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EDITORIAL

Clark Reveals His Caliber.

Speaker Clark's Panama toll speech reveals him as a politician in the worst sense of that term. It is needless to say that he has, himself, too much intelligence to believe that there is any reason or logic in spread eagle boasting or in the dragging of the Revolutionary war into the discussion. The only reasonable explanation of his speech is that he has so poor an opinion of the American people as to believe that they can be stampeded by irrelevant appeals to ignorance and prejudice. There were some genuine Democrats in 1912 who considered Clark a more desirable candidate than Wilson. These must now realize how much they over-rated him, and how discredited the party now would be had their wish been gratified. S. D.



Railroads Must Not Intimidate the Commission.

Less than ever can the Interstate Commerce Commission now afford to grant to the railroads an increase in freight rates. The sudden move of these corporations toward retrenchments has an object too plain to be overlooked by the general public any more than by the Commission. If a five per cent increase can be obtained by such means this year, then a ten per cent increase can be secured by the same means next year. The Commission will thus be made subject to railroad control. The logical answer to return to all complaints of inability to give proper service at present rates is advice to quit business and thus open the way to public ownership. S. D.



Teeming Tenements and Idle Acres.

Those good hearted persons who have taken it upon themselves to "look after" the poor, instead of removing the barriers that prevent the poor from looking after themselves are sorely perplexed because the city slums are crowded, while vast

areas of land lie fallow. Shipload upon shipload of immigrants is brought to our shores, many of whom were farmers in their native land; yet a great part of them remain in the cities where they first land and add to the congestion that has already reduced living to the point of bare subsistence. Farmers coming to a land in need of farmers, yet living in the slums of cities! Such a condition may well arouse the benevolent-minded to increased activity. It is a paradoxical condition that bodes no good to the country.

Better means for distributing the immigrants is one of the proposals for relieving city congestion. The Federal and State governments are urged to co-operate with private societies and religious organizations in making known to the newcomers the advantages and opportunities to be found in various parts of the country, and to offer such assistance as is necessary to give them a start. There is reason to believe that many of the people now eking out a pittance for work they are ill-adapted for in the city, would, if they knew how, live a free and independent life in the country. Incidentally, it is held that the removal of some of the bread-eaters from the city, to become bread-producers on the farm, would have at least some effect in checking the ever-mounting cost of living.

This is good work; and it is to be hoped that the effort expended will meet with greater success than the methods employed seem to warrant. It is undeniably true that there are still lands in rural districts that would meet the wants of incoming farmers, if means were at hand to put them on the farms. But is it not patent at a glance that this settling of immigrants on the idle lands will affect other prices than living expenses? In a word, will it not send up land values? Farm lands are now bought and sold at certain prices. An increased demand is certain to stiffen prices. Hence, every effort made by the States, the Federal government, and the immigration societies, to get the people out of the cities, and on to the farms, will be followed by an advance in the value of farm lands. Might it not be the part of wisdom for these well-intentioned people to first take steps to head off the rise in price consequent upon their own efforts to serve humanity? Since every family put upon the land under present conditions, would make it harder to put the next family on the land, might it not be well to first obtain legislation that will not only prevent this rise in the price of land, but reduce it? If men now buy land, for farming

purposes, a reduction in the price would induce still more buying. If a few can take up farms at twenty dollars an acre; more could take up those farms at five dollars an acre. The back to the farm movement is another instance where Benevolence needs the assistance of Reason. s. c.



"Good Work" by The Interests.

A New York dispatch in the Philadelphia Ledger of March 24 speaks of "good work" done by the Allied Real Estate Interests in defeating the Herick-Schaap bill. This bill would have given New Yorkers a chance to say whether tuberculosis and infant mortality should continue as before, through overcrowding in the tenement districts, or whether by increasing land value taxes, land owners should be forced to permit increase of housing accommodation, and tuberculosis and infant mortality be checked. Defeat of such a measure is called "good work." Why? Because, first of all, New Yorkers would have overwhelmingly voted in favor of taxing improvements less and land values more. Second, this would not only have increased the taxes of vacant land owners, but would have stimulated building, increased competition among house owners for tenants and reduced rents. It consequently seemed desirable to the Allied Real Estate Interests to defeat the bill. If the bill has been defeated, then several thousand infants in New York City's congested districts will prematurely die, and thousands of new cases of tuberculosis will be bred—all a result of the Interests' "good work." What sort of testimonial does New York City intend to present to these "benefactors?" s. d.



Fractional Living.

"Trained investigators," says an exchange, "employed by the University of Chicago Settlement, under the direction of J. C. Kennedy, have just finished a survey of living conditions in the Stock Yards district. The survey shows that the average cost of living per family is \$15.40 a week, or \$802.80 a year. The report also shows that the average income of families in the district is \$854.13 a year." But farther on in this interesting report (Wages and Family Budgets in the Chicago Stock Yards District, University of Chicago Press) it appears that the incomes range from \$236 to \$2,261 a year. This gives us pause. An expenditure of \$802.80 a year for a family, if intelligently laid out, need not imply unendurable hardship, though it may compel a certain degree of frugality. And the surplus of \$51.33 a year may be sufficient

to keep hope alive, though it is scarcely likely, even if put out at compound interest, to amount in an ordinary life time to anything like a Rockefeller fortune.



It is the \$236 income, however, that arrests attention. If the average living costs \$802.80 a year, how does the family with an income of \$236 manage? Evidently it must content itself with one-third of a living. As 88 of the 184 families subjected to this economic analysis were Polish, 68 Lithuanian, and 28 "miscellaneous," it may be assumed that many of the families are practicing in this country a fractional existence similar to that in the countries from which they came. Averages look fine and brave, and march boldly at the head of the procession; but trailing along in the rear, weary and bedraggled, come the minimums. The average income of a scrubwoman and a Rockefeller is a princely income; but when separated into its component parts the lesser looks painfully inadequate for the mother of a possible President, a Raphael, or an Edison.

S. C.



Cotterill for The Senate.

From the State of Washington comes the pleasing news that former Mayor George F. Cotterill of Seattle will be a Senatorial candidate at the Democratic primary. Mr. Cotterill will, if elected, prove an able and powerful addition to the democratic forces in the United States Senate. The Democratic party of Washington has an opportunity to perform a service to the nation which it can not well afford to lose. True democrats, wherever located, will watch with interest the campaign in Washington.

S. D.



A Progressive Who Advocates Progress.

Robert G. Bremner would have had a worthy successor in Congress had it been Henry C. Whitehead, the Progressive nominee. Mr. Whitehead's campaign was on a true, progressive platform. This declared that "There are five great privileges which permit the few to take away without return the earnings of the many. These were enumerated as follows: Private appropriation of land values, private ownership of public utilities, all indirect taxes, the patent monopoly and money monopoly. Mr. Whitehead's campaign statement shows that he possesses the economic knowledge needed by a Congressman who wishes to deal intelligently with public questions. His common sense method is shown in this extract: "If Henry Ford were to

build a million-dollar factory in Paterson we would fine him \$20,000 a year. Is such a policy sane? And only one small class get the benefit—the owners of idle and inadequately improved land. They are the sole beneficiaries of the taxes on buildings, homes, stores, factories and their contents. The industrious are taxed for the indolent." S. D.



St. Paul's Opportunity.

The city of St. Paul has an opportunity to secure a progressive Mayor at the municipal election on May 8. The opportunity is furnished by the candidacy of Louis Nash, an active worker for the Singletax and a prominent Progressive. Mr. Nash is making an active campaign along the line of these principles and, if elected, may be depended upon to give St. Paul a Tom Johnson administration.

S. D.



Little Redress for Injustice to Privates.

The only answer so far made by army autocrats to the exposures in Harper's Weekly by Charles Johnson Post, is abuse and invective—samples of what unfortunate privates who arouse their displeasure receive from them. In the meantime ill treatment of enlisted men proceeds. The case of Kostis Lee Aryan still remains unsettled. He is the victim of court martial proceedings taken at a time when it was known that his attorney, Mr. Thorwald Erickson of Seattle, could not be present. Mr. Erickson charges in addition that a plea of not guilty was entered as guilty and that even if guilty the present imprisonment of the man at Alcatraz is illegal. Yet in answer to his statement he was informed by Adjutant General J. H. McRae that an investigation would be made which "might require considerable time." When he protested against this unreasonable delay General McRae dodged the issue by construing the protest as a plea for clemency. Mr. Erickson has given General McRae plainly to understand that it is not for Aryan but his superior officers to plead for clemency. He further made plain that if these officers have nothing to conceal they will not object to a speedy public investigation. If they have something to conceal the investigation should be made anyway. The procedure in the Aryan case shows what chances the average private who suffers an injustice has to obtain redress.

S. D.



Frame-ups and Capital Punishment.

That a police frame-up in Atlanta has nearly sent an innocent man to the gallows seems prob-

able. Shocking as it is, it need occasion no surprise. So long as police efficiency is measured by the number of arrests and convictions, instead of by infrequency of occasion for them, it will require self-restraint on the part of the police to avoid frame-ups. In this case the convicted man had wealthy and influential friends who were able to call public attention to the judicial murder about to be committed. Had it been otherwise it is not hard to imagine the final result. Even as it is, action by the Governor is still necessary to prevent commission of the crime; but it is unthinkable that he will not act, in spite of the disregard for precedents and of solemn rulings of courts that will be involved. After such an experience, no infliction of capital punishment can take place, especially of a poor and friendless individual, without leaving open to question whether it was not the successful carrying out of a frame-up.

S. D.



A Neglected American Interest.

Why has there never been a statesman at Washington with the broadness of vision, the depth of understanding, and the cleverness of insight, to rise in his place in Congress and demand protection for one of the most deserving classes in this country? Our coastwise shipping is protected by a law that excludes all foreign built ships. Our manufacturers are protected by duties on imported goods. Our laborers are protected by Asiatic exclusion laws. But the American suitor who aspires to the hand of an American heiress must meet the competition of the world. As the American workman is unable to meet the competition of laborers accustomed to a lower scale of living, so is the American suitor helpless in the presence of a foreign title. Nobles from abroad are every year carrying away our wealthiest heiresses. And so far are our statesmen from rising to the occasion, and placing an embargo on this exchange of dollars for titles, that rumors are current from time to time of a contemplated tax on bachelors. Handicap the runner, and then punish him for not winning! Is there no sense of humor or justice in the American statesman?

S. C.



Misapplied Energy.

In the life of Frederick Weyerhaeuser, whose death on the 4th, at the age of 79, marked the passing of one of the richest of men, the country is treated to a striking example of the good and the bad features of our economic system. A man of keen intellect, bold initiative, and tireless energy,

he offers a fine example of the men who do things; and the vicissitudes of his fortunes, as he ran the industrial gamut from a \$4-a-month brewer's helper to a multi-millionaire, touches the imagination. Had this man of rare executive talent lived under normal conditions, he would have been of inestimable value to his fellow men.



But he did not live under normal conditions. He came upon the scene at a time when the Nation was distributing the richest largesses that a profligate sovereignty ever threw among its people. The Nation owned millions of acres of timber that had never known the hand of man, and of such quality and extent that with proper care it would have outlived the race. Some of this timber was needed for building purposes, and it might have been assumed that lumbermen would be given permission to cut what was required, as demand arose. It would seem, indeed, looking back upon those mighty statesmen, whose speeches reverberated through the Halls of Congress and filled the pages of school book readers, that some such policy would at least have found consideration.



Such an idea, however, did not enter the mind of the statesmen of that day. One thought seems to have actuated them: Give the timberlands to whomsoever would take them, prohibit by tariff duties the importation of foreign lumber, and let the woodsman cut where he would, as he would, and when he would. Did he waste more than he marketed? There was plenty left. Did he charge exorbitant prices? That mattered not to people who received high-tariff wages. Did he crowd out the small holders? What did it matter, so long as we "built up the country"? The one thing for the Government to do, in the minds of those revered statesmen, and do as quickly as possible, was to get rid of its timber lands.



This is where the peculiar talent of Mr. Weyerhaeuser came into play. He was as eager to acquire timberland as the statesmen were to give it away; so it changed hands very rapidly. He marketed some lumber—and to that extent he served his fellow men—but his great work, and the work that made him one of the richest men in the world, was not in marketing lumber, but in acquiring timberland. And the enormous wealth of which he died possessed does not consist of mills, or boats, or railroads, that might be used in marketing lumber, but in millions of acres of standing timber.

It is not timber that man has grown, or tended, or in any way cared for, but simply the natural timber that nature, unassisted by man, grew for the use of all men. That timber once belonged to the Nation, that is to say, to the people of the United States. Had it been husbanded and properly cared for, it would have furnished lumber for the country at a moderate price, and it would have been in better condition today than it was when cutting began. Instead, it has passed into the hands of private owners who, though they have cut wastefully, and allowed more to burn than they cut, have today holdings that will enable them and their heirs to levy tribute of untold millions upon their fellow men.



This is not to say that Frederick Weyerhaeuser was conscious of the enormity of his wrong to society. Nor is it to say that the statesmen who presided over the destiny of the Nation at Washington realized their error. He thought he was engaged in legitimate business; they thought they were building up a great nation. It all goes to show the infinite distance between the old political economy, which had no fundamental principle on which to rest, and the new political economy based upon natural law. And it makes plain the fact that the work of this and of succeeding generations is largely a matter of undoing the mischief committed by former generations. It is not a matter of railing at those who have been successful in acquiring fortunes from these public largesses, or of abusing those who threw them to the people. It is a matter of so readjusting the laws of the country that man's needs will harmonize with nature's supply.



We need not be niggardly. What Mr. Weyerhaeuser got from the timber that he did cut and bring to market his heirs may enjoy; but the timber that still stands, just as it came from the hand of nature, should be brought again under the control of the Nation. The earth and its natural forces belonged no more to the generations that have passed away, than they do to the generation that is here. Because former generations wasted their heritage through ignorance is no reason why this and succeeding generations should not rectify their mistakes. The fortunes won by individuals because of those errors may be forgiven, but the source of those fortunes, the earth in a state of nature, is just as rightfully the possession of the people of this generation, as it was of the generations that have gone before. Restore the earth and its natural forces to the people. That is the task

of this generation. How many statesmen now in the field measure up to the opportunity? s. c.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

A PASTORIZA THREAT.

Copy of a Letter to a Resident of Houston.

Houston, Texas, April 2.

Dear Sir: In conversation with me yesterday you stated that there was a sentiment among a few of the large taxpayers to contest the assessment of property in Houston for the year 1914, made in accordance with the Houston Plan of Taxation, and that these parties might possibly make an effort to return to the old plan, which meant that the fellow who had the strongest pull got his property in for less than the fellow who had no influence; or that they might insist upon assessing all forms of property instead of submitting to the exemption from taxation of certain species of personal property. You very patriotically said that as far as you were concerned you would not be a party to such a movement, notwithstanding your assessment would amount to more than a half million dollars. You said you would sign your assessment at the prices placed thereon by the taxation department of the City of Houston. As Tax Commissioner, I appreciated this statement because I knew that your property had not been assessed at any higher percentage of its value than that owned by any other citizen of Houston.



The matter of assessing property is not personal with me, but while I am Tax Commissioner of Houston I propose to pursue one of the following two courses:

First, I will do as I have started out to do, assess all property in accordance with the Houston Plan of Taxation. This plan, as you know, exempts from taxation all cash, mortgages, notes and evidences of debt, while it taxes improvements upon land at only 25 per cent of their fair present value—land being taxed at its fair value.

If any taxpayer in Houston sees fit to make use of the courts in an effort to destroy the Houston Plan of Taxation I will, of course, contest it as far as I can; but if I fail, then I will give the people of Houston the kind of taxation which I am authorized to do, and which I told them I would do in my announcement to the public three days before the election.

In other words, if I am forced to do it I will proceed to assess all forms of property at their full value. The first thing I will do will be to call before me every taxpayer and secure from him an affidavit as to how much cash he had on the first day of January. This will be pursued until every taxpayer in Houston has been made to swear to the amount of cash which he had. If the amount that I get for assessment by this means does not equal the amount which the banks have testified to the United States government was on deposit on January 1, I will then proceed to prove which ones of the taxpayers have rendered a false affidavit, and those who have done so will have to defend themselves before the courts

of this country for perjury. It is needless for me to remind you that such a procedure will cause people to withdraw their funds from the banks, which will create a panic, cause a general run upon the banks, and in effect destroy our city. All that I have to do is to announce that I am going to tax all the cash in Houston, and the people who know me know that I will leave no stone unturned to do it.

Next I will employ a force to take an inventory of the household furniture in every residence in Houston and assess it at full value (less \$250, which is exempted by law).

Next I will require every merchant in Houston to furnish me with an inventory taken in January, and I will assess his merchandise at its full value.

I have a complete list of sales of real estate made within the past two years, all of record in this office, and I will use this as a basis and assess every piece of land in the City of Houston at its full value computed according to the sales actually made and recorded in the court house; and the courts of the country will sustain me in this act.

I will search the records of Harris County and get a complete list of all the mortgages of record and assess them according to law, notwithstanding I am personally opposed to this form of double taxation; because you know as well as I do that mortgages are secured upon land which is already taxed.

I recently have had offered me a list of citizens of Houston who own stocks and bonds in corporations, upon the payment of \$1 per name. I refused it because I do not want to add another burden to our people. But if I am forced to I will get this list and I will assess every person in Houston who owns stocks and bonds in corporations up to the full value of his holdings; the law will also sustain me in this.

In other words, if the people of Houston are so very particular as to carrying out the taxation laws of the country to the letter, they never have had a Tax Commissioner who is better qualified to do it than I am.

Then after I have done that, I fear the trouble will not be over, because there are a great many people in Houston who prefer the modified tax plan, known as the Houston Plan of Taxation, and you will realize that no matter how hard I try I will yet be unable to comply with the law literally, so they themselves, I am advised, will resort to the courts, and thus we will have no end of litigation.

In addition to that I will exercise my right as a taxpayer of Harris County and I will enjoin Harris County from collecting its taxes, if such a thing can be done legally, because the assessments in Harris County are ten times as unequal as those in the City of Houston and I have the evidence in my office to prove it.



As a result of the above proceeding this is the condition which will exist:

The City of Houston will be destroyed commercially and the one or two hundred men who own over one-half of the wealth of Houston will go into bankruptcy. And instead of having a city which is being talked about and praised by the press of this country from New York to California, you will have a city from which its inhabitants will flee as though it had been stricken by the plague; and the very men

who have initiated the suggested proceeding will find that their land values, which are now great, will be depreciated, and owing to the fact of the lessening in the population of Houston there will be absolutely no purchasers for it. This condition of course will destroy our city and this result can be charged up to less than twenty-five men in Houston who do not understand the subject of taxation, economics or municipal government.

I am constrained to write you this letter so that you may see exactly the predicament we shall be placed in, if certain taxpayers object to having their lands assessed at the same per cent of value as those of the people in other parts of the city. I don't think you want this condition to be brought about, certainly I do not, because I will be destroyed financially with the other land owners of Houston.

There is this difference between me and the average man. I am willing to lose all of my wealth in order to demonstrate that the principles which I advocate are based upon justice and have for their purpose the building up of the greatest city in the South. I have lost all desire to accumulate wealth, and as long as I have my health it will be no trouble for me to secure the necessities of life. The wealthy men of this community should read history again. If they would, they would understand that no country can long exist, or no form of government can be continuous unless justice is dealt out to all alike.

Yours very truly,

J. J. PASTORIZA,
Land and Tax Commissioner.

INCIDENTAL SUGGESTIONS

WHEN WILL WE GET OFF THEIR BACKS?

New York City, March 28.

Here, in this city of five millions of people, several hundred unemployed men—mostly of the Industrial Workers of the World—cold, miserable, ragged and a-hungered, dragged through the snow-slush of the streets of New York demanding work at full pay or bread as their right without thanks to anybody. In utter violation of the common conception of the rights of property, in utter disregard of the "sanctity of the Organized Church," with entire lack of what is called "patriotism," in utter irreverence for the memory, the dignity and the character of The Father of His Country, this mob of the homeless and landless, this rabble of unemployed, invaded the churches of the Imperial City demanding bread.

The mob upon invitation entered even old St. Paul's church, sacred to the worship of God and to the service of the Prince of Peace, bearing in its structure the treasured Washington pew. For this is the church that Washington attended and here is unchanged the identical pew in which Washington worshiped while he was first President and New York was the capital of the United States.

The tatterdemallions came here invited to eat the bread of charity; but they mocked the dispensers of charity, made grimaces at them and railed, saying: 'This hand-out is ours, not yours, to give; we, not you, produced it—we, the workers of the world. You hand back to us a crumb from the loaf that our work

produced and that you took from us, giving us nothing in return but the crumbs of a poor living. Now, in your silly self-pride of charity, you expect us to be grateful to you, Monseignor, for giving to us that which is our own. We refuse to be grateful to you. We laugh at your miscalled charity." It is said that a charity-food-filled tramp actually rested and lolled for a time in the Washington pew. We have well established ideas of propriety. That was certainly improper. It amounted nearly to an outrage.

In the background of this demonstration of miserable discontent, this rapidly growing terror, this excrement of the Independent (?) Workers of the World, is Jane Rolston, a realization of the "Red Virgin" of Jack London's novel, "The Iron Heel," quiet, undemonstrative, but intelligently determinate and relentlessly executive. She reminds us of that woman, Madame De Farge, and of that other woman, The Vengeance, in Dicken's "Tale of Two Cities"; those two possessed women of the French Revolution; women possessed of an intense hatred for the privileged despoilers of womanly virtue, the privileged despoilers of the production of the worker's hard labor by those who live in the sweat of other men's brows; by those who "covet fields and seize them, and houses and take them away," and women, to violate them. These two quiet women calmly directed vengeance; they knitted the grounds of conviction and their orders of execution into their stocking-leg record of a terrible history. They knitted, and counted the stitches as heads dropped.

Let me dissect and analyze this shock to my sensibilities, to my reverence, my patriotic respect for the Father of his Country, by the outrage inflicted, by this demonstration of the unemployed who threatened to throw their old shoes into the machinery of our civilization and upset it. I heartily disapprove such unintelligent conduct, and desire to discourage it.

There is much to admire in both the character and conduct of the first President. Yet progressive and progressing democracy has evolved a clearer perception of personal rights and social duties, during the hundred and fourteen years since Washington passed away. His conception of a republic of free men, confused by his personal ownership of slaves; his idea of political, legal and social equality confused with the customs, fashions, military-milinery, ruffles, frills, side-arms and other class-regalia of his time would make a comical procession now, as representative of equal freedom, social fraternity and equal opportunity if paraded before the opened eyes of the Republic today. Nevertheless, ceremonies and forms so tenaciously stick, that courtliness and dignity command more respect from us yet than do intelligence and unselfishness. By courtliness I mean the manners of the courtiers of the king; by dignity I mean that studied self-control and calm firmness expressing power to command. True, royal authority is quite out of fashion all over the world; other authority, as hard, and more cunning, has displaced it. Monarchs are less governors than governed, but the forms and the manners of the court, the trumpery insignia of royalty, are as fashionable as ever; and democratic republicans of "free America" ape the manners and class distinction of the court quite as much as do old world peoples—particularly in our dear New York. And I

discover that these unemployed, disrespectful tatterdemalions have simply disturbed my dignity—my respectable courtliness.

Is it new or peculiar that out of the pathos and misery of the unrequited toilers often springs the brute passion that displaces reason, overthrows civilization and relegates man again to the brute? And may it not be Nature's revenge for our refusal to do her bidding and be just? I must repeat my conviction, and urge you to keep it in mind: Natural Justice is kind and never cruel. But let us not forget that Justice will not forever tolerate in her way barriers devised by men that separate hungry men from natural opportunities which God has provided for all mankind to use, to produce and enjoy the comforts and luxuries of a full and happy manly life.

We must be just before we can deserve respect for generosity. The poor will mock us until we practice righteousness.

E. STILLMAN DOUBLEDAY.



SOUTHEY'S LONDON.

Cleveland, Ohio.

Robert Southey was born in 1774 and died in 1843, at the age of 69 years. Sir Thomas More was born in 1478 and was beheaded by Henry VIII in 1535, at the age of 57 years. Both of these men were exceptional in character. Southey in his "Colloques on Society"—as now named, but at first entitled "Sir Thomas More, or Colloques on the Progress and Prospects of Society"—makes Sir Thomas More, or his ghost, to say in 1824: "Look at the populace of London, and ask yourself what security there is that the same blind fury which broke out in your childhood against the Roman Catholics, may not be incited against the government, in one of those opportunities which accident is perpetually offering to the desperate villains which your laws serve rather to protect than to punish! . . . London is the heart of your commercial system, but it is also the hot-bed of corruption. It is at once the center of wealth and the sink of misery. . . . Despotism loves large cities." "Great struggles are yet to come, and great tribulations will accompany them. There will be a contest between impiety and religion; the former everywhere is gathering strength and wherever it breaks loose the foundations of human society will be shaken." "Another danger is the growth of your manufacturing system . . . competition and rivalry. . . . A great and increasing population, exposed at all times by the fluctuations of trade to suffer the severest privations in the midst of a rich and luxurious society."

GEORGIE T. ROBERTSON.



The London Times at 2 cents would have relieved Tennyson of one of the minor annoyances of his daily life. Lady Taylor once took a friend to see the poet and was rather coldly received. On Lady Taylor rallying him on his manner, he said: "Madam, I am a poor man, and as I can't afford to buy The Times I have it from the stationer. He charges me 2 cents for it, which entitles me to keep it an hour. Why will people select just that hour to come and call on me?"

NEWS NARRATIVE

The figures in brackets at the ends of paragraphs refer to volumes and pages of The Public for earlier information on the same subject.

Week ending Tuesday, April 7, 1914.

Chicago Elections.

At Chicago's aldermanic election on April 7 John N. Kimball was elected in the Seventh ward. Allen Hoben and Miss Harriet Vittum were defeated. In the First ward Miss Marion Drake failed to win over John J. ("Bathhouse") Coughlin. The total city vote was about 487,000, of which the woman's vote was about 158,000. The Hearst-Harrison subway proposition was rejected and home rule on regulation of public utilities endorsed. Bond issues were approved for health department improvements and for bathing beaches. Rejected were bond issues for a county hospital, police and fire departments, and payment of personal injury claims.



Interstate Commerce Hearings.

At the rate increase hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington on March 31, President Willard of the B. and O., was subjected to a cross-examination by Clifford Thorne, railroad commissioner of Iowa. Mr. Willard declared statements filed with the Commission by Thorne two weeks before to be inaccurate. Challenged by Thorne to cite the inaccuracies Willard declined to do so. Later Thorne forced Willard to admit that in presenting figures showing falling off of earnings he had used only the years 1910 and 1913 as a basis. Willard was unable to answer questions concerning results in 1909 or 1911. Thorne then gave accurate figures which showed 1913 to have been a better year for the roads than any previous year except 1910. On April 1 Mr. Thorne was able to make a similar showing in cross-examination of President Smith of the New York Central. On April 2 President Rea of the Pennsylvania declared his road to be in bad shape in a business way, and that retrenchment in labor and expenditures would be necessary if the rate increase should not be allowed. On April 3, Vice-President Shriver of the Baltimore and Ohio, said, under cross-examination of Mr. Thorne that the thirty-five systems seeking the increase, including the Pennsylvania, New York Central, and Baltimore and Ohio, had a net operating income of \$347,000,000 in 1913 which was greater than for any other year in their history except 1910, and greater than for the average

of any period of five years in their history. [See current volume, page 250.]



On April 4, W. H. Johnson, general agent of the Erie and Western Transportation Company, admitted under cross-examination by Louis D. Brandeis that the American Sugar Refining Company, known as the "Sugar Trust," has the privilege of unlimited free storage on the docks which is denied to competing companies. Furthermore when the docks are full the railroad rents storage room and gives it free of cost to the Sugar Trust. These privileges are covered in a joker of the sugar rate tariffs between Chicago, Philadelphia, New York and Boston on the lake and rail routes. Mr. Brandeis also secured an admission from C. C. McCain, chairman of the Trunk Line association, that there is much carrying of goods practically free of charge in the ocean and rail business.



Senate Confirms Appointment of Daniels.

Against the opposition of Senators La Follette, Cummins, Bristow, Clapp and other progressives the Senate on April 3 by a vote of 36 to 27 confirmed the appointment to the Interstate Commerce Commission of Professor Winthrop More Daniels. Twenty-three Democrats and thirteen reactionary Republicans composed the majority. Ten Democrats, sixteen Republicans and one Progressive opposed confirmation. Senator La Follette based his opposition on Professor Daniels' record as a member of the New Jersey Utilities Commission, and on his supposed leaning toward the corporation view on physical valuation. On announcement of the result Senator La Follette declared that he would not hereafter be bound by the rule of secrecy regarding proceedings in executive session. On being reminded that violation of the secrecy rule might result in his expulsion, he nevertheless adhered to his declaration. Senator La Follette has the open support of Senators Bristow, Cummins, Clapp, Kenyon, Norris, Jones, Gronna and Poindexter. [See current volume, page 157.]



Regional Reserve Cities Named.

The Federal Reserve Bank Organization Committee announced on April 2 the reserve cities and the districts of which they are to be the financial centers. They are as follows:

District No. 1.

Boston—Reserve bank will have capital of \$9,931,740, with 446 national banks as members. Territory included, New England States.

District No. 2.

New York—Capital, \$20,687,616, with 478 national and a number of state banks, as members. Territory, State of New York.

District No. 3.

Philadelphia—Capital, \$12,993,013, including 800 national banks and several State banks. Territory, New Jersey and Delaware and all Pennsylvania east of western boundary of following counties: McKean, Elk, Clearfield, Cambria and Bedford.

District No. 4.

Cleveland—Capital, \$11,621,535, with 724 national and several State banks. Territory, State of Ohio, all Pennsylvania lying west of District No. 3, the counties of Marshall, Ohio, Brooke and Hancock in West Virginia, and all Kentucky east of the western boundary of the following counties: Boone, Grant, Scott, Woodford, Jessamine, Garrard, Lincoln, Pulaski and McCreary.

District No. 5.

Richmond—Capital, \$6,543,381, with 475 National banks and a number of State banks and trust companies. Territory, District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and all West Virginia except those counties in District No. 4.

District No. 6.

Atlanta—Capital, \$4,702,780, with 372 National banks, etc. Territory, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, all Tennessee east of the western boundary of the following counties: Stewart, Houston, Wayne, Humphries and Perry; all Mississippi south of the northern boundary of the following counties: Issaquene, Sharkey, Yazoo, Kemper, Madison, Leake and Neshoba; all the southeastern part of Louisiana east of the western boundary of the following counties: Pointe Coupee, Iberville, Assumption and Terrebonne.

District No. 7.

Chicago—Capital, \$13,151,925, with 984 National banks, etc. Territory, Iowa, all Wisconsin south of the northern boundary of the following counties: Vernon, Sauk, Columbia, Dodge, Washington and Osaukee; all of the southern peninsula of Michigan, viz.: All that part east of Lake Michigan; all Illinois north of a line forming the southern boundary of the following counties: Hancock, Schuyler, Cass, Sangamon, Christian, Shelby, Cumberland and Clark; all Indiana north of a line forming the southern boundary of the following counties: Vigo, Clay, Owen, Monroe, Brown, Bartholomew, Jennings, Ripley and Ohio.

District No. 8.

St. Louis—Capital, \$6,219,323, with 434 National banks, etc. Territory, Arkansas, all Missouri east of the western boundary of the following counties: Harrison, Daviess, Caldwell, Ray, La Fayette, Johnson, Henry, St. Clair, Cedar, Dade, Lawrence and Barry; all Illinois not included in District No. 7; all Indiana not in District No. 7; all Kentucky not in District No. 4; all Tennessee not in District No. 6, and all Mississippi not in District No. 6.

District No. 9.

Minneapolis—Capital, \$4,702,864, with 687 National banks, etc. Territory, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, all Wisconsin, and all Michigan not in District No. 7.

District No. 10.

Kansas City—Capital, \$5,594,916, with 835 National banks, etc. Territory, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, all Missouri not in District No. 8, all Oklahoma north of a line forming the southern boundary

of the following counties: Ellis, Dewey, Blaine, Canadian, Cleveland, Pottawatomie, Seminole, Okfuskee, McIntosh, Muskogee and Sequoyah; all New Mexico north of a line forming the southern boundary of the following counties: McKinley, Sandoval, Santa Fe, San Miguel and Union.

District No. 11.

Dallas—Capital, \$5,634,091, with 726 National banks, etc. Territory, Texas, all New Mexico and Oklahoma not in District No. 10, all Louisiana not in District No. 6, and the following counties in Arizona: Pima, Graham, Greenlee, Cochise and Santa Cruz.

District No. 12.

San Francisco—Capital, \$8,115,524, with 514 National banks, etc. Territory, California, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Nevada and Utah, and all Arizona not included in District No. 11.

**Mexico and the United States.**

Torreon was taken by General Villa on the night of the second, after eight days of desperate fighting, in which the losses on both sides were very heavy. General Velasco made a good defense, and when overcome, retreated with his broken army eastward toward Monterey or Saltillo. It is thought that General Velasco has not more than 2,500 men with him, and as Villa's pursuing troops number only 2,000 a general engagement has not been fought. But General Villa is determined that the Federals shall not join the Saltillo or Monterey garrisons, and is bringing up his own exhausted forces as rapidly as possible. George C. Carothers, special representative of the United States, who was with Villa during the Torreon campaign, says the Constitutionalist loss was 600 killed, and 1,400 wounded. The Federal loss, he says, is not known accurately beyond the 805 wounded found in the hospitals. The dead has been estimated at 2,000, and more; but no detailed reports have been received. General Villa continues his policy of deporting Spaniards. One of his earliest orders upon taking possession of Torreon was to order 600 Spaniards sent to the United States as soon as transportation could be furnished. Such as are afterwards found to have been neutral will be allowed to return, but all are to be excluded during hostilities. It is the intention of General Villa to move against Saltillo and Monterey as soon as his troops have recovered from their Torreon campaign. Should General Velasco succeed in joining the remnants of his forces to the garrisons of Saltillo and Monterey he may have as many men as he commanded at Torreon. But if Villa strikes them separately their resistance is not likely to be serious. [See current volume, page 323.]



The Constitutionalist campaign against the important port and oil center, Tampico, which has continued intermittently for months, is now being

pressed with vigor. A severe engagement was fought on the fifth and sixth, but details have not been given. The Constitutionals are reported to have taken Escuela Monte and Dona Cecilia, about two miles from Tampico; and to have mounted two heavy guns commanding the harbor.



The habeas corpus proceedings brought in behalf of the 3,600 Mexicans who surrendered to the United States soldiers at Presidio, Texas, after General Villa had driven them out of Ojinaga, and who have since been confined at Ft. Bliss, Texas, have been decided adversely by United States Judge Meek.



John Lind, President Wilson's personal representative in Mexico, left Vera Cruz on the 6th for Washington. His visit is announced as a vacation for rest and health, with no political significance. He will return to his post.



Congress convened in Mexico City on the 1st. In his message President Huerta commented with bitterness on the difficulties his government had had in obtaining money, owing to "the influence exercised by the strange attitude of a certain power toward Mexico." President Huerta denies that Torreon has fallen, and maintains the strictest censorship on all news. Apparently, no military preparations are under way in the capital to counteract the Constitutionalist success.



Protest Against War.

According to the Cleveland Press of March 30 the following address to President Wilson is being circulated and has received many signatures:

To His Excellency, the President of the United States:

The women of this country want to congratulate you upon the stand you have taken in this trying Mexican situation.

We want you to stand firm in your decision to bend every effort to prevent this threatened conflict. As mothers, wives and sweethearts of the boys who will have to offer up their lives if war is declared, we petition you to do this.

It is not honor that backs the demand for war—it is greed. Moneyed men and corporations would barter the lives of thousands of American soldiers to increase the value of Mexican investments. The women of the United States call on you to help us save our husbands from this danger, our sons from this peril, our sweethearts from this conspiracy. Prevent war with Mexico at any cost.



Direct Legislation in Mississippi.

The legislature of Mississippi at its regular session which closed March 28 passed an Initia-

tive and Referendum Amendment to the State Constitution, which will be voted upon by the people at the general election November 3, 1914. The amendment is entirely free from "jokers" and is declared to be one of the best yet produced. It is an improved form of the Oregon plan. The direct form of the Initiative is used, and Initiative petitions for either statute laws or Constitutional Amendments must be signed by 7,500 qualified voters; Referendum petitions by 6,000 voters. The emergency clause is carefully guarded, measures are to be adopted or rejected by a majority of the vote cast thereon, and legal proceedings against petitions and court action thereon well defined. The amendment was introduced and championed by Representative N. A. Mott of Yazoo City. In drafting the measure and in the legislative campaign for its submission he had the active assistance of Judson King, executive secretary of the National Popular Government League, of Washington, D. C., who spent three weeks in the work at the special request of the Farmer's Union members of the House and Senate.



The Mississippi method of amending the State Constitution is extremely difficult. A proposed amendment must be passed by a two-thirds vote on each of three separate legislative days in each house. To be adopted it must get a majority of all votes cast for candidates in a regular election. It then requires an act of the succeeding legislature to insert it in the Constitution.



Before leaving Jackson, Mr. King assisted in organizing the People's Rule League of Mississippi, with Mr. Mott as executive secretary, which will undertake the difficult task of securing the enormous majority required for the adoption of the Amendment. The State league has affiliated with the National Popular Government League, which will aid in the campaign. The State league declared also for the Presidential primary urged by President Wilson, and for the "Gateway Amendment" to the Federal Constitution.



The Labor War.

At a district meeting of the Western Federation of Miners at Calumet, Michigan, on April 1, it was decided to continue the copper strike indefinitely. [See current volume, page 301.]



Nearly every coal mine in Ohio closed down on March 31, throwing about 50,000 miners out of employment. The cause is a law passed at the recent session of the Ohio legislature providing for

the payment of miners on a run-of-the-mine basis instead of the screen payment plan.

Judges Baldwin, McGoorty and Windes of Chicago on April 6 enjoined the Waitresses' Union from picketing in front of the Henrici restaurant, against which a boycott has been declared, or from any way interfering with the business. The judges refused to enjoin the union from printing circulars announcing that a boycott had been declared. A cross-petition by the union was denied which asked an injunction against the Restaurant Keepers' Association and the police of Chicago from interfering with the union. [See current volume, page 301.]

A petition for a writ of habeas corpus in behalf of "Mother" Jones was offered to the Supreme Court of Colorado on April 3. The court was asked to take original jurisdiction in the matter since the lower court denied a similar petition offered at the time of "Mother" Jones' previous arrest, and an appeal therefrom was pending on her release. [See current volume, page 277.]

Testifying at Washington on April 6 before the House Committee on Mines, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., said that his father owned 40 per cent of the stock in the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and that he and three other directors represented this interest. He knew nothing, he said, of conditions in the strike district except from reports of local agents. He considered the fight against the unions as a contest in behalf of free labor, and that he and his associates would rather lose their entire investment "than that American workingmen should be deprived of the right to work for whom they pleased." While ordinarily in favor of arbitration he was opposed to such submission of the question of unionizing the mines. After further discussion of this point he finally said that he would consider arbitration of the dispute provided fair and unbiased arbitrators could be secured. Federal judges seemed to him to be best qualified for that function. He could see no analogy between labor unions and combinations of capital. [See current volume, page 301.]

Politics in South Africa.

That South African public sentiment responds ultimately to an appeal for justice is evident from the fact that in the Transvaal Provincial Council where Labor had two members previous to the recent elections, it now has twenty-three, while the Unionists, formerly in the majority, now have two members. This leads the Labor men to think the general election will give them instead of six out of 121 in the Assembly, at least forty. And

should the Labor Party obtain an absolute majority in Parliament, it proposes to inaugurate a bold program, including the removal of property and sex disqualifications, the improvement of elementary education, free secondary education, establishment of proportional representation and the taxation of land values.

English Politics.

A more conciliatory spirit has followed the army trouble. Premier Asquith held one political meeting in his district of East Fife, in which he took his stand squarely on the Home Rule bill. He declared the bill not only just but generous, and expressed the keenest desire for an amicable settlement. The talk of a federal form of government to include Scotland, Ireland, Wales and England was given fresh impetus by the endorsement of Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of Foreign Affairs. Sir Edward Carson makes it the basis for the permanent exclusion of Ulster until a federal plan has been introduced. [See current volume, page 324.]

An amendment to reject the Home Rule bill was defeated in the Commons on the 6th, by a majority of 80, after which, without division the bill was for the third time given its second reading. If it shall pass the third reading the bill will become law without the assent of the Lords.

The changed attitude of the Unionists and Ulstermen can best be understood from the London Daily News and Leader's account of the meeting of Parliament on the 24th. The discussion was on the mutinous army officers, and the high tension reached a passionate climax when John Ward, a Labor member sitting as a Liberal, rose to reply to the men who had tampered with the army in their efforts to oppose Parliament with force:

"If you want force," said Mr. Ward, in a voice that rang out, though hoarse it was with passion, "if you want it—my class will fight you tomorrow. If it is to be the point of the bayonet, we are ready."

Mr. Ward held up a newspaper—a leaflet—and read: "Comrades"—so, in effect, ran the recital—"watch this Home Rule business. The army is being taught to choose whether it will or will not obey orders. Watch and wait, brothers."

"There," cried Mr. Ward, "is the voice of Syndicalism. You and the Syndicalists are one. You preach rebellion for your purposes. They preach it for theirs. And if flesh and blood is still to be sold cheap, we'll tell the soldier, 'Never fire a shot against your own class.'"

How the officers had taught the lesson of "class consolidation," how they had become "the tools of the possessing class," how Mr. Balfour and Mr. Bonar Law, if in office, could never again use soldiers against strikers, and how the Curragh out-

break was merely a party move, aimed at scoring off opponents—as Mr. Ward proceeded, the Tories were dumb under the lash.

All save Mr. Amery. "These officers," he protested, "acted according to honor and conscience."

"Officers," answered Mr. Ward, "are not alone in having consciences. Soldiers have consciences, and poor men have honor as well as rich men. Do you agree that a private soldier may disobey orders?"

Mr. Amery pleaded civil war.

"You can't pick and choose," was the rejoinder. "We trade unionists will now consider setting up our military organization, and we have two millions of men. The Dublin Fusiliers were Catholics. They disliked the Boer war. But they did their duty. Why? Because those brave lads were soldiers, not officers. And do you want to break down their discipline?"

The speech was interrupted by cheers. But the final blow was to come. Wheeling round from the Tories to the Speaker, and raising his clenched fist, Mr. Ward uttered words that will be memorable.

"What we demand, Mr. Speaker, is the right to make laws absolutely without interference either from King or Army."

The demonstration that followed continued for minutes. It was renewed again and again. It was sustained by the whole coalition. But, most significant of all—there was not one whisper of protest from the Opposition.

NEWS NOTES

—Senator James P. Clarke of Arkansas won by a few hundred votes in the Democratic Senatorial primary on March 31 over his opponent, Judge William F. Kirby.

—The earnings of San Francisco's Geary street municipal railway for the month of March were \$58,969.50. The Union street municipal line earned \$29,715.10. [See vol. xvi, pp. 848, 850.]

—Frederick Weyerhaeuser, the millionaire lumberman, died on April 4 at his winter home at Oak Knoll, near Pasadena, California. He was 79 years of age. He leaves three sons and three daughters.

—A conference called by the Minimum Wage Commission of the State of Washington on April 1 recommended a minimum wage for female workers in mercantile establishments of \$10 a week. [See vol. xvi, p. 949.]

—The Chicago Board of Education approved by a vote of 14 to 2 on March 24 the new course of study which had been recommended two months previously by Superintendent Young and opposed by certain members of the Board. [See current volume, page 204.]

—The Democratic Senatorial direct primary in Alabama on April 6 resulted in a victory for Congressman Oscar W. Underwood over Richmond P. Hobson for the long term. For the short term the result is in doubt, between Roy Rushton and Frank S. White.

—Tom Mann, the English labor leader, whose trip to South Africa was thought to presage further labor

troubles, gave out an interview upon his arrival at Cape Town, in which he said: "I am not here to kick up a shindy. Nothing of a bellicose character is called for from me. I have come to solidify the labor forces."

—A compromise in the Toledo street railway war was offered by the company to the city council on April 4. The company offers to sell five tickets for fifteen cents, but to charge five cents for single cash fares. No action has yet been taken, and in the meantime all who so desire are still riding free. [See current volume, page 326.]

—The Supreme Court of West Virginia on March 31 upheld the action of Governor Hatfield in raiding a Socialist newspaper plant in the strike zone while martial law was in progress. At the same time the court forbade Judge Graham of Cabell County from allowing the paper's suit for damages to proceed. [See current volume, page 36.]

—Seventy-seven members of the crew of the sealing ship Newfoundland perished in a gale on the 30th, when the ice floe upon which they were hunting was driven out to sea, near Belle Isle Straits. The sealing steamer Southern Cross, with a crew of 173 men, operating in the Bay of St. Lawrence, and caught in the same blizzard, has been posted as lost.

—The use of liquor on naval vessels was forbidden in an order issued on April 5 by Secretary Daniels. The order applies to officers as well as to enlisted men and commanding officers will be held strictly responsible for its enforcement. It will even require a departmental order henceforth to secure permission to serve liquor in entertainment of foreign visitors.

—Members of the senior class at Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio, at a meeting on March 29 passed resolutions demanding of the faculty the reasons for resignation of Professor Anson E. Morse of the department of political science. The resolutions state that Professor Morse declares his position "was made untenable for him because of his well known political views."

—The London Times quadrupled its circulation on the first day of its penny issue. As a result of reducing the price from six cents to two cents, three hundred thousand copies were sold. "The demand is the most amazing thing," says the London Daily Mail, "that has ever been known in the history of newspapers. Four or five hundred thousand people applied for the paper in vain."

—A committee of Chicago judges has reported in favor of the establishment of a psychopathic laboratory to be attached to the Municipal Court of Chicago, the duty of which will be to examine into the mental and physical condition of the accused, and to discover whether he may not be an irresponsible defective or degenerate whose proper place of confinement is an asylum instead of a penal institution.

—At the third conference of the Mississippi Valley Equal Suffrage Association, held in Des Moines, Iowa, March 29, 30 and 31, the chief topic was campaign methods centering about the success in Illinois and the coming campaigns in five western States. Some opposition to the Shafroth Federal Suffrage Amendment was expressed; and Miss Kate Gordon, who announced the organization of a South-

ern women's suffrage association, declared her disbelief in the possibility of women's gaining the franchise through any Federal Amendment. [See vol. xvi, p. 346; current volume, page 299.]

—That the four retired members of the Chicago Board of Education were entitled to their seats, was decided by Judge Foell of the Superior Court on February 25. An appeal was taken by the attorney for the Board, and meantime President Reinberg continued to refuse recognition to the four old members. The three new members present, who took their places, were then cited for contempt of court by Judge Foell; and only upon their promise not to take any part in Board meetings until their case should be decided by the higher court, were contempt proceedings dismissed. [See current volume, page 204.]

PRESS OPINIONS

Sorry He Deported Them.

Daily News and Leader, (London), March 10.—General Smuts has announced that the banishment of the deportees is not permanent; that they are at liberty to return so soon as they can make out a case satisfactory to the South African Government, and that they are guilty of no crime, but simply the victims of "unprecedented circumstances." The Government, in evicting them, were combating revolution, not hunting individuals. The statement is a very interesting one, less for its practical effects—which are probably nil—than for the temper of mind which it argues. For it shows, as Mr. Merriman and others were not slow to point out, a very remarkable change of front on the part of the South African Government. Only a few days ago General Smuts was more or less challenging the exiles to return if they dared; now he is almost apologetically opening a door to repentance. Whether that is the result of remonstrances from Downing street or is due to other influences remains to be seen. So far as it goes, it is satisfactory evidence that even in South Africa it is not possible flagrantly to override the law without subsequent inconvenience. The force of public opinion can make itself felt in Russia. General Smuts is probably only beginning to feel the results of his impudent defiance of it.



Human Lives of Secondary Interest.

The Christian Socialist (Chicago), April 1.—Frankly for sale are the editorial columns of the New York Times. In a recent issue—that of February 12—it refers as "Unfit to be voted on" to the Herrick-Schaap bill for a popular referendum on the so-called "Singletax bill" for New York City—cutting in half the tax rate on buildings, and with progressive decrease thereof until the whole burden falls upon the land value. The Times bitterly opposes the plan to have the people of the state vote concerning the method of their own taxation. New York's housing conditions are among the world's worst. The east side rookeries, dumb-bell tenements, unventilated rooms crowded to unbearable suffocation—all these are rooted in high building rents. But the Times

speaks for the real estate interests; not for the suffocated babies of the tenement dwellers.



Even Too Silly for Brother Charley.

Cincinnati Times-Star, April 1.—"We are the richest and most powerful nation on the globe, with a population of one hundred million souls—the very flower of the human race."—Champ Clark in the House of Representatives, March 31, 1914. If an individual went into a public place and talked about himself in that fashion he would be set down as an unmitigated ass. The speaker pays no great compliment to the good sense and good taste of the American people in thinking that they still like to hear that sort of guff from their public men.

RELATED THINGS

CONTRIBUTIONS AND REPRINT

INTO THE MAELSTROM.

For The Public.

Into the maelstrom of duty fling I myself.

Take from me, Lord, all the thought of the valor
That seemeth within me. Let me forget
The ultimate glory that martyrdom yields;
Let me rest in the raging of seeming mischance;
Let me lie in the arms of the law
That Nature hath laid all about me!
May the turbulent waters that roll
Cast me out into whatever fate
Is prepared for the life that is mine,—
Nay, is Thine!

I am come to my place.
I am come to my own heritage;
Not the cell nor the rack nor the cross;
Not the warrior's wild joy
At the deep biting lance in his heart
While the world shouts its loudest acclaim;
Not that imminent peak on the shores of despair
Whence the true soul may speak
The most hated truth in the world:

But rather, in the dusk of evening mild,
I cool the brow of one pain-twisted child,
Who looked at me a moment since, and smiled.

RICHARD WARNER BORST.



A PIONEER EFFICIENCY EXPERT.

For The Public.

It was nearing nightfall in a pleasant valley of the foothills. The little farms were full of busy people; soon all these kind neighbors would look up at the sun, say, "Most suppertime," and start for home comfortably tired but very cheerful.

An old man was walking along the country road, carrying one of the red carpet-sacks of the high-comedy stage, but it was genuine, heavy, and contained about all he owned in the world.

He climbed a gentle rise, looked into Peace Valley, sat down on a rock and evidently liked the lay of the land, the homely houses, the orchards and vineyards. A boy came along on horseback. The old man pulled a small slate out of the inside of his open vest. It hung around his neck by a black shoestring, and a bit of pencil was tied to it. He wrote a question, stopped the boy, gave him the slate, looked him over with swiftly appraising glance.

The boy wrote back, "Third house, sir; biggest orchard, red windmill. You'll like the folks. My aunt's deaf too." Then he galloped off. The old man smiled cheerfully over the lad's last remark. "Hope she has a garden of her own," he said to himself, as he started for the "third house."

He found the farmer sitting under the buck-eye tree that was planted by the door in memory of his Ohio birthplace, "New Harmony," a Quaker village. The farmer sprang up, gave him a chair and a cheerful look, noted the slate and instantly understood. The old man presented a letter addressed to the farmer; it was written by a woman in another county who grew seedling fruits as well as grafted ones, and took prizes at the horticultural shows. What it said was: "I hear you mean to start a tree nursery. It will be a good one. I send my old neighbor, Jerry Huff. He has his own way of budding, grafting and pruning trees; he is worth ten common men in these lines. Also is worth knowing—he says everybody is."

The farmer gave him a handshake, motioned for the slate, wrote: "Have supper and stop with us till we can talk this over. You come well recommended, young fellow!" Huff took this in, enjoyed it, nodded with approval, tucked his slate away, took up a magazine, and settled back in his chair.

At the supper table the farmer's wife sat by the stranger, took possession of his slate with a gentleness all her own, introduced him to the family, to the Dana boys—neighbors' sons who helped on the farm—and to another neighbor's daughter, Ann, who ran the kitchen. Before supper was over she somehow managed to establish half a dozen lines of common interest. After a little he ventured on a slateless remark or two; it was plain that he felt at home. "Generally use the slate," he said later. "Keeps me from talking too much and interrupting others. But you make it so pleasant I have to chip in a trifle."

After supper Huff went into the farmer's office and explained his ideas. He had his own tools with him, and he wanted to look over the place the next day. Then he would show how he managed and state his terms, which were always by contract. The old farmer loved what he called "odd characters with characters inside of them"; but he was fairly surprised at the mingling of

specialized knowledge and originality the stranger displayed, whose eyes were bright and glad as he spoke of what he called his "profession."

"You and I love trees," the farmer wrote on the slate when they rose from the talk.

Swiftly, tenderly as a mother might speak of a loved child, the young-hearted wanderer answered: "Yes, and the dirt they grow in. Wish I had a little! When I was young I was not foresighted. Now the good acres are away beyond me!"

The invisible angel who ever walks among men, touching their souls with sudden realizing sense of each other's hungers, whispered—then to the old Ohioan, who, as ever in crises, fell into New Harmony speech. Quickly he wrote on the slate: "Therefore thee remains free to stay in Peace Valley for the good of all of us. May the way be made clear for thee to have thine own acre with us here." Thus was knit between those two strong-hearted men a comprehension of each other that never failed them.

In the morning Mr. Huff took the farmer out to the nursery of young trees ready for fall budding and fairly stunned him, for the man was really a pioneer efficiency expert without knowing what the phrase meant. In those quiet far western valleys trees were budded by men, each one of whom moved along on the ground, trimmed a small tree, slowly cut a bud from a "bud-stick" in his box of tools, inserted it into the tree, wrapped it, and went on. Result, 100 trees in ten hours' work. Huff had been up early, had a hundred buds prepared and in damp moss, had asked the farmer to have one of the Dana boys trim up a hundred trees, had short strings cut and ready. Then he began, saying that the two boys must follow and do the tying. He had reduced the motions from about thirty to five, and he put buds in at the rate of two thousand a day.

The farmer went and looked at every one of the hundred trees, tied several himself in the new way which Huff insisted on, and wrote on the slate:

"Thee is a genius. What arrangements shall we make?"

Came the answer: "You have half a million trees, and a crew of thirty men cannot handle them before the budding season is over. Give me six good men to trim and to tie; I'll bud and insure 98 per cent to grow. I'll do it in 30 or 40 days, by contract."

They went into the office and closed the contract. Huff began securing buds within the hour. As time progressed it became evident that he was as remarkable an expert—without calling it that—in setting grafts and in pruning as he was in the budding. But he would not prune any orchard in the valley unless it had been well started and well kept up. Said he: "I want to handle an orchard for three years—

if I live that long—or not at all.” People came from all the region around to see him at work. Many of them went home and tried to do the same; but none of their buds grew.

The farmer's eldest son went about with Huff, “cronied with him,” as the boys remarked, spent evenings in his room writing long letters on a big school slate, until they grew very fond of each other.

Wrote the boy, who was fifteen: “Could I make your kind of a tree-sharp?”

“You have the natural quickness, the energy,” was the answer. “But you can't pay the price.”

“Why not?”

“The price, my boy, is thirty years of study and training of body and mind; probably the loss of hearing to some extent. You notice that I run along a row at top speed, head down all day, make three slashes with my (unpatented) crooked knife, and shove a bud in. You want more education, and there is other work for you in the world.”

The boy saw the rightness of this view, accepted it with a look, began to write on the big slate an account of how Don Vallejo had found and settled Peace Valley in old Spanish days—the ruins of his adobe flour-mill were in the canyon.

After this the boy and the tireless, young-hearted old expert drew even closer together, exchanging confidences, comparing ideas.

“Mother,” the lad said, “he tells me all about his life. Once he had a family. He was well off, too. It was on a river and the railroads took trade from the town. He is saving all he can, so as to buy an acre or two, have a cabin and a garden and enough to keep off the county. He has the place picked out. He says that everyone who loves soil ought to have a little more than twelve square feet. He is worried, too, for he says the price has climbed up and up as people made improvements around in that district.

“I wish we could afford to give him his acre,” the mother answered, “but you know there's the mortgage that works while we are asleep.”

In a few weeks the old specialist was ready to leave. He and the boy sat together in silence for a long time one evening. Then the man put his hand out and clasped the boy's freckled fingers. “You have done me a lot of good,” he said. “I'll miss you mightily. If . . . if you are ever old, poor, deaf, and landless, and very often alone with yourself and your work, remember that I shall be somewhere, and still—as now—shall love you as if you were the boy I lost thirty years ago.”

The boy did not tell that to anyone. It was not the sort of a thing to talk about. But when word came along the next season that Huff had broken down with rheumatism and so had lost his old skill, the boy cried over it. Then it came out that though he had often earned so much, he cared for several crippled relatives, and now peo-

ple were helping them. And a few weeks later, when the veteran, the pioneer efficiency man, passed away gently in his sleep, the boy saddled a colt and rode fifty miles across the hills to the funeral.

CHARLES HOWARD SHINN.



ATTRACTIVE LEGISLATION FOR CITIES.

For The Public.

As a small boy I remember watching father tacking tin over the rat holes in the feeding entry, and one day while idling about the barn, I said to him, “Dad, why not catch these confounded rats?” “Catch them” he replied. “My boy, they are things mighty hard to catch in this world, these sharp-eyed rats.” Father admitted his inability to solve the rodent problem and therefore had a prolonged, continuous, unending amount of tin-tacking to do.

Legislation to a great extent in the past has been tin-tacking. Whenever and wherever we have seen a so-called evil stalking through our land, forthwith in our endeavor to stop its progress, we have tacked up the sign, “Thou shalt not!” Finally to our surprise and sorrow we have discovered that the brusque sign, “Thou shalt not!” has done little to stop or even check the advance of the evil. We are beginning to observe that our legislative measures time and time again have condemned as evil a natural human force and desire; that the natural desire has been shoved by prohibitive laws into shadow zones, and very often from shadow zones back into Stygian caves and black infernos where vice and crime are most difficult and often impossible to reach and regulate.

I have had opportunity to observe closely the rapid growth of certain sections of West Philadelphia. Well do I recall those great games of baseball and football played on the open lots and fields after the day's work or on Saturday afternoon. Later, building operations robbed us of our ball fields, and strict prohibitive laws prevented us from playing ball on the streets. Today I find a very large portion of those very same men and boys who spent many a pleasant afternoon and evening playing ball, now loafing about pool rooms, cigar stores and street corners. With cigarettes constantly in their mouths and with their unexercised bodies they are a gruesome contrast to the boys I knew only a few years ago. No more do I hear that live yelp, “Slide, you dub! Slide!” Now I overhear all kinds of foul language, rot and smut. Just recently I heard that one of the fellows has made a fool of himself—has gone to the dogs. I am now seriously asking myself if West Philadelphia has not also played the part of the fool.

Just to the extent that this section of the city

has failed to provide for the satisfaction of the natural desires for wholesome amusement, just to that extent should it be debited for the vice and immorality that is certain to flow from the degenerating environments that have sprung up to replace the ball fields.



Now we have awakened. No more tin-tacking; we are after the rats. We are seeing causes. Progressive, live-wire people are realizing the practical and scientific advantage of a new type of regulations; regulation to which Lester F. Ward, the sociologist, has given the name, "Attractive Legislation." Instead of saying to the growing boy who is constantly bubbling over with enthusiasm, "Thou shalt not play ball!" we are legislating for athletic fields. For the normal healthy girl who loves to dance we arrange for well supervised dance-halls instead of trying to keep the girl at home.

Legal prohibitions, made in the past, kept the individual from following natural inclinations. The new legislation believes in allowing natural desires to manifest themselves, and socially provides an environment which will make those manifestations contribute toward happiness and progress instead of toward vice and crime.

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, is a city that has accomplished much within the last ten years in the way of attractive legislation, thanks to her progressive people, especially to her women. Public playgrounds, athletic fields, baths, recreation parks, free concerts, and summer camps have done much to remove the possibility of crime in 1920, to say nothing of the present. James A. Bell, formerly manager of the Harrisburg Board of Trade, testified enthusiastically that not only hundreds but thousands of girls, boys, women and men were daily taking advantage of the results of attractive municipal legislation. Harrisburg is one good example. Boston, New York and Chicago also bear witness to the wholesome effect of publicly conducted amusements.

How foolish, utterly foolish, to plant wheat in an ash heap! But see where we have been rearing our children! Is it any wonder that many of them are anemic, sluggish and backward? When will we realize the great advantages that result when a city considers the environment of its children as its own responsibility? Isn't it high time we apply the wisdom of the old adage, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure"? Eugenic education is doing much to insure a well-born child. Let us now give serious consideration to this newer legislation which will give children a chance for normal growth, and adults an outlet for their natural desires.

Just as the elements of nature—fire, water, wind and electricity, have been utilized by mechanical invention for the good of society, just so will the innate forces of mankind be given an environment

by attractive legislation that will make for full development and growth. Evolution wills it! Progress demands it!

At last we see that, fundamentally, human nature is good. We are finding that a great deal of this so-called evil, instead of being inherent in our make-up, is due to a bad environment which has side-tracked natural forces that otherwise would have gone on for improvement. We are learning that what is natural is divine. Heart-deep most of us are square.

Yes, "Attractive Legislation" will ever demand a new type of legislator. In the future the person who makes our laws must be essentially an inventor, a person with a scientific knowledge of economic and social forces. As the civil or mechanical engineer must understand the stress and strain of materials, so must the coming law-maker realize the importance of human desires and their cravings for satisfaction. Men and women will be needed who are as well trained in economics, sociology and social problems, as in political parties and statesmanship. We shall demand a Jane Addams, a Ben Lindsay, a Florence Kelly, a Frances Perkins, and a Tom Johnson—people who know, who have proved their worth, who command appreciation. We shall learn that attractive legislation calls for attractive legislators.

CHARLES ERVIN REITZEL.



ELLIS PARK.

By Helen Hoyt, in Poetry.

Little park that I pass through,
I carry off a piece of you
Every morning hurrying down
To my work-day in the town;
Carry you for country there
To make the city ways more fair.
I take your trees,
And your breeze,
Your greenness,
Your cleanness,
Some of your shade, some of your sky,
Some of your calm as I go by;
Your flowers to trim
The pavements grim;
Your space for room in the jostled street
And grass for carpet to my feet.
Your fountains take and sweet bird calls
To sing me from my office walls.
All that I can see
I carry off with me.
But you never miss my theft,
So much treasure you have left.
As I find you, fresh at morning,
So I find you, home returning—
Nothing lacking from your grace
All your riches wait in place
For me to borrow
On the morrow.
Do you hear this praise of you,
Little park that I pass through?

BOOKS

THE MONTESSORI DIDACTIC MATERIAL.

The Montessori Manual. By Dorothy Canfield Fisher. Published by the W. E. Richardson Co., Chicago. 1913. Price, \$1.25 net.

Dorothy Canfield Fisher is well known to a wide public through her book, "A Montessori Mother," a sympathetic interpretation of Dr. Maria Montessori's own book, "The Montessori Method," which is on the way to revolutionize modern pedagogy.

In the course of the year following the publication of "A Montessori Mother," Mrs. Fisher was the recipient of hundreds of letters inquiring for more specific directions for the use of the didactic material devised by Madam Montessori in her system of education of little children. To meet this demand, Mrs. Fisher has written "The Montessori Manual," which consists of a series of brief instructions for the use of each separate piece of apparatus, supplemented by several chapters on the disciplinary management of the child, the phase of the system seemingly hardest to grasp.

That a child, even the youngest, is an individual, a unit, a member of a democratic society, entitled to enjoy its own will, and to be responsible therefor so long as his will does not interfere with the equal right of another's enjoyment—this idea of liberty is so new to some that it is denounced as license. For such persons nothing is harder to conceive than the fact that a voluntary action is much superior to a forced one, and that individual responsibility leads to the development of a higher morality than any system of superimposed ethics. They may admit that the standardization of classes whereby the progress of forty children is determined by the capacity of one, is vicious; but they foresee resulting from the abolition of arbitrary classifications nothing but uncontrollable anarchy. The child must fit into a preconceived mould. How otherwise cope with his vagrancy? That Madam Montessori respects this vagrancy and insists that education must evolve to fit the variations of children, instead of aligning them with established formulæ—this is the fact that is startling and disconcerting to the hide-bound educator.

The Montessori system has no more able exponent in this country than Mrs. Fisher. She is unfailling in her reiteration of the three cardinal principles upon which it is based: (1) That the child is an individual; (2) That it educates itself and cannot, "be" educated; (3) That its interest must be spontaneous. That the system has taken such firm hold upon the world's

best thought in the field of pedagogy is due to the fundamentally democratic principles of liberty ruling in Madam Montessori's world of little people.

The student will find that the Manual is helpful, but that it contains nothing which has not been said—and said better, one must admit—in "The Montessori Mother." Nor can either of these books be considered other than supplements to Madam Montessori's own book, the wonderful influence of which on the attitude of the twentieth century parent towards the child is too well known to need comment.

BLANCHE KLANIECKE.

PAMPHLETS

Pamphlets Received.

Standardization of Salaries of the City of Milwaukee. Report of the Bureau of Municipal Research, November 4, 1913.

The Agricultural Outlook: Live Stock of the United States. Farmers' Bulletin 575; U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Michigan Copper District Strike. Whole Number 139, Bulletins of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Initiative and Referendum in Switzerland. By Carl Schurz Vrooman. Senate Document No. 253. Printed at the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1913.

Wages and Family Budgets in the Chicago Stockyards District. By J. C. Kennedy and Others. Published by the University of Chicago Press, Chicago. Price, 25 cents, postage 4 cents.

Certain Alleys in the District of Columbia: Hearing before the Committee on the District of Columbia of the House of Representatives. Printed at the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1914.

Conditions in the Coal Mines of Colorado: Part I: Hearing before a Sub-committee of the Committee on Mines and Mining of the House of Representatives, February 9 to 12, 1914. Printed at the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.



Mrs. Kawler—"So you think that Mrs. Jones is in an unfortunate position."

Mrs. Blunderby—"Unfortunate! My dear, I would not be in that woman's shoes for all the wealth of Creosote."—Boston Transcript.



"Babies talked younger in Bible times than they do now, didn't they, mamma?" asked a thoughtful little girl, on her return from church.

"No, I think not, dear," was mamma's casual answer. "I think babies always have begun to talk at about the same age."

"Oh, but mamma," cried the child, after a period of pensive silence, "it seems as if you must be mistaken. Babies don't talk now until they're quite big, do they, and the minister read out of the Bible this morning that Job cursed the day he was born!"—Chicago Tribune.

DON'T BLAME THE OIL MAN!

A Talk About John D. Rockefeller— and Some Other Subjects.

Most people know that John D. Rockefeller founded the Standard Oil Company and the University of Chicago.

But only a few people are aware that the Standard Oil magnate has withdrawn his representatives from the University Board of Trustees and severed his personal connection with the big school.

What does Mr. Rockefeller mean by this?

The story has been told by Louis Wallis in Harper's Weekly under the title "Mr. Rockefeller's Dilemma." Write for a copy to the McClure Publications, Fourth Ave., and 20th St., New York City.

When Mr. Rockefeller founded the Standard Oil Company, he knew exactly what he was doing.

But he was not so well informed on education as he was on business. His views on theology and sociology are quite conventional and orthodox. The University of Chicago has turned out to be more and more radical in its influence. Mr. Rockefeller has gracefully and silently withdrawn.

Don't blame the Oil Man.

The best refutation of the cheap jingoism which has been trying to drag the United States into criminal aggression against Mexico has been given by Professor William E. Dodd, of the Department of History in the University. See the Public for March 27.

A radical, democratic book, entitled "Between Eras," has been recently issued by the head of the Department of Sociology, Professor Albion Woodbury Small, who predicts that before long our present social system, if let alone, will result in having every cubic inch of land, sea, and sky bonded to a clique of financiers who will dictate the terms upon which the rest of us shall be permitted to stay on the earth. See note in the Public last week signed by Louis Wallis. Professor Small's book is now selling in the second edition. Your dealer can get you a copy from the Inter-Collegiate Press, Kemper Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

The fight against the "System" in Chicago has been helped along by the aldermanic candidacy of Professor Allan Hoben, of the Department of Theology.

The radicalism of the Department of Theology dates back to the late President Harper, under whose leadership the University was committed to the "Higher Criticism."

A great struggle for social justice was the real force which transformed the religion of the Hebrews from paganism into the religion of the Bible, according to Professor J. M. P. Smith, who succeeds President Harper in charge of several Theological courses. This is the real meaning of Higher Criticism; and this is why it is opposed by wealthy conservatives.

A new and interesting form of the Higher Criticism appears in a book recently published by the University under the title "Sociological

"Study of the Bible." The author of this work is Louis Wallis, whose article, "Mr. Rockefeller's Dilemma," is mentioned above. The book is having an extensive sale. Your dealer can get you a copy from the University of Chicago Press, 58th St. and Ellis Ave., Chicago.

Mr. Rockefeller's motive in severing his personal connection with the University of Chicago seems to be tolerably clear. Much larger amounts of money than he ever gave to the school on the Midway are now being poured into more safe, sane, conventional, orthodox philanthropies by the great Oil King.

This is the whole social problem of today in a nut-shell.

The records of United States courts, the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the national and state legislatures prove that the Oil Trust got its power through usurpation of the Taxing Power by prostitution of the highway function. Nevertheless, don't blame the Oil Man. The fault is not Mr. Rockefeller's. We are all responsible for a social system by which one man, or a small class of men, can get a strangle-hold on society.

Before long, the democratic meaning of the collegiate fight over Biblical Higher Criticism will become clear to the American people. The advocates of special privilege want the "practical" man to think that he is not interested in Higher Criticism. The most effective way to fight standpatism in economics is to fight standpatism in religion, because the two things are really one and the same. Radical Higher Criticism eventually gets on the nerves of standpatters. Nothing is effective until it gets on somebody's nerves.

For illustration, President Harper frequently spoke of the national deity of the Hebrews as "Yahweh." People said, "Why does President Harper use that peculiar term?" The reason was simple. The more familiar word "Jehovah" cannot be found anywhere in the Bible nor anywhere in ancient Hebrew literature. The name Jehovah is found only in certain modern translations of the Bible, but it was not in the early manuscripts.

Standpatism keeps the people from realizing that the name Yahweh was a battle-cry in the ancient Hebrew warfare against Dollar Diplomacy and Big Business. The god of the dollar was named "Baal," a word which has the sense of "slave-holder" and "monopolist." These facts are brought into view by Higher Criticism.

The Hebrew nation was formed out of two races, a free race of anti-monopolists from the desert of Arabia, and a slave-holding, Baal-worshipping race which held the commercial centers of Canaan. There was no "conquest of Canaan," in the popular sense of the phrase.

After the Hebrew nation was formed, the Big Business men wanted to apply the name Baal to Yahweh, the deity of the desert. This was fiercely denounced by the prophet Jeremiah. Therefore Jeremiah was put into a foul cistern. The religious ideas which we have inherited from the Hebrews were brought into shape through a mighty social struggle. But standpatism does not want the people to know the facts.

Religious life today is on the point of reverting to the warfare between Democracy and Privilege. Democracy, however, cannot be consolidated for the final battle against Privilege without an appeal to religious feeling analogous to that which carried our fathers through the struggle against the Slave Dynasty in the South and the struggle against the Stuart Dynasty in England.

A mysterious force restrains most of our theological seminaries from emphasizing the Higher Criticism in a way which the people can understand. The nature of that force is suggested by a recent news dispatch stating that a Texas millionaire has announced his determination to confine his gifts to colleges that are "right" in their teachings.

Wealth is concentrating in the hands of men who feel competent to say what our colleges and theological seminaries and churches shall think and teach and preach. But the system of privilege will break down from its own weight.

Plans are now under consideration for the establishment of a new journal, to be called RELIGIOUS LIFE, which is to deal with religion and the social problem from the democratic point of view.

Not enough money has yet been pledged to start the undertaking. If you feel disposed to aid the enterprise in the event that a responsible committee is formed to receive subscriptions and give a public accounting, write for a sample proof of the proposed journal, which will be sent to you free. You incur no obligation by writing.

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Booklet on Request

GEORGE J. KNAPP
 of PUEBLO, COLO.

who conducted the winning SINGLE TAX CAMPAIGN in that city last year, will take advantage of a lull in the Colorado Springs Campaign, to spend six weeks on a trip through Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Montana, Idaho and Utah. Mr. Knapp will make this trip at the urgent solicitation of many of his friends in Colorado and other States, for the purpose of delivering speeches of the kind that bring RESULTS; speeches of the kind that carried the Pueblo Single Tax Charter Amendment.

Mr. E. Bossemeyer, Jr., of Superior, Nebr., where Mr. Knapp spoke on March 16th, writes: "We were agreeably surprised at the way Mr. Knapp handles the subject. Most of the audience came expecting to hear some fallacious argument (by a long-haired theorist), and to have their suspicions ament single tax confirmed. But when he finished there was a general expression of favor. Many of his points were cheered roundly."

There were less than a dozen single taxers in Superior before Mr. Knapp came, but, says Mr. Bossemeyer, "single tax has been on everybody's tongue ever since."

The Superior Express says editorially: "After hearing Knapp, almost everybody wants to try out the single tax. This seems to be the sentiment of nearly everybody who heard him."

The meeting was the biggest ever seen in Superior, nearly every adult person in town and many from other towns turning out to hear him.

Single taxers in the States above mentioned should write the undersigned for special terms for this trip. Only a limited number of dates can be made in each State. This is an unusual opportunity.

DR. GEORGE A. BOYD,
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"Health and Efficiency" Magazine, 25c per year; "The Salt Eating Habit in Health and Disease," price 20c; "Unfired Food and Food-Cure," price \$2.15. All to one address for \$2.25. Dr. Geo. J. Drews, Publisher, 1910 N. Harding Ave., Chicago

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A Million Circulation in 60 Days For the Land Song

While others are successfully specializing on making converts to the Singletax by presenting the fiscal side of it, can't some of us set in motion an appeal that reaches another type of person or another side of the same person—an appeal that goes to the emotions? This question was in the mind of a Chicago reader of *The Public* when he dropped into the office a few days ago.

"Say, Bowmar," he broke out, "Why can't we get into the minds of thousands of people who won't stop to think, the chorus of the Land Song Wedgwood quoted in his address the other night."

Josiah Wedgwood, M. P., of London, in all his addresses at the Joseph Fels Memorial Meetings in this country, laid emphasis on the influence of the Land Song in the Lloyd George campaigns against land monopoly in Great Britain.

"Why?"—Before we could answer this challenge was thrown out: "I don't believe the propagandists on *The Public's* subscription list in the United States could get 500,000 copies of the Land Song in circulation in this country in ten years."

We told him we thought we could get a million out in sixty days from the date of the first announcement that the slips were ready for distribution. He didn't stay to hear more—and we haven't seen him since.

The Land Song, as a song, probably won't "catch on" here. Singing at political meetings isn't popular in this country, but we believe it is possible to familiarize the words of the chorus to a very great number of people—and the last line of that chorus contains the fundamental truth. To get that line in the minds of a great number of people would be a very valuable achievement.

As an experiment, fifty thousand slips have been printed. An exact reproduction of the slip is given on this page. The quality of paper is good—not cheap. We will send 500 slips to anyone for 50c post-paid. \$1 will bring a thousand. If it is decided to print a million—and we will if interest is shown in the idea—a very special price will be made to Singletax organizations, on lots of 50,000, express prepaid. To individuals no fewer than 500 will be sold, to organizations, no fewer than 50,000.

Any Suggestions?

We want to get letters, not exceeding 200 words, from readers interested. A number of these letters will be published on this page and to everyone whose letter is printed, we will send a free copy of Frederick Verinder's new book, "Land, Industry and Taxation," published last month in London.

It is not desired to lay down any hard and fast rules in regard to these letters but it is suggested that each one should give (1) The writer's reasons for thinking a million circulation of the words of the

Land Song would be good propaganda and (2) The writer should state, for the benefit of others, how he or she proposes to circulate slips—to whom and how.

Stanley Bowmar,
Manager.

(Actual size of slip.)

The Land Song

Alr. "Marching Through Georgia"

Sound a blast for Freedom, boys, and send it far and wide!
March along to victory, for God is on our side!
While the voice of Nature thunders o'er the rising tide—
"God made the Land for the People!"

Chorus—

The Land! the Land! 'twas God who gave the Land!
The Land! the Land! the ground on which we stand!
Why should we be beggars, with the ballot in our hand?
"God gave the Land to the People!"

Hark! the shout is swelling from the East and from the West:
Why should we beg work and let the Landlords take the best?
Make them pay their taxes for the Land—we'll risk the rest;
The Land was meant for the People!

Chorus—

The Land! the Land! 'twas God who gave the Land!
The Land! the Land! the ground on which we stand!
Why should we be beggars, with the ballot in our hand?
"God gave the Land to the People!"

The banner has been raised on high to face the battle din:
The Army now is marching on the struggle to begin.
We'll never cease our efforts till the victory we win,
And the Land is free for the People!

Chorus—

The Land! the Land! 'twas God who gave the Land!
The Land! the Land! the ground on which we stand!
Why should we be beggars, with the ballot in our hand?
"God gave the Land to the People!"

Clear the way for liberty! the land must all be free!
True men will not falter in the fight, though stern it be,
Till the flag we love so well shall wave from sea to sea,
O'er land that's free for the People.

Chorus—

The Land! the Land! 'twas God who gave the Land!
The Land! the Land! the ground on which we stand!
Why should we be beggars, with the ballot in our hand?
"God gave the Land to the People!"

Study the Economic Principles of the Land Question

Three booklets on the Singletax, and THE PUBLIC 13 weeks 25 cts.
Address, THE PUBLIC, ELLSWORTH BLDG., CHICAGO.

Vrooman for Senator



Carl Schurz Vrooman

During the last session of the Legislature, as the choice of the Wilson-Bryan Democrats, Mr. Vrooman received 34 votes for U. S. Senator.

THE FUNDAMENTAL ISSUE

The greatest power in the country is the power of government. Who is to control that government, and in whose interest, is the supreme issue.

The Wilson-Bryan Democracy has behind it an unparalleled record of achievement. It has ahead of it an even greater prospect of service. But the only way to insure the success of the **entire** progressive Democratic program of social and economic reform is to forge for the people, and place in their hands, democratic weapons of offense and defense that will enable them to become masters of their own destinies, and rulers of their would-be "rulers." This means the establishment of a **mechanism of government** through which the power of the sovereign people can be directly exercised, by means of the Initiative, Referendum and Recall; the Direct Primary with Preferential Ballot; Publicity Pamphlets issued at public expense; a Drastic Corrupt Practices Prevention Act and the Short Ballot.

Such a mechanism would mean the overthrow of minority rule, the corrupt lobby and the pestilential alliance between corrupt business and corrupt politics. It would also be the open door through which all other reforms would come.

Three-fourths of the people of Illinois voted for the Initiative and Referendum Bill, but the bi-partisan "bosses" defeated it. Are you going to lie down and be walked over, or will you stand up and fight? Let me hear from you.

CARL VROOMAN,
Bloomington, Ill.

The contents of the above advertisement have been printed on cards for free distribution throughout Illinois. Readers of The Public in Illinois can have as many as they will agree to circulate. Send name and address and number of cards desired on a postal. Address—

VROOMAN HEADQUARTERS
1042 National Life Bldg., Chicago