seneca Falls, N. Y., in 1848. The Rev. Anna Howard Shaw opened the Buffalo convention with an address as president, and on the 16th Kate M. Gordon of Louisiana made a report as corresponding secretary, in the course of which she transmitted a response from President Roosevelt to the effect that a petition with a million signatures would not move him to recommend a woman suffrage measure to Congress. Her report showed further that 35 "national and international associations have indorsed woman suffrage, including the American Federation of Labor, the United Textile Workers of America, the United Mine Workers and the Patrons of Husbandry, National Grange." Elizabeth Hauser, of Ohio, for the national press department, reported on the same day upon newspaper work, showing incidentally the advances of the suffrage movement over the world, which have stimulated the newspaper and magazine demand for woman suffrage material.



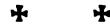
Renewal of the Teachers' Tax Fight in Chicago.

The efforts of the Chicago Federation of Teachers of several years ago (vol. x, p. 709), in large degree successful, to compel the big tax dodgers to contribute their share to the public schools, has been renewed. Superintendent Cooley's request for permission to withdraw seats from school class rooms as rapidly as possible until the maximum is 40, has been the immediate cause. It is generally believed among educators that 25 pupils to a teacher is about the ideal number; but the number has run up in Chicago to an average of 47, and in some rooms there are from 50 to 60. Upon making his request for authority to reduce, the superintendent was supported by the committee on school management, but obstruction by the financial committee has been anticipated. The objection made is that the Board is already using

all its funds, and that the City Council has reached the limits of its legal power of appropriation. This brings the whole question down to the issue of crowding the school rooms, or lowering teachers' salaries, or making fairer tax assessments. Consequently the Federation of Teachers, which has stood all along for uncrowded class rooms and fair salaries, has taken action.



The Federation considered the subject at its meeting on the 17th. Its previous efforts added \$250,000 a year to the school income by forcing assessments of some public utilities corporations upon the value of their franchises, upon which they had been paying no taxes. The Federation now asserts that other corporations—including railroads, the McCormicks, and so on—are favored by the Board of Review, and that in consequence small property owners are overtaxed and yet the school fund suffers. Arrangements have accordingly been made for holding a public meeting to which the school authorities are to be invited. The purpose is to bring about a co-operation of the school authorities with the overtaxed public and the teachers, to compel higher assessments of the undertaxed. The Federation declares that this would provide ample funds for all legitimate school purposes.



Forests Again on Fire.

The dreadful drought prevalent in the greater part of the United States during September, with its accompaniment of disastrous forest fires, was only temporarily allayed by the storms of the 28th (p. 637). Again there is widespread suffering. As a typical case—the great spring that has unfailingly supplied the town of Bethlehem, Pa., with water since 1741, has nearly gone dry. Fires are again reported from central Pennsylvania, western Massachusetts, and southern Vermont, and very especially from Michigan, where on the 16th Presque Isle and Cheboygan counties, at the upper end of the Lower Peninsula, were reported to be all aflame, and the seventy-five miles between the city of Alpena and the city of Cheboygan to be one long blaze of fire. The towns of Bolton, Cathro and Metz had been destroyed, and a train carrying refugees from Metz to Alpena had been burned with most of its passengers. The number of dead in the district is estimated in the hundreds, but only a very general estimate can be made. The Protestant-Episcopal Bishop of Michigan, the Rev. Charles D. Williams, was at first reported to have been lost at Metz. He was in the town when the fire reached it, and worked with the inhabitants in attempts to check the flames. When all hope of saving the place was abandoned, he escaped with his companion, the Rev. Mr.

Buckley, in a buggy, which was driven at topmost speed along a forest road, through districts already bursting into blaze every few hundred feet, and with glowing embers bounding overhead in the heavy draft. Bishop Williams' own description of the situation in the fire region, as telegraphed to the Cleveland Press, is as follows:

We arrived in Cheboygan safely Friday night, after being firebound at Hagensville, near Metz. We narrowly escaped being caught in Metz in the fire which destroyed that pretty little town, and we were fighting fires all Thursday night and all day Friday. The survivors of our party are completely worn out, but none seriously injured. This whole country is afire. Great smoke clouds hang over the city, making it almost impossible to see across the street, and in every direction out of town the forests are blazing and sweeping over the country. A steady southwest gale has been blowing for three days and the people have been watching their homes night and day. They are nearly crazed with fear, and hundreds are homeless. Reports of people perishing in remote districts are continually coming into town. The whole country is one great firetrap. The woods are full of dry fallen timber left by the woodsmen, and it is this condition which keeps the fires from being checked. The clearings about the towns are not large enough, and nowhere is there adequate fire protection. Everything has been parched with the drouth for weeks back, and yet people have been clearing land with fire. It is simply miraculous that scores of towns have not been burned before this. The situation demands reforestation. Stringent statutes must be obtained requiring lumbermen to clear forests of the debris of cuttings which are now left in the woods. Mills and towns must be required to provide adequate fire protection. We must also have officials who will vigorously enforce such laws. Unless we quit our greedy and careless ways, we shall have many horrors worse than Metz.



"The Servant in the House" at Ann Arbor.

A profoundly religious service seems to have been the performance of that drama of a new type—"The Servant in the House" (pp. 581, 591)—before the faculty and students of the Michigan University on last Sunday afternoon, announced last week (p. 678). It was so regarded by the actors, who played as to a congregation. It was so regarded by the auditors, who absolutely refrained from applause, listening in absorbed silence. Of the performance James O'Donnell Bennett said in the Chicago Record-Herald of the 19th:

An audience that was as notable as the event packed the theater. It was representative of the highest scholarship, the best thought of the middle West, and it probably would be impossible to duplicate it. Certainly as a theatrical assembly drawn together of a Sunday afternoon in a quiet, conservative university town it was without a parallel. Men of international fame were there—linguists, philosophers, historians, surgeons and engineers of Euro-

pean reputation; clergymen of many beliefs, and among the students, men of many races. In all over forty nations were represented, and the strange array included Spaniards, Cubans, Frenchmen, Germans, Russians, Filipinos, Japanese and Turks. Present, too, were Roman Catholics, Protestants and Jews. Among the local clergy who occupied conspicuous seats were Rev. Carl Patten of the First Congregational Church, Rev. W. A. Lee of the First Baptist and Rev. H. W. Foote of the Unitarian. These men had been active in preparing the mind of the community for the drastic innovation of a Sunday performance. There was no music between acts and no applause from first act to last. And yet the absence of any outward demonstration of approbation did not result in a spiritless atmosphere either behind the footlights or in the auditorium. The attitude of the people was one of intense interest when the play began and that attitude warmed into rapturous sympathy as the afternoon wore on. The familiar phrases of emotional description are meaningless because they are so familiar, but they tell this story. Though there was no beating of hands, no cheering, there was a silence so tense and so prolonged that it was fairly tangible. The players felt it and responded to it. They played like inspired beings and there was a passion and majesty in their effort of this afternoon that they themselves recognized as a new note in their work. They looked out upon rows of tear-wet faces, and where on other days and before other audiences the inflammatory speeches of the play had drawn to them a surge of applause they now heard nothing. But they beheld rapt countenances and they knew that the deep, vast silence meant more than a tumult possibly could have.

The performance down to the last detail was a gift from the Henry Miller Associate Players to the university, tendered in a spirit in harmony with the exhortation of the faculty upon the programs, to the men and women of university training, to look to it that the drama they should aid in developing should be "significant, not so much of the ancient passion for beauty, as of the modern passion of truth." Of the spiritual value of this new age drama the Rev. Carl Patten had said to his people at his morning service:

I realize that no sermon I could preach, no sermon that will be delivered in Ann Arbor, and I might say that no sermon I can think of being delivered for some time to come, from any pulpit here or anywhere, could bring home to the hearts of my congregation with half the power and truth which this play puts into them—the essential spirit and ideals of the Christian religion. I would to God that a few of the members of the Christian clergy could enforce these truths with one-tenth the power which is displayed in "The Servant in the House."

*

From England comes news of another drama dealing with spiritual values—"The Passing of the Third Floor Back," being played by Forbes Robertson at the St. James's theatre, London; and written, rather surprisingly, by a humorist—Jerome K. Jerome. The Liverpool Daily Post

and Mercury of the 3rd thus describes its unique character:

There is nothing in it of the supernatural—except the potency of Christ-like words. And is that supernatural? Certainly not, in the process of the efficacy. Why should not good counsel, in the ordinary course of nature, prevail? Why not, indeed? But we know that commonly it does not. Put us, then, in an atmosphere where it does prevail, and always, and we think it—improbable; which in plays is a fatal category of cheap critical censure. The mild majesty of such a scene leaves some of us untouched. The fine scope of fancy which imagines, in rare variety of iteration, the admonishing of frailty and folly in several forms by the same tender incarnation of Evangelic reproof, is not appreciable by some. They come away and say—they go away and write—"Forbes Robertson is preaching all through the piece." The piece is none the worse for that. Its humor never dulls. The "sermons"—which are all brief monologues or duologues—in each of which the listener's or interlocutor's weakness is revealed to him or her, and rendered unlikeable, and dissociated from self-esteem, and made a repudiated Non-ego—have all a quality new in sermons, new in preachers, new in remonstrance, new in the exhibition of ideals; a quality of sweet latent, unhurting or welcomely hurting sarcasm—a sarcasm which, were it not a genial poem of unforced, natural Christlike rectitude, would seem fulsome in its politic flattery of the sinner.

NEWS NOTES

—The Supreme Court of the United States on the 19th dismissed the appeal of Herman Billek (p. 274) for want of jurisdiction.

—Daniel Colt Gilman, first president of Johns Hopkins University, and later president emeritus, died at Norwich, Conn., on the 13th, in his 78th year.

—The fiftieth anniversary of the Lincoln-Douglas debate at Quincy, Ill., was celebrated in that city on the 18th under the auspices of the State Historical Society (p. 684).

—The Rev. Dr. Anna H. Shaw, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, will speak at Assembly Hall, Fine Arts Building, 203 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, on the 27th, at 2 p. m., under the auspices of ten Cook County Equal Suffrage Clubs. There will be no charge for admission.

—Senator Haskell of Oklahoma, has begun a libel suit against William Randolph Hearst in connection with the latter's accusations against him as an alleged conspirator with the Standard Oil Co. (pp. 626, 631), the process in the suit having been served upon Mr. Hearst in person on his private car at Omaha on the 16th.

—Patrick H. Morrissey, famous as grand chief of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, has just been elected president of the Railway Employees and Investors' Association (p. 589), recently organized for the purpose of protecting railway interests against hostile legislation. The executive committee is composed of three railway presidents—the St. Paul, the Rock Island and the Santa Fe,—and of three em-

ployees' chiefs—the conductors, the engineers and the switchmen. Mr. Morrissey's salary is \$15,000.

—The change from missionary to autonomous territory of the United States in its relation to the Roman Catholic church (p. 349) is to be completed on the 3rd. After that date the relations of the church organization in the United States to the Roman hierarchy, no longer direct, will be through diplomatic representation.

—Superintendent Cooley, of the Chicago public schools, having in an address before the Chicago Association of Commerce explained the industrial education now being introduced in the schools and solicited the support of that body, the Chicago Federation of Labor invited him on the 18th to address them on the subject on the 15th of November.

—The long distance balloon race which started from Berlin on the 11th (p. 686), resulted in many mishaps. Two of the balloons burst in the air, but forming parachutes, their pilots escaped. A number of the balloons came down in the North Sea, and two of the aeronauts are believed to have perished in the waters. The race was won by the British balloon Banshee, which landed on the coast of Denmark.

—The Atlantic-Pacific fleet (p. 661) encountered severe storms before reaching Japan, which delayed arrival a day beyond schedule. Anchors were dropped in the harbor of Yokohama on the 18th. The sixteen American battleships were met and escorted by sixteen Japanese warships. The Maine and the Alabama, which left San Francisco in advance of the rest of the fleet for a straight voyage home around the world (p. 253), arrived on the 19th, the Maine at Portland, Me., and the Alabama at New York.

—The fifth and final baseball game of the world's series of 1908, played at Detroit on the 14th, was won, 2 points to nothing, by the Chicago club known as "the Cubs," in a contest with the Detroit club known as "the Tigers." The attendance was 6,210, the gross receipts \$9,577.50. For the five games the attendance was 62,232, and the receipts \$94,976. Both attendance and receipts were less than at last year's final games (vol. x, p. 683; vol. xi, p. 62), when the world's championship was also won by the same Chicago club.

—Albert Victor Grayson (p. 326), the only Socialist member of the British House of Commons elected as such, was suspended on the 16th for the remainder of the session by a unanimous vote. Mr. Grayson had been elected at a by-election (vol. x, p. 394) through a split in the Liberal vote, being therefore a minority number. He was suspended for persistently obstructing the proceedings with demands for immediate consideration of the question of the unemployed. As he left the chamber he cried "Murderers!" It is significant that although several Labor members and some Liberals are socialists, the suspension, if correctly reported by the newspapers, was by unanimous vote.

—Relative to the efforts of women to secure voting rights in New York (pp. 661, 686), legal proceedings were begun on the 15th in behalf of Dr. Julia Seton Sears and under the direction of Mary Coleman as her attorney, to compel the election inspect-

ors to register Mrs. Sears as a voter. The efforts to register were planned and executed by the National Progressive Woman Suffrage Union; and the women who applied on the 5th were Dr. Julia Seton Sears (who has voted at three national elections in Colorado), Gertrude Colles and Helen Murphy. On the 10th the attempt was renewed under the direction of the Union, by Mrs. Lobenger, Mrs. Helmuth, Miss Murphy, Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Breithout and Lady Frances Cook.

PRESS OPINIONS

The Meager Crowds of Mr. Taft

The (Kansas City) Independent (Ind.), Oct. 10.—A pickpocket came into town last Saturday. He didn't stay long, for since Daniel Ahern became chief of police, Kansas City has ceased to be the rendezvous of crooks. "Where have you been?" asked a man who had known him in the days of his respect for the law. "Followin' Taft." "Going on with him?" "Well, hardly. Nothin' doin' for me in the Taft tour. Why, he can't hold the attention of the Rubes long enough to get at their pokes." "Come along," dissented the acquaintance. "All the papers say that he has had a triumphal procession through the Dakotas, Nebraska and Kansas." "Flag that sort of dope," sneered the pickpocket. "Say, the only time the crowds cheered was when he'd mention Bryan's name." "Why don't you get with the Bryan tour?" "Nothin' doin' there," came the disgusted answer. "Bryan's a fright. He can nail a dip in a crowd better than any man I ever saw. Right in the middle of his speech I've heard him stop an' say, 'Gentlemen, there's a pickpocket working right over there.' I'll bet he's had more dips lagged than all the Pinkertons put together." "No wonder," commented the acquaintance. "He's been watching Cannon, Sherman and Dalzell for a long time now. He ought to know them."

* * *

Publicity of Campaign Contributions.

The (New York) Nation (ind. and for Taft), Oct. 15.—The list of contributions to their campaign fund which the Democrats have published may be incomplete, as alleged, and may not be wholly accurate, but it serves the purpose of the argument for pre-election publicity. . . . A man holding his cards concealed, and with a few up his sleeve, is in no position to rail at an antagonist who lays his cards face up on the table. When the Democratic committee has given out a full account of its receipts, with gifts and names stated, the Republicans will find it exceedingly awkward, with Bryan pressing the point every day, to explain their unwillingness to take the country equally into confidence.

*

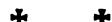
The (San Francisco) Star (Ind. Dem.), Oct. 10.—The Democratic party asserts that the people have a right to know before election from what sources campaign funds come. Roosevelt, speaking for the Republican party and for Taft, denies the right of the people to know anything about those funds until af-

ter election. He says that if they knew before election they might not understand. Bryan says he is not afraid the voters won't understand. Evidently Roosevelt is ashamed for the people to know where Republican campaign funds come from.



The Truth About Hard Times.

The (St. Louis) Mirror (Ind.), Oct. 15.—Times are hard because the earth is monopolized by the privileged in the hardness of their hearts. And times will not be softened by the application of any big party's program to conditions. Neither Bryan's election nor Taft's will cure the ills of the poor, though Bryan's might and would tend somewhat toward alleviation. Tariff reform is but a step in the right way. Guaranteeing bank deposits is not a panacea; nor is the legalization of the boycott. The cure must come through the abolition of the restrictions upon the right to work. The first restriction is land monopoly. Remove that and you remove the problem of unemployment, the margin of unemployed necessary to surplus profits and dividends. The issue of the future will be the taxation of site values in land, the annihilation of land speculation, free trade for the man who labors on the soil, directly or indirectly. Free land should go with free seas.



Coercing Labor Voters.

The Cincinnati Times-Star (Rep., owned by Chas. P. Taft), Oct. 16.—Suppose you are an employer. Suppose you have been on good terms with your men. Your interests and theirs in some directions are identical. It is to their interest as well as yours for business to be active and the plant working full time. Suppose that you have been running on half or two-thirds time; that you have secured contracts enough to justify you in starting ahead at your full capacity in December or January. But, suppose that in these contracts you have been forced to include a clause calling for their cancellation or revision in the event of Bryan's election. Your belief to the effect that a Democratic victory will mean panic and hard times is thus based not only upon theory and experience, but upon positive evidence right before your eyes! In such a case, isn't there a good deal of justification for the employer who tells his men, without any idea or suggestion of intimidation, what he knows and what he believes will result from a Bryanite victory?



Sioux City (Ia.) Daily News (Ind.), Oct. 15.—It has begun again. As the election approaches, some employers of labor have resumed the old effort to coerce their men to vote according to the employers' views. A great packing firm has taken a vote of its men and followed it up with a card to each asking, "If you voted for Roosevelt four years ago, what were your reasons? If you voted for Bryan eight years ago, what were your reasons? What reasons have you for voting for —— this fall?" . . . It is a pity that there is not some high court of public morals, like that which has branded "undesirable citizens" in the past, strong enough and brave enough to stigmatize such employers as they deserve. An employer, who by threats of discharge or shut down,

seeks to coerce his employes is a scoundrel, and a corporation that does it is a scoundrelly corporation, controlled and officered by scoundrels.... Besides being a scoundrel, the employer who announces a shutdown if the election goes against his views, is a liar. He knows when he says it that he will not shut down so long as business will justify running, and that no man's election will affect business seriously. Moreover, besides being a scoundrel and a liar, he is a fool, for he exhibits his criminal impulses and dishonesty to his men, who see through the game, and know that one of the three things this article has mildly pointed out as his proper designation, the employer surely is. So far as employers are concerned, there should be provisions for the punishment as criminals of those who do these things. And as for the men, they should as one man resent any prying into their opinions, any effort to affect their votes, as a woman resents an assault on her honor. Men are hired to work, not to vote.

RELATED THINGS CONTRIBUTIONS AND REPRINT

RESULTS OF IDLENESS.

For The Public.

To get a living without work
Is man's most blighting curse,
As he who idles becomes base;
Grows weak, corrupt, perverse;
Gets arrogant, tyrannic, rude,
And rots in luxury;
And menace black becomes at last
To equal liberty.

To get a living without work
Is man's most vicious curse;
Be it in gilded mansion gay,
With bulging, unearned purse;
Or in a wretched hovel rude,
In hunger, dirt and woe;
Or on the road an Ishmaelite—
Society in throe.

JOSEPH A. LABADIE.



UNCLE SAM'S LETTERS TO JOHN BULL.

Printed From the Original MS.

Dear John:—Well, I see the suffragettes are still after you, and that one was carried squealing out of Parliament yesterday, while 5,000 policemen were necessary to keep the balance out. Better give in, John! It's only a question of time—and the permanence of the female; and my opinion is the women have come to stay. It looks that way to me; and what they want, and fight for, they'll get. I don't keer if you make a note of that, John, and call me up if it ain't so.

And why in thunder shouldn't they vote—
women? I want to know. They are half part-

ners in the family, and have to put up the expenses if the man don't, and help shave the expenses if he does. They have more interest in the laws than anybody else, and no control. They are chased around corners by drunken men, and have no voice to say that rum shall be sold with safety to the community, if at all. They are imprisoned and executed under laws they have never framed, voted for, nor in any way passed upon, which is agin Magna Charta and the Declaration of Independence. They are treated by the law like men and carters, when it is beginning to be suspected that they are not men, nor carters, nor tending that way. They are subjected to like punishment with men, though subject to totally unlike emotions and incentives; and punished by male juries, presided over by male judges, none of whom, in 500 years, have been able to see that the difference between male and female emotions queers the logic by which both are punished alike.

Oh, I grant you, men are well enough in their way—some of 'em; but it is a mighty old-fashioned way, so far as the law is concerned, dating back nearly to Boadicea, and it didn't absorb any of her feminine ability to straighten men out.

It is considered good democracy over here, to "trust the people;" at any rate it's a safe yell for votes. What is the matter with trusting the women? Isn't that good democracy? Isn't it fair? Isn't it due? Ask Mrs. Bull.

Oh, yes; I know the man who objects the most strenuously of all. I've heard him object before. He said: "What if a cow should get upon your railroad track, Mr. Stevenson?" And Stevenson, the first railway man, replied: "It would be bad for the coo, me lard." And again he rose in his place in Parliament and said: "A steam ship can never cross the Atlantic ocean." And darned, if a steam ship didn't carry the speech across!

Yes, I have heard him before. He says also that women know nothing about politics; that they'd blunder and mix things up. Well, are men so almighty safe from themselves? Did you ever hear of my Republican party, John, all men, pretty much? They had everything they wanted—all there was. They had the offices and the spoils, a conscience and a reputation. They had the President and Congress—both branches, and the Supreme Court. They had the earth and fine weather; and, look around! Blamed, if they hain't tied up the whole country in a tight panic in wheat harvest! Not a woman in sight! Mony gone, conscience departed, and reputation used by the puppies to play with. Not enough of it left to make anybody believe that they will, or can, do a thing promised in their platform. It's a comin', John! It's a comin',—female suffrage. Will you lead the ladies like a chevalier; or, will you be dragged, a little unceremoniously, at the tail of a suffragette procession?

I got something new yesterday. I'm in danger

of a "National Cataclasm." Henry Clews says so. Bryan's plan to guarantee me that I can get out of bank the money I put in, will fetch a cataclasm. I don't know what that is; but I'm afraid of it all the same. I'm not afraid of Bryan. If Bryan's wrong I can beat him at election; but what scares me is the Republicans are also bringing their cataclasm. Clews didn't mention that. It don't scare him—the postal savings banks of the Republicans; but if one brings a cataclasm, so will the other. The postal banks would also be safe, wouldn't they? I guess so. Then what is to become of me? No escape, even to tall timber.

One thing I can do—I can take my choice of cataclasms—Bryan's or Taft's.

Bryan's banks would be safe, and run by bankers. The "bankers would do the banking." If bankers were right smart they'd catch that idea.

Taft's banks would be just one postoffice with branches—a United States bank run by postal clerks, and the clerks by the administration; and I never did take to a United States bank.

Altogether I feel like risking it. I never have been safe in a panic; never have had my deposits guaranteed. I think I can stand it with fortitude. Billy Bryan, you are called!

UNCLE SAM.



IS THERE A TWILIGHT ZONE BETWEEN THE NATION AND THE STATE?

William J. Bryan in the Central Law Journal of St. Louis for October 9.

It would be almost as difficult to maintain a free, self-governing Republic over a large area and with a large population without State governments as it would be to maintain such a Republic without a general government. The interests of the different parts of the country are so varied, and the matters requiring legislative attention so numerous, that it would be impossible to have all of the work done at the national capital. One has only to examine the bills introduced in each Congress, and then add to the number of bills introduced at the legislative sessions of each of the forty-six States, to realize that it would be beyond the power of any body of men to legislate intelligently on the multitude of questions that require consideration. . . .

Our Constitution expressly reserves to the States and to the people respectively all powers not delegated to the Federal government, and only by respecting this division of powers can we hope to keep the government within the reach of the people and responsive to the will of the people. Because in all disputes as to the relative spheres of the Nation and the States the final decision rests with the Federal courts, the tendency

is naturally toward centralization, and greater care is required to preserve the reserved rights of the States than to maintain the authority of the general government.

In recent years another force has been exerting an increasing influence in extending the authority of the central government. I refer to the great corporations. They prefer the Federal courts to the State courts, and employ every possible device to drag litigants before United States judges. They also prefer Congressional regulation to State regulation, and those interested in large corporations have for years been seeking Federal incorporation.

It has been suggested that the rights of the States can lapse through non-use, and that Congress is justified in usurping the authority of the State if the State fails to make proper use of it. While this doctrine has been advanced in the pretended interest of the people, it is as insidious and as dangerous an assault as has ever been made on our constitutional form of government. The people of the State can act with more promptness than the people of the Nation, and if they fail to act, it must be assumed that the people of the State prefer inaction.

The predatory corporations have taken advantage of the dual character of our government and have tried to hide behind State rights when prosecuted in the Federal courts and behind the inter-State commerce clause of the Constitution when prosecuted in the State courts.

There is no Twilight Zone between the Nation and the State in which the exploiting interests can take refuge from both. There is no neutral ground where, beyond the jurisdiction of either sovereignty, the plunderers of the public can find a safe retreat. As long as a corporation confines its activities to the State in which it was created, it is subject to State regulation only; but as soon as it invades inter-State commerce it becomes amenable to Federal laws as well as to the laws of the State which created it and the laws of the States in which it does business.

A distinction is drawn between the railroads and other corporations. The railroad being a quasi-public corporation and, as such, being permitted to exercise a part of the sovereignty of the State, is subject to regulation at the hands of both the Nation and the State, but this regulation is intended, not to cripple the railroads but to increase their efficiency. The people at large are as much interested as the stockholders are in the successful operation of the railroads. Their own pecuniary interests as well as their sense of justice would restrain them from doing anything that would impair the road or reduce its efficiency. The traveling public is vitally interested in the payment of wages sufficient to command the most intelligent service, for life as well as property is in the hands of those who operate the trains,

guard the switches, and keep the track in repair. But we should distinguish between those railroad owners, directors and managers who, recognizing their obligation to the public, earn their salaries by conscientious devotion to the work entrusted to them, and those unscrupulous "Napoleons of Finance" who use railroads as mere pawns in a great gambling game without regard to the rights of employes or to the interests of the patrons. . . .

BOOKS

"EACH EAR THAT HEARD HER WAS MADE GLAD."

The Life of Alice Freeman Palmer. By George Herbert Palmer. Published by Houghton-Mifflin Co., Boston. 1908. Price, \$1.50 net.

"Three reasons impel me to write this book," says Professor Palmer, "affection first of all. Mrs. Palmer was my wife, deeply beloved and honored. Whatever perpetuates that honor brings me peace. To leave the dead wholly dead is rude. Vivid creature that she was, she must not lie forgotten. Something of her may surely be saved if only I have the skill. Perhaps my grateful pen may bring to others a portion of the bounty I myself received. A second and more obvious summons comes from the fact that in herself and apart from me Mrs. Palmer was a notable person. Somebody therefore may be tempted to write her life if I do not; for her friends were numbered by the ten thousand. . . . Those who approached her even casually gained power and peace. If my portrait of her, then, is correct, invigoration will go forth from it and disheartened souls be cheered." And, third, "retaining my belief in the public causes for which she stood, I should like briefly to record their history and thus encourage the next generation in its own way to push them on." "We follow here a harmoniously developed and stimulating drama, into which little that is accidental intrudes. To say that Mrs. Palmer was born in an obscure border village and became the renowned president of an eastern college at twenty-six may at first startle, but only until acquaintance with her shows how naturally this eminence and obscurity went together. In some degree to bring about that acquaintance and to set forth the orderly development of a noble nature is my inviting task."

One is tempted to dwell on that drama. It is told marvelously well; and the reader forgetful of all the discouragements and annoyances of a commonplace existence, lives a few hours a life of clever helpfulness and joyous accomplishment. "She chiefly distinguished herself by wise ways of confronting the usual world." There lives in every page the inspiration of moral energy and

intellectual power, of sweet sympathy and loving happiness; of that sort of character which we Americans like to claim as the offspring of our democracy.

But as very often happens in a book, the most significant sentences are not announced in the author's intentions. Incidentally, if not unconsciously, in scattered phrases this frank and modest biographer has set before us an ideal marriage.

"Of her relations with my own work I may say that while she assisted me in making acquaintance with my students and had much influence over student life in general, for philosophy itself she had no natural inclination; its speculative side being peculiarly foreign to her. She was a woman of action, ideals, and practical adjustments. But none the less she honored what she did not herself pursue, and felt strongly the vital issues of the ethical doctrines which it was mine to elaborate. With full understanding and sympathy she discussed the less technical parts of my studies and offered her mind as a field for experimentation. Whatever I wrote was submitted to her exacting taste. But in all our intellectual companionship there was no merging; each had his and her special interests, to which the other came merely as a novice. I was as ignorant of her school problems and of what was being done for the training of girls as she of my dialectics. Her style of speech and writing remained her own, widely unlike mine. We prized the strength of difference rather than that of identity, though pleased at any parts within us which happened to be interchangeable. Usually she took charge of the kitchen, and I of the college; but when she was called for a time to Chicago or elsewhere to manage a college, she left the kitchen to me. If one of us had promised a public address and was suddenly disabled, the other appeared." Such dignified respect each for the other's work, such simplicity of devotion to high ideals, such freedom of comradeship between husband and wife, we fondly (and egotistically) call an American marriage.

In manufacture the book is as satisfying as its contents. Beautiful, clear type, wide margins, several portraits of Mrs. Palmer and pictures of her homes and her colleges make the volume seemly.

Read it. As an antidote to tales of political corruption, business ruin, social rottenness; for your soul's health and your heart's joy, for your faith in the power of work, in the flow of human sympathy—read it.

ANGELINE LOESCH.



"Papa, what does hades mean?"

"It's the polite word for hell, my son."

"And, papa, is there any polite word for heaven?"

—Chicago Chronicle.

PAMPHLETS

New Songs to Old Music.

Tom Dungan (Minneapolis) has adapted words to the Marseillaise for a Labor Song, "Ye Sons of Martha, Awake;" and to the Battle Hymn of the Republic, words for a battle hymn of Democracy. He dedicates the latter to William Jennings Bryan.



A Political Primer.

In "Vital Issues" (Civic and Referendum Bureau, 1637 Indiana Ave., Chicago), Charles N. Haskins outlines some thirty political questions of present concern, his object being "to set forth the principal issues of the present day citizenship, pro and con, in truth and fairness and with clearness and brevity." The arguments of both sides are given with each question, and brief comment and data follow. Mr. Haskins has done his work with evident care and conscientiously. Whatever criticism it may bring out the little book will nevertheless serve an excellent use both for reference and as a preliminary for deeper study than can be made with any outline however perfect.

PERIODICALS

—The initiative and referendum in practical operation is described by George H. Shibley in the Arena (Boston and Trenton) for August-September; and Helen Campbell in "A Man and a Book," tells about Horace Traubell as the author of "With Walt Whitman in Camden," in a manner at once judicial and delightful. W. B. Fleming unmasks the Republican platform, and the second of the late Frank Parsons's papers, on "The Vocation Bureau," appears in this issue.



—The Free Trade Broadside (Boston) for October, edited by William Lloyd Garrison, reprints a liberal extract from Bryan's Des Moines speech of last August on the tariff issue, and reproduces the substance of several of the papers presented at the International Free Trade Congress in London. A fine appreciation of Byron W. Holt, the truly "indefatigable, patient and scrupulous statistician," as the Broadside describes him, appears on the first page along with an excellent portrait.



—A controversy between John Filmer and H. J. Chase, on the question of rising or falling wages, appears in the Single Tax Review (New York) for September-October, together with an unusually valuable discussion of competition by James S. Paton. Fables by Bengough furnish the lighter matter, and Peter Aitkin's "What the Single Tax is Not," does much to tell what the single tax really is, and how it is likely to come about. The number includes also a poem by Robert Cumming, and portraits of three single taxer candidates for Congress—Western Starr, Haines D. Albright and James W. Hill—

with biographical memoranda. J. R. Hermann of Denver reports matters of single tax interest at the Democratic convention in Denver last Summer, and supplies a photograph of the single tax headquarters, which is used by the Review as a frontispiece.



—The Educational Bi-Monthly (Chicago) edited by Ella Flagg Young, principal of the Chicago Normal School, with the co-operation of the faculty, furnishes a practical illustration in its October number of the truth that an educational magazine need not be unduly heavy in order to be educationally valuable. Charles P. Megan, superintendent of the Chicago night schools, enlivens a practical paper on night school education with a gem of an essay from a night school young man who "found interest in reading stories about America and other countries," and was drawn to America because his reading indicated that all Americans were idealists. But, as he writes about the results of his experience, "it is ten months since I am in

this country, and in so short a time I learned much more to understand America, than from several books before. I don't know why I lost my tendency to this country. I always ask a question of myself; were those books right or am I right? I seek idealism and cannot find it." A similar gem is produced by William McAndrew of the Washington Irving High School, New York, in illustration of his sensible contention that we should try in teaching English composition to give play "to the emotional processes which are not so susceptible to school examination methods but are the essentials of the literary art." His sample is from a school boy who wrote so vividly of a shipwreck that the reader is deeply drawn into sympathy with him when he says: "If I was in a shipwreck I should think it was an awful thing for sometimes I would get wet and sometimes get drowned and sometimes get burnt and the last is worst;" and into even deeper sympathy as he confesses, "How I would blanche if I heard my ship get a mortal wound in the side and hear the water roaring in and hissing onto the hot

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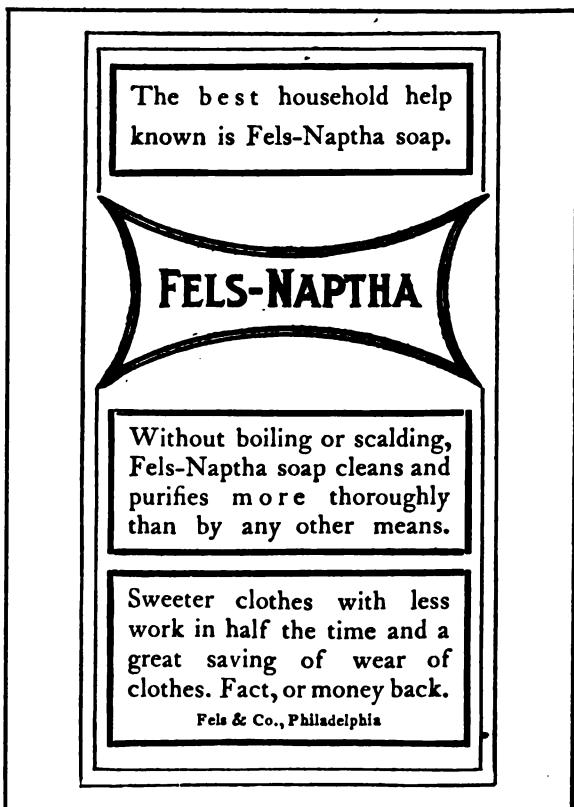
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