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EDITORIAL

Equality in the Navy.

Secretary Daniels' order against use of liquor in the navy is not to be judged as though it were a prohibitory statute. The order only abolishes an unfair privilege, hitherto enjoyed by naval officers and denied to enlisted men. The latter have long been forbidden the use of liquor, while officers were allowed to indulge as they saw fit. Secretary Daniels' order places all, regardless of rank, on an equality in this one respect at least. S. D.



Democratic Defeat in New Jersey.

The late Congressman Robert G. Bremner set a high standard of democracy up to which the Democratic candidate to succeed him failed to measure. There was consequently no reason why he should have received the same support. Moreover the Democratic party in Paterson had been discredited by shameful subservience to privileged interests on the part of a recent Democratic city administration. Under such circumstances defeat was as inevitable as it was deserved. S. D.



Illinois Women and the Liquor Men.

The women's first vote and the anti-saloon majorities were the two emergent elements of the Illinois local elections on April 7. "These two were to each other cause and effect," say ballot returns and public opinion. Decatur, Elgin, Freeport, Galesburg and scores of smaller places were voted dry by their women citizens. But picturesque and important as the liquor question is, whether one applaud or deplore its present status in Illinois the significant fact in the election was that a large percentage of women voted at their first opportunity in all parts of the State on an occasion when a *question of public policy* and not the *filling of offices* was at stake.



The Illinois women have eagerly seized the "little ballot" and made it speak their will. The peo-

ple of Illinois believe—and have good cause to believe—that liquor interests are financing the suit now before the State Supreme Court to question the Constitutionality of the Woman Suffrage law. Suppose that court should decide that it is Constitutional for women to vote for *men* but not for *measures*, that the clause granting women the right to vote on “all questions or propositions” is invalid. Would not such an opinion almost satisfy the liquor men and yet save the judges from the people’s *full* electoral wrath? Judges, however, are not politicians, and this is only a hypothetical question.

A. L. G.



Election Day in Chicago.

The seventh of April has dawned and departed; Chicago women have voted. They elected no women aldermen; they accomplished no other wonders; the “solid woman vote”—with thankfulness be it reported—dissolved into thin air and three parties. But the day is memorable for all time to the women and their city. In Chicago we know this. In Denver and Los Angeles they believe it. To New York and Boston and New Orleans and all the uninitiated others it is very hard to explain.



That first vote was an emotional experience, a joyous and solemn ceremony which men and women both went through and neither will ever forget. The celebration itself was preceded by a more or less stormy novitiate. The women insisted on knowing all about bond issues, aldermen, subways and even municipal court acts. They asked the men everything everywhere. Then they rehearsed all answers to one another and discovered sundry veteran little mistakes to report. And naturally after all this healthful matching of wits, the men and women by election day morning were famous companions. They walked briskly in couples to the polls; they laughed light-heartedly together and voted separately and came away wondering what had made all the difficulty for the last few thousand years. One husband and wife celebrated thus their golden wedding. Many of the home-keeping women waited, as they had been requested by their leaders, until mid-forenoon, then walked over in the natural dignity of marketing-time to decide whether their city should spend the money it hadn’t got, and who should be neighborhood spokesman for a couple of years—not four.



The naturalness of the new order was no more

impressive than its democracy. The realization of the actual fact that a woman’s opinion would count precisely as much as a man’s; that a young girl just out of her teens could speak with the same weight as her imperious grandmother, the club president; that the lady-gossip in the parlor, the raucous ragman in the street and the preachy Ph. D. in Sociology each had one whole equal vote and no more—to face these facts and to accept them *in action* was for the first time, and not for the last, to *realize* democracy and to *know* justice.



How the women voted may be of interest to a few politicians in and around Illinois. *That* they voted is of world-wide consequence.

A. L. G.



“Bathhouse John’s” Victory.

Of national interest was the aldermanic campaign of Miss Marion Drake in Chicago’s First ward against “Bathhouse” John Coughlin. Because there was no question of Miss Drake’s superior personal merit the result must be disappointing to those who fail to consider to what extent economic conditions enter into such contests. With many of the honest and law abiding poor of the First ward Coughlin is popular on account of his charity. The brand of pure politics represented by Miss Drake had nothing to offer to compensate for loss of this charity. With the element that lives either directly or indirectly on vice Coughlin was preferred. Pure politics had nothing to offer it but elimination of its means of livelihood. Miss Drake’s opposition to political rottenness did not extend to rotten economic institutions, and if it had there is not much that an alderman can do to abolish them. Under the circumstances Miss Drake’s campaign was in the nature of an appeal to the patriotism of impoverished voters. In effect she asked them to imperil the means by which they now get a precarious living in order that Chicago may have a better city council. In return for this sacrifice what was there to offer? The sense of duty well performed. Only this and nothing more. The sacrifice asked of them was many times greater than was asked of Vincent Astor by Upton Sinclair in urging him to become a Socialist, and the reward offered was infinitely less. What wonder that it was declined?

S. D.



“Forgotten” News.

The Associated Press has reported that the Socialist ticket in Milwaukee was defeated by 8,554 ma-

majority and that Seidel's vote was less by 1,053 than at the city election of 1912. What the Associated Press forgot to say was that the majority against Seidel two years ago was 12,977; that the vote of the non-partisan anti-Socialist combine has fallen off 5,476, and that the Socialist percentage of total has increased from 41½ to 43½. Yet the Associated Press claims that it was libeled when The Masses charged it with suppressing news.

S. D.



Pennsylvania's Progress.

Pennsylvania, once considered an impregnable stronghold of Privilege, may send a real democrat to the United States Senate. The Progressive party will probably nominate Gifford Pinchot, whose progressive inclinations have a practical value since he has understanding of fundamental principles and is therefore qualified to distinguish between measures which will and those which will not destroy the evils at which they are aimed. In the Democratic party there will be a contest for the nomination between Congressman Mitchell Palmer of Bethlehem and Henry Budd of Philadelphia. Congressman Palmer has done good work for the party in the State by freeing it from the domination of Boss Guffey. But in economic knowledge and consequent ability to judge correctly on many matters of public interest, he is not the equal of Henry Budd, who has moreover a long and creditable record as a vigorous opponent of the corrupt elements which have disgraced the Democratic party in Philadelphia and in Pennsylvania. If Pennsylvania voters should be given the choice of Budd or Pinchot as an alternative to Privilege's pet henchman, Boies Penrose, the change in representation, thus made possible, will be revolutionary in character. The Pennsylvania campaign is well worth watching.

S. D.



Who Was Embarrassed?

If any further evidence were needed to demonstrate the fact that the Congressional sense of humor is undeveloped, it is to be found in the attempt of Representative Albert Johnson, of Washington, to confute President Wilson by quoting an article written in 1879. "Thomas W. Wilson," said Mr. Johnson, "says that Congress is a deliberative body in which there is little deliberation, and a legislature which legislates with little real discussion. He says that committees cannot properly do the work, and that full debate at the right time is not allowed." If the President were to reissue that treatise, wherein would he have to change it?

S. C.

A Legacy of the Big Stick.

When Mr. Roosevelt, in his masterful impatience, tired of parleying with Colombia over Panama rights, he broke off negotiations and decided the whole matter himself. Instead of appealing to international opinion, where by that one act he would have got justice for his country, demonstrated the sincerity of its peace profession, and established its good faith in international arbitration, he chose rather to encourage the rebellion of Panama, and prevent Colombia from recovering her lost province. The whole proceeding from beginning to end was such as never would have been thought of had Colombia been as strong as Germany or England. And this act was committed by a nation that had fought the greatest war of modern times to prevent the secession of States.



That such an arbitrary act should have left a train of evils in its wake was inevitable. Negotiations between Colombia and the United States have been continued through three administrations, culminating in a treaty in which the United States, in its anxiety to placate a wronged neighbor, and allay the fears of Central and South American countries, has found it necessary to carry generosity to the point of prodigality. According to the advance information given out by the Secretary of State, Mr. Bryan, the new treaty that was signed at Bogota on the 8th awards Colombia \$25,000,000, and gives free passage through the Canal for her troops and ships of war.



The amount of the indemnity will look large or small according to the point of view. As a penalty for deceitful diplomacy, and underhanded methods on our part that disrupted a friendly state, and cost it one of its valuable provinces, \$25,000,000 is a very small sum. As payment for the privilege of digging the Canal, that is to say, for the permission to remove an obstruction to navigation in aid of the ships and commerce of all nations, \$25,000,000 is a monstrous sum. Neither Panama nor Colombia should be paid one cent for permission to perform this work, any more than New York City should have been paid for permitting the Federal Government to remove the rock in Hell Gate. The removal of the obstruction in East River was of great value to the City of New York, and the idea of charging the Federal Government for doing it never was mentioned. Is not the construction of the Panama Canal identical in principle? Has it not added great value to both Colombia and Panama? And is it not absurd to even think of pay-

ing them for the privilege of conferring value upon them?



Even had the Canal been constructed by a commercial company for profit, as originally conceived by the French engineers, still the states in question should have received no compensation. For just as the revenue rose above a legitimate profit, the tolls should have been reduced. In a word, the question involved in the construction of the Canal is not national, but international; and being a question in which all the nations of the world are interested it should, from the beginning, have been subject to the concert of nations. This would have avoided any trouble with Colombia, it would have saved the money paid to Panama and the amount offered Colombia, and it would have relieved us of the expense of fortifying the Canal. But all this was thrown away when an impetuous man defied international opinion, and appealed to the Big Stick. Verily, the evil that militarists do lives after them.

s. c.



A Surprising Decision.

An agreeable surprise is the action of the Colorado Supreme Court in assuming original jurisdiction in the "Mother" Jones case and in issuing a writ of habeas corpus. While the action is surprising it ought not to be. There should have been no cause to look upon it as anything else than a matter of course. But, unfortunately, the courts have made too clear that they cannot always be depended upon to uphold the constitutional rights of weak minorities.

s. d.



Woman and the Law.

Why has woman so little regard for established order? A school teacher in New York had the temerity not long ago to absent herself from her duties in defiance of the rules of the Board of Education, for the mere purpose of welcoming a new citizen by the Stork Express. Another New York woman, bidden to appear in court, flouts the judge by presenting the city with an inhabitant at the very moment she should have stood at the bar, a suppliant for mercy. But he it said to the credit of the judge—as it was of the Board of Education—that he rose to the occasion, and vindicated both the dignity of the court and the majesty of the law by clapping the woman and the contumacious baby into jail. Not only that, but he locked the door and threw away the key. For the law is so wonderfully drawn that a defaulting debtor, jailed for contempt of court, cannot be liberated without

the consent of the creditor. The creditor refuses permission till paid, the woman is unable to pay, so the judge is as helpless as the young citizen who caused the trouble. What are we coming to? Have the women no regard for the time-honored institutions of their country? We have congratulated ourselves upon escaping British militancy. But how much better is passive resistance to law? Women have forced their way into the ranks of industry, they have assailed the halls of learning, they are reaching for the ballot, and in spite of bench and bar, and in defiance of boards of education, they persist in bringing babies into the world where and when they please. Can it be possible that the law must be changed?

s. c.



Charity Organizations.

A writer in the London Nation contributes a wholesome thought regarding organized charity. After analyzing the Charity Organization Society in a way that shows its superficiality, its lack of understanding of the charity problem, and its general meddlesomeness in the lives of the poor, the writer sums it up with a statement that the human relationship of the rich catechising the poor in their hovels is about as genuine as would be the fellowship between a slum-dweller who might interview a plutocrat on the boulevard as to the price and quantity of champagne consumed. And to the question, "Do you think that public officials are so tactful and gentle in handling the poor that it would not still be necessary, however full and generous your equipment of public administration, to have a body of workers outside such organization, giving help and advice, and tempering the asperities of bureaucracy?" the writer makes this significant answer: "We think some such organization is needed, but it must be an organization as much unlike the Charity Organization Society as possible. What is needed is an organization of poor people who know their own world, and not of rich people who condescend to drill it."

s. c.



Houston's Efficient Officials.

The Houston plan of assessing land values high and improvement values low meets with the approval of all but a few of the city's tax payers. Over 9,000 property owners have signified their approval by signing the assessment roll. Less than one hundred have formed an organization to demand a return to the old system. Lacking the courage to insist on strict enforcement of the law they ask that it be violated in a way to benefit them by assessment of all property at fifty

per cent of its value. Houston is today the best advertised city in the United States and all on account of its wise system of taxation. It seems strange that even a small proportion of its citizens should be so blinded by greed as to strike at the cause of the city's prosperity. Houston has in Mayor Campbell, however, an efficient head who can not be bluffed, not even by an association controlled by those who have grown rich from the industry of others. He has plainly given the objectors to understand that Houston is now run by its people, not by a small crowd of tax dodgers. The city is fortunate in having its affairs in the hands of such men as Campbell and Pastoriza, who will block this unpatriotic effort to ruin it. S. D.



Commissioner Newman's Sensible Proposal.

Abolition of the unjust half and half plan of defraying local governmental expenses of the District of Columbia and raising of all local revenue by a tax on land values alone, are recommendations made by District Commissioner Oliver P. Newman. What makes the recommendation more important is the fact that before Mr. Newman made this announcement the proposition was presented for consideration to President Wilson. Mr. Newman clearly showed why the change should be made. The Federal Government does not own half of the property in the District and there is consequently no just reason why it should pay half of the expense. It should pay its proportion and no more. Of land and improvements together it owns \$300,000,000, as against \$517,000,000 privately owned. Of land values alone, exclusive of public streets and land used for public park purposes only, it owns \$90,000,000 as against \$255,000,000 privately owned. Mr. Newman gave no figures concerning franchise values, which may even increase the privately owned proportion. But even as given, the Federal Government's share should be only about one-fourth. Mr. Newman's proposition is not only fair to all interests but its adoption is necessary to give the District a just government and to make of Washington a model city.



In opposing the suggestion the Washington Herald declares it means "increasing the contribution of the people of Washington." Even if the statement were correct it would be no objection, since the local government of Washington is the concern of the people of Washington. But as a matter of fact, the people of the city already pay as much and more for the benefits of local government as they would pay under Mr. Newman's proposed

system. Because the Federal Government is located there and pays part of the landowners' rightful share of taxes, land values in Washington are higher than they otherwise would be. All the benefits conferred by the local government have the same effect. Consequently the inhabitants of Washington pay to the owners of the city's land in rents or in interest on inflated purchase price, all and more than it costs to support the local government. Mr. Newman suggests that instead of penalizing the men who improve their property to get local revenue, government expenses be paid out of the rent which Washington people now contribute to private parties. Instead of increasing the burdens of the people, his plan will lighten them. They will be relieved of all taxes on labor products, while the money that will go into the public treasury will be money which they must pay regardless of the half and half system. Moreover, heavier taxation of land values will force land into use now withheld on speculation, and tend to reduce rents and prices of land needed for homes. The only persons whose contributions will be increased will be holders of valuable unused land. Opposition to Commissioner Newman's plan, when not the result of misunderstanding, can only be attributed to desire for personal gain through legalized injustice. S. D.



Reform for Others.

The New York Times of April 3 recommends a land value tax as a means of instituting peace and good feeling—in Mexico. If that tax is a good thing for Mexico it is a good thing for New York City. Yet The Times has bitterly fought a proposition to permit New Yorkers to vote on such a proposition. That reminds one of the reformer whom some poet thus quoted:

Against all graft I do intone,
But—dern you, leave my graft alone.

S. D.



An Exceptional Economist.

Members of Professor Scott Nearing's class in political economy at the University of Pennsylvania have the opportunity, denied to most university students, of hearing economic problems reasonably explained. As reported in the Philadelphia North American of April 9, Professor Nearing thus tersely and correctly explained a prominent issue: "The high cost of living was made an issue in the campaign that put the Democratic party into office. If anyone thinks their reforms are going to reduce the high cost of living he doesn't know the first thing about it. The increase in land

values is responsible, and nothing but a tax on land values will reduce it. The income tax is a failure. It defeats its object. We don't want to tax the man who earns \$3,000; we only want to tax the man who gets \$3,000 or more for doing nothing." If there were more Scott Nearings in the economic departments of universities there would be more cause to respect these institutions.

S. D.



The Right to Work.

To the Congressional investigating committee Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., said: "Free American citizens should have the right to choose the employer for whom they shall work and the conditions under which they shall work." Furthermore he declared that to defend this right he and his associates "stand ready to lose every cent we have invested." Mr. Rockefeller did not realize the full meaning of his words. He had in mind regulation by labor organizations and the demand for a closed shop. He fails to see that the open shop plan will not give American citizens "the right to choose the employer for whom they shall work and the conditions under which they shall work." Under the open shop, as under the closed shop, opportunities will be monopolized as now. American citizens will still be denied the right to work without permission of those in control of these opportunities. Labor organizations, to some extent, alleviate as far as their own members are concerned, the hard conditions imposed through monopolization of opportunity. To accomplish this they must insist on harsh and tyrannical regulations against which no objection can consistently be raised by those who object to abolishing the monopoly of opportunity. That makes labor organizations with all their rules and regulations a necessity.



If Mr. Rockefeller honestly wants American citizens to enjoy industrial freedom he will do what he can to put an end to monopoly of natural resources. That would injure him financially, it is true, but in view of his expression of willingness "to lose every cent we have invested" in defense of industrial freedom he should not be expected to hesitate for that reason. It is true that the Rockefeller interests did not show such devotion to industrial freedom in Colorado in 1902. In that year the Bucklin Australasian Tax Amendment was before the voters. Had it been adopted it would have opened the way to releasing Colorado's resources from the grasp of monopoly and would have made it possible for Colorado's labor-

ers, unorganized as well as organized, "to choose the employer for whom they would work and the conditions under which they would work." But the interests for whom Mr. Rockefeller now speaks did not favor this amendment. They bitterly opposed it. Why? They were very much afraid of financial loss. There was no thought whatever of sacrificing everything for the cause of liberty. Whatever was sacrificed was in opposition to that cause. Has Mr. Rockefeller come to see matters in a different light? His words strictly construed would indicate so, but in all probability he does not realize their true meaning, and he would probably deny having actually meant what he said.

S. D.



Abolishing Interest.

The abiding faith of the average citizen in the omnipotence of Congress, or a State Legislature, promises a long career for the political charlatan. Whatever may be the result desired, pass a law. If the result sought does not follow, pass another law. The more laws the better—at least for the lawyers. If wages are too low, or prices too high, pass a law. If the Alabama planter persists in his desire to exchange his cotton for the Manchester weaver's cloth, pass a law compelling him to trade with the French Canadian weaver in Rhode Island. And now comes a correspondent who wishes to abolish interest by law. After citing the state laws that fix the legal rate of interest—which he speaks of as a legal privilege—he says: "By the same power we can modify or reduce the privilege downward. Why not four per cent, or two per cent—why not abolish interest (privilege) entirely?"



This conclusion comes from the old error of supposing that because two things occur in conjunction one must be the cause of the other. Legislatures make laws fixing the legal rate of interest, and in a general way the interest of those States corresponds to those laws; therefore, reasons our critic, the law must control the interest. If that were all there were to the question, it would, indeed, be a simple matter; for the same power that fixes the rate as six per cent could fix it at three, or, as our correspondent suggests, abolish it altogether. But would actual interest fall in compliance with the law of the Legislature. If that were so, how shall we account for the fact that interest is higher in the newer States than in the older communities? Surely low interest is needed in the frontier settlements, if anywhere. Yet Wyoming, Colorado, and Utah have fixed the legal

rate at eight per cent, while such states as Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania, limit it to six per cent. Wyoming would like to have six per cent money, but would a six per cent law secure it? It costs on the average two per cent more to lend money in Wyoming than in New York, and if the Wyoming Legislature were to fix the rate at six per cent, it would tend to drive capital out of the State. Should Missouri pass a law fixing the rate at two per cent, as the correspondent suggests, and should enforce it, a great part of its capital would flow into other States. It would not all leave, but such as did remain would be loaned secretly at fifteen or twenty per cent. For the same reason that makes Wyoming interest higher than New York interest would raise Missouri interest to a point that would cover the difficulty of doing business in that State.



This confusion regarding interest is largely due to the thought that interest is paid for money. It is not. No one borrows money to keep. The money is merely a medium of distributing credits, a sort of universal system of bookkeeping. What the borrower really gets is tools, goods, or some other form of wealth. The money borrowed from the bank is immediately passed over to the maker of tools, let us say, which gives him the use of capital that he could not otherwise have until he had produced it himself. He may start business with a thousand dollar plant, and add to his capital from his profits; or he may borrow another thousand dollars and begin with a larger plant. Whether or not he borrows will depend upon the relative rate of profit that is likely to accrue to the smaller or the larger plant. If he does borrow it will be the plant, and not the money, on which he pays interest; and that interest cannot be abolished until plants are more plentiful than borrowers. Real interest is not affected by legislation; it is controlled by supply and demand.

S. C.



FOR THE OPEN COUNTRY.

I read this morning that in forty principal cities of this country the price of staple articles of food has risen sixty-five per cent since 1899. Is it not sufficient answer to the cause for this startling increase to tell the equally amazing statistics concerning the growth of cities and towns during the same period? If it is not the whole answer, is it not at least the main answer? To the common man, unperplexed by learned reasonings concerning the production of gold, is it not clear that if we have fewer hogs and cattle

in proportion to population, that if we have each year fewer people raising potatoes, cabbages and chickens in proportion to those who are holding or hunting jobs in the cities and towns, the price of these things will naturally rise?

In spite of the numerous conferences and commissions on the subject of rural improvement, in spite of the often heard cry of back to the land, it seems that a full recognition of the importance of the subject is very far from being realized. Meetings are held on twentieth floors in big cities where there is unco serious discussion about rural churches, rural schools, farmers' wives, etc.; we have been doing this now for a dozen years or more; yet, if any one will drive ten miles, away from the railroad, in almost any part of the country, he will see how little is even beginning to be done in the way of making the rural neighborhood a more inviting place. The country is there with all its beauty of tree and plant and rolling field, but man's work for comfort, convenience, education, social intercourse and amusement is largely lacking. The farmer's wife is still beset with inconveniences, while she hears and reads of the marvelously increased comforts of her city sister. The country schoolhouse is a poor shack of a building in comparison with the school in even the country town. There is little social life, not even the good old cornshuckings. There is church once, or perhaps twice, a month. The modern boys and girls born in the country begin from early years to look forward to quitting.

The talk of back to the land and of colonization schemes is mostly futile. Life in the city takes the nerve out of people for the life in the open country. Some one has wittily remarked that the only genuine outcry of back to the land came from the family in Noah's Ark. Certainly those of us today who are doing the talk do not want to go back. It is the other man whom we want to have go back, and he does not want to go any more than we do. It is a pressing problem how to check the lure of the town, how to have more of our people raising hogs and vegetables. Mr. Roosevelt well said, in the introduction to the report of his Commission on Country Life: "We were founded as a nation of farmers, and in spite of the great growth of our industrial life it still remains true that our whole system rests upon the farm, that the welfare of the whole community depends upon the welfare of the farmer. The strengthening of country life is the strengthening of the whole nation."

Something might actually be accomplished by directing all efforts toward holding those in the

country who are still there, especially the growing-up children. More can be accomplished by working with the idea of "stay on the land" than by preachments of "back to the land." The first of improvements must be better schools. The movement for better roads must be fostered. The teaching of better methods of farming and of keeping farm accounts must be extended. Neighborhood co-operation must be encouraged. Schoolhouses and churches must be used for entertainment.

All these improvements must come if the country is not to be more and more depopulated. But back of all betterments, back of all inducements to stay on the soil, there is a problem which underlies all efforts to create a thrifty and wholesome rural population, and this problem is to make it easy for the young man who is to stay on the soil to be the master of that soil and not the rent-paying tenant of a landlord. The only way to do this is to hammer at legislation along the line of Henry George's teachings in regard to the sane and honest method of taxation. The problem in any country would be solved if the revenues needed for the improvements that are so much to be desired were collected from the increased land-values. If all farm and plantation buildings and improvements, all agricultural tools and stock, were exempt from taxation, and the revenues raised from a fair valuation of the bare land-value, then it would be undesirable to hold land out of use. If even the landlords would think of the larger problem of a healthy rural life in the nation, even they might see that such legislation would in the end be good for themselves as well as for their children and their children's children.

J. H. DILLARD.

INCIDENTAL SUGGESTIONS

RENT.

Seattle, February 7.

In the November-December number of the Single-tax review, Albert Firmin shows that in 1912 Manhattan Island alone paid as tribute to land owners \$156,392,623.

The people of every town and city in the land pay this same land rent; comparatively as great; in addition are the taxes collected and used in war preparations and the dividends collected on billions of dollars of watered trust stocks; all of which foot up a tremendous total, every dollar of which is paid by the people in the added high cost of living. This is the fundamental cause of the workers impoverishment the world over; herein we find the answer to the puzzle, that just as we have progressed and mul-

tiplied the means of production a thousand fold, so in like ratio has poverty increased.

The beneficiaries of this enormous wealth taken from the people are enabled thereby to control or influence most every avenue of thought and action, and through press, school and church to befuddle the people's minds with an avalanche of specious argument, wrong teaching and religious sophistry; until numbers of people attribute their want and poverty to the will of God—the same God who has so plentifully filled the earth with the things they need. A most cruel joke were it true.

It is seemingly hopeless—this task of awakening the people from their stupid and stubborn indifference. Every teacher who points out fundamental causes is a victim of their ridicule; it has always been so; but there is hope for the philosopher in knowledge of the fact that everything not founded on the principle of justice must fall.

So with our fundamentally unjust social order of today; while it is bulwarked by established religion and many evidences of wealth and power, its heart has been eaten out long ago; it is only a superficial shell covering the new which has been years forming underneath, and is now writhing in its birth pains; and these pains are interpreted as causes by the ignorant who do not see.

W. E. GORDON.



SOME EXAMPLES OF JUDICIAL COURAGE.

New York City, March 24.

Infringement of liberty is very common, and the people of the United States seem to lie supine thereunder. But here and there are individuals who are willing to fight for their rights, and suffer for them, and now and then comes a judge with real courage to uphold those rights.

A man by the name of Smith was quarantined in the city of Brooklyn to compel vaccination, because Health Commissioner Emory said he had been, or might have been, exposed to smallpox. Judge Gaynor issued a habeas corpus for his release and said: "Life, liberty and property are inviolable, except as affected by express law and due process of law. Arbitrary power is abhorrent to our system of government. If the Legislature desired to make vaccination compulsory it would have so enacted. Whether it be within its power to do so, and if so, by what means it may enforce such an enactment are not for discussion here."

The Court of Appeals of New York, 146 N. Y. 69, in this same case said: "The question presented, like all those which involve the right to restrain the citizen in his personal liberty, demands a careful consideration of the provisions of law, under which the right is alleged to be conferred. The authority is not given to direct, or to carry out, a quarantine of all persons who refuse to permit themselves to be vaccinated and it cannot be implied."

Thus in this case of Smith vs. Health Commissioner Emory, through the courage of Judge Gaynor, Smith was freed from the tyranny of the Health Commissioner, and Gaynor's decision was upheld by the highest court of the State of New York.

The Supreme Court of Illinois in *People ex rel*

Louise Jenkins vs. Board of Education, 234 Ill. 422, declared a vaccination ordinance of Chicago unconstitutional, giving a fine exhibition of courage.

Eternal vigilance is still the price of liberty.

HARRY WEINBERGER.

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 14, 1914.

Mexico and the United States.

A week of comparatively unimportant incidents was closed by a still more trifling incident, that in a few hours brought the whole Mexican situation to a crisis. A launch from the United States gunboat Dolphin, flying the American flag, and bearing the paymaster and a small detachment of marines, all in uniform, but unarmed, landed at Tampico for supplies. The crew were arrested, the flag taken from the boat, and the men marched through the streets of the town, and detained at the military barracks, but subsequently released. [See current volume, page 345.]

Rear Admiral Mayo, in command at Tampico, immediately demanded an apology, the punishment of the responsible Mexican officer, and the saluting of the American flag. The apology was made, and the offending officer placed under arrest, but General Zaragosa, commanding at Tampico, declined to fire the salute of twenty-one guns in honor of the flag. President Huerta also apologized for the insult, but declined to order the salute.

President Wilson upholds Rear Admiral Mayo, and on April 14, after a cabinet meeting, Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger was ordered to proceed with a fleet to Tampico.

The Constitutionalists, unable to take Tampico, have withdrawn from the attack for the purpose of reorganizing their forces. Fighting continues from time to time between the broken forces of the Federals, who evacuated Torreon, and General Villa's men, but no decisive battles have been fought. Eight hundred Spaniards deported by Villa have arrived in El Paso, where most of them are a public charge. The United States is interceding in their behalf, but Villa and Carranza remain obdurate.

President Huerta maintains his masterly in-

activity. It is reported that he has succeeded in obtaining enough money to maintain his position for a year.

English Politics.

Ulster bluster continues to wane, and the Unionist members of Parliament seek to shift public attention from their blunder in tampering with the officers of the army. The bold stand taken by the Cabinet, the dramatic action of the Premier in assuming the position of Secretary of War, and the quick response of the people, have convinced the Unionists that they had adopted the wrong tactics. [See current volume, page 347.]

Sir Edward Carson, dropping his talk about civil war, is pleading for further concessions. Instead of the temporary exclusion of Ulster from Home Rule, as proposed by Mr. Asquith, the Ulster leader asks to have the province remain out until voted in by act of Parliament. The present indications are that the Government will make no more concessions.

Premier Asquith was returned to Parliament from the district of East Fife without opposition. Both the Unionists and the Liberals are anxious to avoid bringing the army question into politics. The army against Parliament, would be a sweeping cry. But the rebuke that the Liberals would like to administer to the Tories brings the army into a position that tends to lose the respect of the laboring men. Hence, the leaders seek to avoid raising the issue.

British Militant Suffragists.

Sporadic acts of violence have marked this winter's campaign of the militant woman suffragists in England. The King and Queen have on several occasions been the objects of direct appeal. Mrs. Pankhurst sent a letter on February 25 requesting an audience of the King for representatives of the Women's Social and Political Union, and when this was denied, wrote another on March 7 repeating the demand and accompanying it with the statement that a deputation might be sent later without permission. At a public concert on February 28, and again on March 17, the King and Queen were harangued by suffragist interrupters. [See current volume, page 84.]

A number of encounters with the police were reported during March. On the 8th at Trafalgar Square, Sylvia Pankhurst was arrested for the sixth time under the "cat-and-mouse" act, and ten of her men and women followers—among them Miss Zelig Emerson, an American—were arrested for their retaliatory lawlessness. Next day, at

Glasgow, after a fight between her adherents and the police in which both parties used clubs, Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst was arrested and transported to Holloway jail, where she at once began a hunger-strike. On March 10 Miss May Richardson hacked and badly damaged the famous "Rokeby Venus" of Velasquez, one of the gems of the London National Gallery. She was arrested without resistance and is reported to have offered this explanation for her act: "I tried to destroy the picture of the most beautiful woman in mythological history as a protest against the government for destroying Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, who is the most beautiful character in modern history." Two days later, on the charge of "malicious damage to a picture," Miss Richardson was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, the maximum penalty. Because of her deed the National Gallery has followed the example of several other art museums and closed its doors to the public. On the same day that Miss Richardson was sentenced, a big, empty house was burned at Glasgow by suffragists who left a note saying that this was "in revenge for the brutal arrest of Mrs. Pankhurst." Mrs. Pankhurst and her daughter, Sylvia, were released from jail on the 14th because of the effects of their hunger-strike; and on the same day six of their fellow-suffragists smashed all the first-floor windows of Home Secretary McKenna's house, in retaliation, according to reports, for the "brutal treatment" of Mrs. Pankhurst by the Glasgow police. On March 22 Sylvia Pankhurst, attended by 100 of her East End "army," was carried on a stretcher to the vicinity of Westminster Abbey, where she and a clergyman addressed an open air meeting. At London on March 26, bad-smelling bombs were exploded in the chamber of the Poplar Borough council, which had recently voted against renting council halls for suffragette meetings. After the bombs there was a chaos of flying chairs, stones and bursting flour bags that drove the council members temporarily from the hall and resulted in their voting to exclude the public from the chamber for three months—a decision which George Lansbury, a member, protested to be illegal, while he threw down books, papers, and the town clock.



With the burning down of a \$75,000 country house of a Unionist near Belfast on March 26, the violent suffragists began a threatened campaign against the Ulster Unionists on account of Sir Edward Carson's refusal to support their cause. On April 4, as they had previously announced they would do, a thousand militant suffragists, led by Mrs. Flora Drummond, attended a Unionist gathering in Hyde Park, interfered with the speakers and were engaged in a hour's hand-to-hand squabble by the Unionist sympathizers. Some of the women were being very roughly treated by the

mob when they were rescued by the police and their leaders arrested, to be later released.



The eighth annual report of the Women's Social and Political Union announced a total income for the year of "considerably over \$200,000," with a balance of \$27,000 in the treasury. It further reported a projected deputation to the King in May and plans for a self-denying, money-raising week in June.



China and the Five Powers.

Yuan Shi Kai's government is again embarrassed for lack of funds. Internal taxation is small and uncertain, and the provinces instead of contributing to the central government call upon it for assistance in suppressing brigandage and rebellion. The import duties, being limited by foreign governments, provide insufficient revenue for present expenses, which has compelled the Chinese government to enter into negotiations with the French, German, British, Japanese, and Russian banks for a new loan. But the stability of the Chinese government is so uncertain that the quintuple group are stipulating for foreign control of China's finances for a period of fifty years. This, President Yuan hesitates to grant. [See current volume, page 179.]



Local Elections.

At the city election in Milwaukee on April 7 Mayor G. A. Bading, Non-partisan, was re-elected by a majority of 8,554 over former Mayor Emil Seidel, Socialist. The vote was 37,701 to 29,147. The Socialists re-elected the City Attorney, Daniel W. Hoan, who received 33,207 votes as against 31,702 for his Non-partisan opponent, Timlin. The Socialists also succeeded in electing one Alderman-at-large. Seidel carried eleven wards and Bading, fourteen. [See vol. xv, p. 348; vol. xvi, p. 1213.]



In Missoula, Montana, Socialists elected two City Commissioners and have obtained control of the city. In St. John's, Oregon, Dr. A. W. Vincent, Socialist, was elected Mayor over a Non-partisan opposition. In Butte, Montana, Socialists elected three councilmen giving them a majority of that body. They already have the Mayor and thus have obtained full control. In Girard, Kansas, on April 8, the Socialist candidate for Mayor, H. P. Houghton, was defeated by H. E. Sauer, Non-partisan. The vote was 539 to 467. In Aguilar, Colorado, a complete Labor Ticket was elected over a Citizen's Ticket.



At the Chicago Aldermanic election the total vote of the city by parties was approximately:

Democratic 183,000, Republican 150,000, Progressive 50,000, Independent 50,000, Socialist 45,000, Prohibition 3,500. Of aldermanic candidates definitely pledged to work for tax reform, the following were elected: John N. Kimball, Ernest M. Cross, Hugo Krause, and M. P. Dempsey. Eighteen of the thirty-six Aldermen elected had the indorsement of the Municipal Voters' League and sixteen, the indorsement of the United Societies. In the twenty-seventh ward the Socialist candidate, John C. Kennedy, received a plurality of the male vote over his nearest opponent, the Independent, Oliver L. Watson. The vote was 5,020 to 4,495. But Watson received 3,391 women's votes against 2,206 for Kennedy, and thus overcame the adverse male Socialist plurality. Under the Public Policy law two questions were voted on. One for a \$134,000,000 bond issue to build a subway throughout the city. On this the vote stood: for, 115,692; against, 264,400. The other was for home rule in the regulation of public utilities. On this the vote was: for, 176,850; against, 168,682. [See current volume, pages 131, 157, 316, 344.]



Local elections throughout Illinois on April 7 were mainly contests on the liquor question. Twenty-two counties voted for prohibition, making a total of fifty-two dry counties in the State out of 102; 115 wet townships voted to become dry and one dry one to become wet. Bloomington, Elgin, Galesburg, Decatur, Freeport and other important cities voted to become dry. [See vol. xvi, p. 1093; current volume, page 300.]



The election on April 7 in the Seventh New Jersey District for a successor to former Congressman Robert G. Bremner, Democrat, resulted as follows: Dow H. Drukker, Republican, 10,469; O'Byrne, Democrat, 5,143; Demarest, Socialist, 5,118; Whitehead, Progressive, 611. At the election of 1912 the vote stood: Democratic, 9,990; Republican, 6,666; Progressive, 4,746. [See current volume, pages 149 and 339.]



The proposition in New York State for a Constitutional convention in 1915 carried at the election on April 7 by about 25,000 majority. Delegates to the convention will now be elected in November.



Gifford Pinchot's Platform.

In announcing his candidacy for the Senatorial nomination of the Washington party (as the Progressive Party in Pennsylvania is officially called), Gifford Pinchot declares that "this country belongs of right to its inhabitants." He pledges himself as follows:

I believe in the Conservation of Human Rights. If nominated and elected, I will work for:

The destruction of private monopoly in natural resources or the products of industry. The power of the monopolists lies in exclusive privileges. To end their power to raise the cost of living, their exclusive privileges must be destroyed. That is our greatest task.

The regulation of all large corporations not monopolies. Honest competition and fair dealing with the public must be assured.

The right of workmen to organize in unions, and by every fair means to compel recognition of such unions by employers. Only through their unions can the workmen meet the employers on equal terms.

A constitutional convention in Pennsylvania, so that our constitution may be adjusted to the needs of our time, and our system of taxation may be thoroughly revised.

A protective tariff which shall equalize the conditions of competition between the United States and foreign countries, and which shall be based upon the findings of a non-partisan scientific commission. The tariff must be taken out of politics.

A sharply graduated inheritance tax. Swollen fortunes drain the public.

A law to prevent fraud in clothing. Honest clothes are more necessary than undoctored whiskey.

He further declares for a national conservation policy, for the Initiative, Referendum, Recall and Direct Primaries, and for the various palliative and restrictive laws usually contained in Progressive party platforms. [See current volume, page 158.]



A Pro-Trust Decision.

Federal Judges Gray, Buffington and McPherson, of the Third judicial circuit, decided at Trenton, New Jersey, on April 7, in a suit of the Federal Government against the Delaware and Lackawanna, that there is no law or decision prohibiting the same set of individuals holding stock in two distinct corporations, even though they may be engaged in kindred business. The decision makes it possible for railroad stockholders to form coal mining corporations and ship over their own roads without violating the law prohibiting common ownership of railroads and mines.



Tax Reform News.

Radical revision of the tax system of the District of Columbia was proposed by District Commissioner Oliver P. Newman on April 8 in an address before the Commercial Club of Washington. Mr. Newman proposed abolition of the half and half system of defraying the expenses of the local government. This system, he said, "cannot be justified in equity, from the standpoint of either the United States or the District of Columbia." Instead Mr. Newman proposes an arrangement whereby the Federal government shall contribute to local governmental expenses in proportion to the taxable property it owns in the same manner as a private property owner. Mr. New-

man presented figures showing the ownership of property in the District to be approximately as follows:

Land.	
United States	\$ 90,000,000
Private parties	225,000,000
Improvements.	
United States	\$210,000,000
Private parties	262,500,000

This does not include the public streets, the triangles and circles caused by intersections or Rock Creek park and Potomac park. It does include all other public parks and grounds about public buildings. Mr. Newman argues that the streets and parks excluded are such as any other city of the size of Washington would be expected to have and consequently should not be included in the taxable area. In raising local revenue he suggests that improvements be exempt from taxation since these "are the result of the energy and thrift of the individual for the manifestation of which he is now penalized." Before presenting the suggested change to the Commercial Club Commissioner Newman placed it in the hands of President Wilson for his consideration. [See vol. xvi, p. 633, current volume, page 253.]

About seventy-five property owners of Houston, Texas held a meeting on April 7 to express dissatisfaction with the Houston system. Resolutions were adopted protesting against increase of assessment, objecting to continuance of the Houston plan and urging return to old methods. On the other hand up to April 7, 9,092 property owners had signed the assessment roll, thus expressing approval of Tax Commissioner Pastoriza's assessments, and the approval of about two hundred more was expected. The objectors are nearly all large holders of vacant lots. Commenting on the protest, Mayor Ben Campbell was reported by the Houston Press as saying:

If that bunch of tax-dodgers doesn't like the Houston plan of taxation, I don't give a hang. This government is being run for the people now and the plan won't be changed. If any man has a just complaint, he can make it to the equalization board or the council. If it is found just, it will be cheerfully rectified. We invite such complaints. Our patience will never be exhausted attending to them.

Isn't everybody who has land faring alike? Isn't everybody who has houses faring alike? Isn't everybody who has money faring alike? There is absolutely no discrimination. The fact that everybody has been treated alike is what has caused the overwhelming majority to sign and be satisfied. And it has also caused a very few who want discrimination in their favor to be dissatisfied. Under our present system of taxation Houston has prospered like it has never done before. We have accomplished a great deal under our new form of taxation. One of the best features of the Houston plan is that it is no longer necessary for people to commit perjury when making their assessments. Men can be gentle-

men now when they do their assessing. It is no longer necessary for people to send their money to New York the last of December and have it sent here January 15 in order to keep from paying taxes on their money. It is my observation that some of those who are behind this new movement, trying to stir up trouble, have done little for the upbuilding of Houston, although many of them have been in a position to do so. There are some who wish to be parasites on the community and to get rich from the industry of others. These men who have purchased in Houston at extremely low figures in the past and who are now holding it for purely speculative purposes without improving it, do nothing for the advancement of Houston.

[See current volume, page 341.]

The Hennessy-Fisk home rule in taxation bill which had passed the New Jersey State Senate was defeated on April 8 in the House by a vote of 31 to 15. [See current volume, page 324.]

Self-Government for Washington.

Congressman Warren Worth Bailey of the Nineteenth Pennsylvania district introduced on April 10 a bill to give local self-government to the District of Columbia. It amends the Act of June 11, 1878, under which the District is now governed by making the Commissioners elective instead of appointive, but otherwise makes the act the charter under which the District is to be governed. Amendments to the charter may be made through initiative petition of five per cent of the voters. In the same way a charter convention may be called.

Final Outcome of Mulhall Charges.

The Judiciary Committee of the House on April 7 voted to censure Congressman J. T. McDermott of Chicago for his part in the lobby scandal. It further decided to do nothing to punish the officials of the National Association of Manufacturers, holding that the House lacks power to inflict penalties on private citizens for acts of contempt during a previous session. [See current volume, page 323.]

On April 8 an anti-lobbying bill was introduced by Congressman Floyd of Arkansas by direction of the House Judiciary Committee. All lobbyists are required, under this bill, to register the names of the interests for which they are working. A penalty of a fine is provided for violations.

The Labor War.

The Supreme Court of Colorado on April 8 issued a writ of habeas corpus for the release of "Mother" Jones, held as a military prisoner at Walsenburg. The writ is returnable in ten days.

The action was taken on petition of the attorney for the striking miners, Horace N. Hawkins, who asked the court to assume original jurisdiction. [See current volume, page 347.]



I. W. W. leaders arrested for rioting at a meeting held on April 4, in Rutger's Square, New York City, were discharged by Magistrate Freschi on April 8. The evidence showed that the police had interfered without cause and had been guilty of acts of rowdyism and brutality. In discharging the prisoners the magistrate rebuked the police. A protest against further police action of the kind was made by Lincoln Steffens to Mayor Mitchel, which resulted in an order requiring the police to abstain from interference with free speech. As a result a meeting was held on April 12 at which Alexander Berkman was the principal speaker. It proceeded without trouble. [See current volume, pages 252, 277, 301 and 326.]



The end of the Michigan copper mine strike came at a referendum election on April 12 of the local unions of the Western Federation of Miners throughout the copper district. A majority voted to accept work on the operators' terms. That means that the men must give up their membership in the union and apply for work as individuals. The operators say that all will be re-employed as soon as there is work for them, except those who have engaged in violence. [See current volume, page 346.]

NEWS NOTES

—The women of Alaska, according to press dispatches, took prominent and decisive part in the municipal elections of April 7. [See vol. xvi, p. 299.]

—Mrs. Lillian M. Stevens, president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union since the death of Frances Willard in 1898, died on April 6 at the age of seventy in Portland, Maine.

—Congressman Henry George, Jr., is announced to address the West Side Sunday Night Club, Third Presbyterian Church (Ogden and Ashland Aves.), Chicago, on Sunday evening, April 19, at 7:30 o'clock.

—The number of lives lost by Bulgaria during the recent war is given by Professor Tsankoff as between 55,000 and 58,000, or between six and seven per cent of the adult male population. The monetary cost is placed at \$548,000,000. [See current volume, page 86.]

—The campaign to reduce the postage between France and England from 5 cents to 2 is thus stated by the Paris Gaulois: "The penny stamp between Great Britain and France will have an enormous moral importance, and will be a symbol of the friendship uniting us to our neighbors."

—Ex-President Taft is said to be sending letters to judges and attorneys throughout the country urg-

ing them to organize in opposition to the recall of judges and of judicial decisions. One of these letters received by Justice Scott of the Colorado Supreme Court was made public on April 11.

—Improvements now under way on the Suez Canal contemplate a depth of 40 feet and a width at bottom of 196 feet. Contrasted with Suez the Panama Canal has a depth of 41 feet minimum, and 45 maximum. The width in the narrowest place, the Culebra Cut, is 300 feet. Elsewhere it is 1,000 feet wide. The locks are 110 feet wide.

—A treaty between the United States and Colombia to settle the controversy growing out of the secession of Panama in 1903, was signed at Bogota on the 7th. According to information given out by Mr. Bryan, Secretary of State, Colombia has been awarded \$25,000,000, and free passage of her war ships and troops through the Canal. [See current volume, page 62.]

—Universal transfers for street railway passengers have been secured by St. Louis through an order of Circuit Judge Hugo Grimm, issued on April 6 directing the United Railways Company to comply with the ordinance which requires it to let a passenger ride from any point in the city to any other point on payment of one fare, regardless of how many transfers may be required.

—Replying to a Parliamentary inquiry as to the number of persons in Great Britain assessed for super-tax, the Secretary of the Treasury said: "I cannot undertake to classify in separate divisions incomes exceeding \$500,000 a year. The number of persons assessed for super-tax in respect to an income exceeding \$500,000, according to the latest figures available is sixty-six."

—Viscount Keigo Kiyoura's failure to form a cabinet has thrown the Japanese Empire into political confusion. Party government is now the prediction of those conversant with Japanese affairs. Western ideas so permeate the Empire that the old order of government, by the elder statesmen, is breaking up into factions, which it is thought will reform into political parties. [See current volume, page 303.]

—A new means of press censorship has been discovered in Germany. Wishing to discipline a newspaper for printing matter objectionable to the government, the Saxon finance minister informed the editor that if the offense were repeated the sale of the paper would be prohibited in all places controlled by the government. As the government controls the railroads and stations, the threat was sufficient.

—A constitutional amendment providing for the Referendum but not the Initiative was submitted by the Maryland legislature on April 4. It now goes to a vote of the people. The Initiative provision failed of passage by one vote. An amendment was also submitted providing local home rule for the city of Baltimore and the counties of the State. A third amendment provides for classification of property for taxing purposes.

—Freight rates on Canadian railroads operating between Winnipeg and the Pacific Coast have been reduced by the railway commission from 5 to 30 per cent on nearly all classes of goods, to take effect September 1. The commission also has divided the

territory west of the Great Lakes into three zones. The first, known as the prairie section, extends from the Lakes to the mountains; the second includes British Columbia, while the third comprises the navigable waters of British Columbia.

—The Germanization of the Polish provinces, which has been going on since the partition of Poland, is to be accelerated by a bill that has been introduced in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, governing the division and sale of landed estates. When a sale has been arranged the government is to have the right to take the land at the price agreed upon. The bill also gives the government the right to prohibit the sale from one Pole to another. By such means Poles are to be replaced by German peasants.

—The Interstate Commerce Commission failed to secure testimony on April 10 from officers or stockholders of the Billard company, a corporation which transacted business with the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad and with the New England Navigation Company. Witness after witness refused to answer questions regarding the company's affairs or to produce any books or records of its financial transactions. Joseph W. Folk, chief counsel for the Commission, said he would institute proceedings to compel the witnesses to answer. [See current volume, page 344.]

—Despite the millions of dollars given by the people of Canada, in the shape of bonuses, grants, and guarantees from municipalities, and the Dominion and Provincial governments, to the Canadian Northern Railway, that company is unable to complete the work without further public assistance. Rather than donate more public money to a private enterprise, the Single Tax Association of Ontario is circulating a petition to the Ontario Legislative Assembly, urging the government to "take over the road as a public work for the people of Canada, compensating the owners for any money which they have supplied, and making them a reasonable payment for the time and effort which they have spent in its conception and construction."

—Statistics of exports and imports of the United States [See current volume, page 327.] for the eight months ending February, 1914, as given by the statistical sheet of the Department of Commerce for February, 1914, were as follows:

	Exports.	Imports.	Balance.
Merchandise . . .	\$1,695,615,479	\$1,217,689,509	\$477,925,970 exp.
Gold	44,056,828	49,455,463	5,398,635 imp.
Silver	37,056,907	21,968,777	15,088,130 exp.

Total \$1,776,729,214 \$1,289,113,749 \$487,615,465

The imports of merchandise for February, 1914, were \$149,937,011, of which 61.6 per cent were entered free of duty; for February, 1913, the imports were \$149,913,918, of which 53.4 per cent were entered free of duty.

PRESS OPINIONS

A Socialist's View of the Army Mutiny.

Labor Leader (Manchester), March 26.—We profoundly regret what has occurred for two reasons. In the first place, we had hoped that the democracy of

the country might for some years to come concentrate on social and economic questions without the necessity arising of concerning itself in the monarchical issue. So long as the King was a mere dummy and idol, he was a matter of supreme indifference to us. But now that he has become something more than a figure head, we must reluctantly interest ourselves in him, and that interest, once aroused, will not terminate until hereditary Government has been entirely swept away. Secondly, we deeply regret the emphasis which is now being placed upon armed force. We believe that political and social problems can only be solved by enlightenment and peaceful development, but if the aristocracy persists in inciting rebellion among the civil population on the one hand, and mutiny among soldiers on the other, then the Labor movement will have very seriously to consider whether it will not have to arm itself also. The officers who refuse to obey orders when the aristocracy threaten armed revolt, delight to obey the most extreme orders when the democracy folds its arms in peaceful protest against the conditions of slavery to which it is condemned. Mr. Balfour argues that the "loyalist" of Ulster has more reason to rebel than the worker who strikes for higher wages. Has he? Let Mr. Balfour put himself in the worker's position. Let him slave ten or twelve hours a day for a wage of 20s. or 25s. a week. Let him day by day see the hard and wearying struggle of the worker's wife to make ends meet. Let him see the worker's children denied good food, fresh air, and the joys of Nature. Let him live in a crowded slum with dirt and disease on every side. Would he not think rebellion justified then?



Improperly Influencing the Decision.

La Follette's Weekly (Madison, Wis.), April 4.—The Interstate Commerce Commission is today being subjected to every form of influence and pressure which a depraved human ingenuity can devise to force from it a decision favorable to the railroads in the most important case it has ever been called upon to determine. . . . The Commission has prosecuted its work with great diligence and thoroughness. In fact, it is suspected that it has been too diligent and too thorough to altogether please the railroads. It has already discovered that the carriers have given free services to certain big shippers amounting to fifteen or twenty millions of dollars annually. It is hot on the trail of free services to other big ones which may, in the aggregate, far exceed the fifty millions—the amount the railroads claim they require to make their revenues adequate to their needs. The big shippers are determined to retain these prices. The railroads are more than willing to continue them if they can get all the money they want out of the public. And these two powerful forces have united to compel the Commission to stop its investigating and order an increase of fifty million a year in freight rates for the people to pay. No such disgraceful spectacle has ever before been witnessed.



Rockefeller and Industrial Freedom.

Philadelphia North American, April 9.—Mr. Rockefeller is not the pampered son of millions. He has none of the vices of the idle rich—not even the idle-

ness. He is industrious, charitable in his own way and conscientious. . . . No doubt he believed he was stating accurately the purpose of the corporation; but it is equally certain that his expression was intrinsically false. No capitalists ever spent millions merely to "protect the freedom" of workers; no corporation would prefer that its entire investment be consumed rather than that "workmen should be deprived of the right to work for whom they please." Pretended regard for that "great principle" has been used in defense of every species of economic iniquity. . . . But back of all this advocacy of the worker's "right" and "freedom" lies the real inspiration—a belief in the supreme sanctity of property and a determination to maintain that principle in the teeth of an aroused social sense which would subordinate it to human welfare. By the "right" of the workman to work "for whom he pleases and how he pleases," the supporter of the system means the "right" of capital to dictate the terms and conditions of work and of the employe to accept those terms or starve. . . . The issue is not so clear-cut today, perhaps, as in the conflict over slavery, but it is fundamentally the same. There are, however, various views as to how the right may be established. Gifford Pinchot, we think, comes nearest to stating the whole truth when he says that the chief thing needed is to destroy the monopolistic control of natural resources; for to this evil can be traced much of the power of small groups to control the necessities of life and exact tribute from the people.



Where He Got It.

Wilkes-Barre (Pa.) Times-Leader, April 9.—The big secret of the amazing wealth of Frederick Weyerhaeuser, once a penniless immigrant, lay in just one idea, which he once expressed thus: "Lands increase in value; money doesn't grow in your pocket." He lived frugally, saved his earnings and bought lands—lands with plenty of timber. He foresaw that every baby born in the United States during his lifetime would make every standing tree more valuable, because the trees were decreasing while the babies—heaven bless 'em!—were increasing. He backed that perception with every dollar he could save or borrow; and it made him immensely rich. He tried many lines of business activity before he stumbled upon the discovery of "unearned increment;" but they were not successful. It was not until he acquired control of large tracts of forest land and turned into merchandise the products of the Almighty that fortune began to smile upon him. Judged by the standards of his time, his great wealth was honestly obtained. He kept his agreements, paid his debts and worked as hard as any employe. But he was fortunate in living a little in advance of society's acceptance of the doctrine of Henry George.



"What's the shape of the earth?" asked the teacher, calling suddenly upon Willie.

"Round."

"How do you know it's round?"

"All right," said Willie; "it's square, then. I don't want to start any argument about it."—Ladies' Home Journal.

RELATED THINGS

CONTRIBUTIONS AND REPRINT

PRAYER FOR A NATION.

By G. K. Chesterton.

O God of earth and altar
Bow down and hear our cry,
Our earthly rulers falter,
Our people drift and die;
The walls of gold entomb us,
The swords of scorn divide,
Take not Thy thunder from us,
But take away our pride.

From all that terror teaches,
From lies of tongue and pen,
From all the easy speeches
That comfort cruel men,
From sale and profanation
Of honor and the sword,
From sleep and from damnation,
Deliver us, good Lord.

Tie in a living tether
The priest and prince and thrall,
Bind all our lives together,
Smite us and save us all;
In ire and exultation
Aflame with faith, and free,
Lift up a living nation,
A single sword to Thee.



TORY TOOLS.

From an Editorial in The (London) Nation
of March 28.

It is important that we should not deceive ourselves into considering this 'Tory tampering with the Army a merely wild, spasmodic action evolved by anger at the expected coercion of Ulster and by hatred of the Parliament Act. It has a deeper and more ominous significance. Until the last few years Tories had sedulously maintained the title and demeanor of a constitutional party. . . . When the Tory party was outvoted at the polls and a Radical Government came in, the real causes of conservatism had always enough support in the enemy's camp to stop or cripple any dangerous measures. The issues that divided the two parties were seldom vital to the interests of the workers, never touched the roots of property. Small serviceable concessions that cost little or nothing to the owning classes, and the glamor of the great Imperial show, stage-managed in the 'seventies by Disraeli, and provided with fresh spectacular effects through the two following decades, kept the people quiet. Half the workers could in ordinary times be relied upon to vote Conservative, and when they failed, the mere existence of the House of Lords served to strangle at their birth any dan-

gerous projects entertained by the radical wing of a Liberal party in the Commons. Under such circumstances, a Tory party and the propertied interests it exists to serve, could afford to be strictly constitutional. For the Constitution was their safe and obedient tool.

With the new century came a great change. . . . With the Liberal and Labor triumph of 1906 politics took on a novel aspect of reality. All their powers of influencing the electors—press, church, liquor, sport—had failed them. Socialism was in the air, and a growing Labor party in the House of Commons.

Then arose from the Liberal ranks the menacing figure of Mr. Lloyd George, an impassioned democrat, unchecked by those restraints and emollients which society had always relied upon for taming Radicals. The new policy which this man voiced seemed to them sheer confiscation, a taking from the rich to give to the poor, and his great budget drove them to their first reckless and unsuccessful defiance of the Constitution. The passionate resentment with which the country greeted this insolence, and their recognition that the Lords' veto—a weapon upon which they had always relied with confidence—was now wrested from their hands, have taught them two things. They have learnt, or those incapable of learning feel it in their bones, that the electorate has passed out of their control, and that the veto of the Lords has gone forever. They also recognize that for the future, politics will continually be occupied by economic issues of primary importance, involving large readjustments of industry and property, and that the Progressive party of the near future, whether it be Liberal or Labor, will no longer be impeded in their work by the weight of wealthy Whiggism which hitherto has crippled progress.

This new condition of affairs has altered their attitude towards the Constitution. It was only sacred so long as it would serve their interests. If it will no longer do this, they have no use for it. It is good only for the scrap-heap. In the Conservative there is nothing of the spirit of Burke, no sentimental reverence for the past, no regard for the broadening foundations of popular liberty upon which the Constitution has been erected. The Constitution has been a "hand" in their party game. As they played the Lords five years ago, some of them are now prepared to play the King, without even stopping to inquire whether the ace is out. We do not suggest that their conduct expresses a deliberate and considered policy, it is rather an instinctive falling back on the next line of defense. But no one at all familiar with the recent Tory talk in the looser atmosphere of club or smoke-room will regard this tampering with the army as wholly unpremeditated. It has long been the secret or avowed ingredient in their insolent declarations that they had the power to "down" the Government. Everyone knows the tenor of

this talk, "Why should we make or accept 'Concessions'? We don't need them. Your House of Commons may do what it likes. We won't have Home Rule on any lines, and we can stop it. Do you say you will make us obey the law? How? Remember the Army is ours. You may pay the piper, but we call the tune." You perhaps reply, as has been replied in the House of Commons, that two can play at that game, that when they want the Army to protect their property, it may not be available. They see no analogy, fear none. For an officer and a gentleman has surely rights that do not belong to common soldiers. . . .

Laws and Constitutions are not meant for supermen. So long as they can have the making and administering of the laws, well and good, they will be law-abiding citizens. But laws made by the common people and their representatives they will not obey, and they will not be made to obey. They are the rightful rulers of any country where they live, the fighting, sporting class, accustomed to command in war, in politics, in business, bred in dignity and leisure, and accustomed to have their way. Theirs is the kingdom, the power, and the glory. The spirit of the army is the condensation of this feeling, and it is, therefore, only natural that the Tory party should regard the Army as their property, their tool.



A FABLE.

By, George Brandes.

Translated from the Danish by L. B. Schwartz.

And Jesus said to his disciples: "Let us descend upon earth. There is something wrong in Holy Russia. That mighty Empire should have been a Temple for all men, but instead they have turned it into a robber-den. There are too many hypocrites, too many sycophants, too many jailers and hangmen. Its schools have been closed, and its jails overfilled. 'Go then to this land, and teach ye God's word to the poor souls, that they may be freed.'"

But the Russian border was guarded. The disciples showed their passports, which Jesus had given them, but the gendarme answered curtly. "Not good. They must be visé by the Russian Consul."

Then did Peter take the passports, and came to the Consul.

"I can not visé the passports," said the Consul, as he looked at Peter. "You appear to be a Jew, and Jews are not permitted to enter the Holy Russian Empire. Are you a Jew?"

"That I am," said Peter.

"And the other eleven?" asked the Consul.

"They too are Jews."

"Then go hence. None of you can cross the border."

"I, too," said Peter, "am a kind of Border

Guard, and throughout the year I visé many passports. Some I have to refuse, but many I permit to cross. My consulate is much larger than the Russian. Still do we get along without bureaucratic restrictions. We judge by another standard. We have no fixed regulations by which to exclude. For the most part it is left to my judgment."

"With us," said the Consul, "it is very different. The law is fixed and its rules can not be changed."

"Then you do not make any exceptions?"

"The most worthy person can not be excepted from the law."

"If so, then permit me one question before I depart: To how many persons named Rothschild have you refused admission?"

"I do not remember. The State Department can let in anyone it please; but as for you, there is no reason why any such exception should be made in your case."

At this, Peter went away, and reported to his Master.

"I will go myself," said Jesus, "for I would speak with the man." He stood in the Consul's office, and a look of light, wisdom and power He let fall on the little consul with the Tartar face and the drunken eyes, and softly He said: "A woman, Mary Magdalene by name, begs permission to visit your capital city. I beg of you to visé her passport."

"A Jewess, eh?" asked the little Consul. "If so, she can get the permission upon one condition only. She will get a pass as a prostitute, and promptly on her arrival in St. Petersburg, she must register as a lewd woman and follow her profession. If, however, she attempts any deception, as possibly becoming a student in some University, then she will be deported forthwith. But if she lives the life of a public prostitute, which, by the way, it appears she has been in the past, then there is no reason——"

"But how shall I force her back into her sin!" cried Jesus. "She has become a true repentant."

"Then there is no way for her to enter Russia," the little Consul responded.

"If so, then at least permit Me to enter. I have much to do there. I have felt for a long time, that many people there need Me."

"What is your business?"

"I am a carpenter."

"Itinerant workmen are not very welcome with us. But let us see about your religion. Were you not at one time a Jew? Your face is Jewish."

"Once," answered Jesus, "I said that the first commandment was, 'Hear, O Israel, the Lord our God is one.' Still you could hardly call me a Jew. My views as to cleanliness and uncleanness differ from that of the Pharisees. Nothing outside of man can make him unclean, only that which comes from within man."

"That does not concern me; but you have not accepted any other religion."

"No; that known as Christianity is a woeful horror to me."

"Then must the religion of your ancestors determine the matter. Their names, please."

"Joseph and Mary."

"And they, of what religion?"

"A Jew and a Jewess. It is true that some would have it that my father's name was Jehovah, but even He could not deny that He is from Palestine. Others, again, would have it that after her death, my mother ascended to Heaven. It is certain, however, that in this life she was a Jewess."

"The religion of the parents determines it," said the Consul. "You can not cross the border."

"Is it absolutely impossible?"

"Certainly so. Unless you have access to the Higher Spheres."

"Such have I, indeed, even to the Highest. But I know not whether I should resort to that just yet."

In a few seconds Jesus was already in St. Petersburg, and had passed through the locked door of the Palace of the Prime Minister of Russia and quietly appeared in the audience chamber.

The Minister was seated at his desk, reading the report as to the members of the Supreme Court of Finland who had been transported to Russian jails for deciding cases according to the laws of Finland.

The Minister noticed the intrusion and angrily looked up. His eyes wonderingly beheld the white form, and although its presence was not to be recognized by any outward sign of sacred halo or other godly power, still from the Form's eyes and face there radiated such nobility, that the Minister did not for a moment doubt who it was standing before him, and as the Form did not speak, he brutally cried out, in order to regain his composure:

"That is you, is it? How did you get in? We do not need you in Russia. You are persona non grata here. Legally you have no standing, no rights here. Just remember the religion of your parents. . . . We do not need agitators of your school. And we do not want you to raise class feeling of the poor against the higher classes: 'It is easier for the camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the Kingdom of Heaven.' We have had enough, and we know it all. . . . You could have taken the power over all the kingdoms greater than any you could then see standing on the highest hill; and what you spurned, we took. We took the power which Satan would have given you freely. We rule over an empire over which the sun never sets, and since we have the power, we know how to use it. There you have my last word. Do not risk once more being put to death. You are in our way here. However, I will not burn you, but merely in true

Russian style, give you a taste of the whipping post. That we will."

The Minister rang, and to the attendant who came in, he commanded, "Arrest this man. And bring me my hat and sword. I am going to Divine Service in the Isayevsky Sabor."



THE STATUE OF PEACE.

Katrina Trask in the New York Times of March 23.

The Daughter of Tradition—that fair Maid
Called, falsely, by the splendid name of Peace—
Still haunts the Land in marble and in bronze;
Her graceful garments fall in quiet folds,
Enriched with leaves of laurel at the hem;
Before the fevered eyes of baffled men,
In the mad struggle of a frenzied world,
She holds a futile olive-branch—and smiles:
Her sweetly placid lips would seem to say,
"Peace dwells apart, safe-sheltered from the storm."

O Sculptor of the Future, bring to us
The larger mind, endowed with power to see
Behind the veil the Vision of the Truth!
The conscious marble waits your quickening hand!
Show forth the true embodiment of Peace!

Peace is no limp and pallid Negative!
Peace is the living Positive of God!
Her life abundant is unending work;
Her course is ceaseless movement to the stars!

Make her a noble woman, brave to dare;
In every line of figure and of face
Chisel bold strokes of action and of strength;
Her mission is to master—not to yield;
Her destined duty to wage constant war
On Sin and Evil through the mortal years:
Not with the ancient weapons of the world—
But with the white flame of her valiant Soul!

Carve on her dauntless lips a lofty scorn
Of brutal practices employed by men
Who stoop to bloodshed and to cruel fight,
Like savage beasts that rend and tear their prey;
Poise her proud head as one who would not bend
To passing gusts of passion and revenge;
Fashion her hands outstretched to help mankind
Create new harmonies where discords jar;
Blow back her storm-tossed garments in the wind.
She stays not for the sunshine—she goes forth
Though tempests roar and threatening thunders roll;
She knows no fear to die—no fear to live.

Peace is a Spirit-Warrior! She strives
With unseen forces, fiercer to subdue
Than marshaled hosts equipped with armaments;
And when she conquers 'tis immortal gain;
Hers is no transient triumph of the hour;
Her conquest is the victory supreme,
The Victory of Spirit over flesh.

Crown her, O Master, with the crown of crowns,
And show her mighty in the might of God!

BOOKS

A VOICE OF VIOLENCE.

Arrows in the Gale. By Arturo Giovannitti. Published by Frederick C. Bursch, Hillacre Bookhouse, Riverside, Conn. 1914. Price, \$1.00 net.

Only by someone like Shelley or Oscar Wilde who might have written such a book could the poems of Arturo Giovannitti be adequately reviewed. Those who want to voice the wild revolt in their own hearts against all the oppression that is done under the sun, who behold the tears of the oppressed and there is no comforter, will review it for themselves.

But indeed it has been reviewed in the wonderful Introduction by that most wonderful of living women, Helen Keller, and for one who can only wonder, nothing remains but to quote a poem which is like the jail warder's "little key of shining brass" that Giovannitti dwells on in "The Walker." "The Prisoner's Bench" holds the thoughts and looses the horrors of all those who fain would climb but are pushed down to the graves—pushed by themselves and by those who know no better.

Through here all wrecks of the tempestuous mains
Of life have washed away the tides of time.

Tatters of flesh and souls, furies and pains,

Horrors and passions awful or sublime,

All passed here to their doom. Nothing remains

Of all the tasteless dregs of sin and crime

But stains of tears, and stains of blood and stains

Of the inn's vomit and the brothel's grime.

And now we, too, must sit here, Joe. Don't dust

These boards on which our wretched brothers fell,
They are clean, there's no reason for disgust.

For the fat millionaire's revolting stench

Is not here, nor the preacher's saintly smell,

And the judge never sat upon this bench.

That is "literature," literature like the Book of Isaiah and like the title and the tune of "John Brown's body."

BOLTON HALL.



A FIRELESS COOK BOOK.

Unfired Food. By George J. Drew. Published by the Author, 1910 North Harding Ave., Chicago. Price, \$2.15, postpaid.

Mr. Drew's book is a treatise on the use of unfired food for the cure and prevention of disease. Second-rate printing and a promiscuous arrangement of chapters make it, mechanically, rather an unattractive volume, and the glossary of words coined by "unfired fooders," inserted immediately after the introduction, but used—let us hope—by few of them, is another stumbling-block that the reader finds it necessary to hurdle. That accomplished, however, the student of dietetics will find in this book the case for the

unfired diet presented by one who has made it a life study. About a hundred pages are given to unfired food combinations.

STANLEY BOWMAR.

BOOKS RECEIVED

—The Instinct of Workmanship and the State of the Industrial Arts. By Thorstein Veblen. Published by the Macmillan Co., New York. 1914. Price, \$1.50 net.

—The Americans. By Hugo Münsterberg. Translated by Edwin B. Holt. New Popular Edition. Published by Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. 1914. Price, \$1.00 net.

—Corporate Promotions and Reorganizations. By Arthur S. Dewing. Harvard Economic Studies, Volume X. Published by the Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass. 1914. Price, \$2.50.

—Annual Report of the Auditor of State to the Governor, the General Assembly and the Taxpayers of the State of Ohio for the fiscal year ending November 15, 1913. From the Springfield (O.) Publishing Co., State Printers.

PAMPHLETS

Untaxing the Home. By Francis G. Goodale. Leaflet published by the Massachusetts Single Tax League, 79 Milk St., Boston.

Report of Public Lectures, Department of Education, City of New York, for the year 1912-1913. By Henry M. Leipsziger, Supervisor of Lectures.

The Public Baths Association of Philadelphia. Report for 1913. Sixteenth year. By W. L. Ross, Superintendent, 410 Gaskill St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Single Tax: What it Is and What it Is Not. By Charles H. Porter. Leaflet published by the Massachusetts Single Tax League, 79 Milk St., Boston.

The Individual and the Treatment of Railroads. By Civis Americanus. Printed at the Riverside Press and for sale by Houghton, Mifflin Co., Boston. 1914.

Der Kampf um den englischen Boden. Bei David Lloyd George. Translated by Paul Halbeck. Published by "Bodenreform," Lessingstrasse 11, Berlin, N. W. 1914. Price 1 mark.

The Bond Issues to Be Voted upon April 7, 1914: A statement to the voters of Chicago and Cook County by the Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency, 315 Plymouth Court, Chicago.

Legislative Procedure in the Forty-eight States. By Addison E. Sheldon and Myrtle Keegan. Bulletin No. 3 of the Nebraska Legislative Reference Bureau, Lincoln, Neb. January 1, 1914.

Government Ownership of Electrical Means of Communication. Letter from the Postmaster General. Senate Document No. 399. Printed at the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Some Conditions Affecting Problems of Industrial Education in 78 American School Systems. By Leonard P. Ayres. Published by the Division of Education, Russell Sage Foundation, 130 E. 22nd St., New York. Price, 10 cents.

One of the bosses at Baldwin's Locomotive Works had to lay off an argumentative Irishman named Pat, so he saved discussion by putting the discharge in writing. The next day Pat was missing, but a week later the boss was passing through the shop and saw him again at his lathe.

"Didn't you get my letter?"

"Yis, sur, Oi did," said Pat.

"Did you read it?"

"Sure, sur, Oi read it inside and Oi read it outside," said Pat, "and on the inside yez said I was fired and on the outside yez said: 'Return to Baldwin Locomotive Works in foive days.'"—Lippincott's.



THIS IS A LADY'S HAT.

(A Trio of Triolets.)

This is a lady's hat—

To cover the seat of reason;
It may look like a rabbit or bat,
Yet this is a lady's hat;
May be ugly, ridiculous,—that
We never remark—'twould be treason.
This is a lady's hat,
To cover the seat of reason.

These are a lady's shoes;
Ornaments, curved and bended,
But feet are given to use,
Not merely to show off shoes,
To stand, walk, run if we choose—
For which these were never intended;
These are a lady's shoes,
Ornaments, curved and bended.

This is a lady's skirt,
Which limits her locomotion;
Her shape is so smooth-begirt
As to occupy all the skirt.
Of being swift and alert
She has not the slightest notion;
This is a lady's skirt,
Which limits her locomotion.

—Charlotte Perkins Gilman in The Forerunner.



A club of eccentric young men had for one of their rules that on Tuesday evenings any man who asked a question in the club rooms which he was unable to answer himself should pay a fine of \$10.

One evening McLoughlin asked the following:

"Why doesn't a ground squirrel leave any dirt around the top of his hole when he digs it?"

After some deliberation McLoughlin was called upon to answer his own question. "That's easy," said he, "the squirrel starts at the bottom and digs up."

"All very nice," suggested a member, "but how does he get to the bottom?"

"Well," answered McLoughlin, "that's your question."—Everybody's Magazine.



"Did you kill the moths with the moth balls I recommended?" asked the druggist.

"No, I didn't," said the customer truculently; "I

sat up all night and didn't hit a single moth."—Unidentified.



Howard, aged 2½, cried out suddenly in the midst of a meal.

"Ouch, daddy," he weepingly explained when questioned, "I stepped on my tongue!"—Chicago Tribune.

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