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EDITORIAL

A Great Victory.

A glorious victory was finally gained on August 15. It was the opening to commerce of the Panama Canal. It was a victory of peace and worth many times more than all that will be gained from the bloody victories to be won in the European war.

S. D.



Civilizing the Navy.

At last the navy is to be used for a civilized purpose. Some cruisers are to be made into mail carriers and it is even being seriously proposed to employ all the ships, their officers and crews, in carrying of freight and in performing similar tasks. To thus change a thoroughly bad institution into a useful one is a glorious achievement. It shows a way to abolish the barbarous features of all navies. It makes the navy into a means of spreading civilization—the reverse of what it has hitherto been. The objection may be urged—perhaps even by some peace advocates—that ocean transportation is not a natural monopoly and hence not properly a governmental function. But since it is far better business for government to be engaged in, than in threatening or carrying on war, consideration of the objection may well be postponed. Let the good work go on in this thoroughly modern way of beating swords into plowshares.

S. D.



Free Trade as a Peace Measure.

One of the commonest charges made against the freetrader is his lack of patriotism. If a tithe of what the protectionists said were true, the Cobden Club must have sent enough "British gold" into this country to affect the balance of trade. The American freetraders were traitors in the pay of England. Yet one of the strongest points made by such men as Cobden and Bright and urged upon the public by American freetraders, was not commercial at all, but humanitarian. Free trade

was urged as a peace measure, to bring nations to a better mutual understanding, and therefore into closer harmony.



It is necessary only to reflect upon the present war and the causes that led up to it to appreciate the blessing that the statesmen of the world have ignorantly thrown away. Co-operation everywhere, save when extending across international boundary lines, increases power or wealth and enriches all parties participating; and tends to the growth of friendliness. But co-operation that must cross a boundary line is looked upon by the tariff advocate as an evil. He sees that it is beneficial to the people of the other country, but ignores the fact that it is good for the people of his own country. And seeing only the advantage to the foreigner, whom he has permitted himself to look upon as an enemy, he wishes either to stop it entirely or to arrange it in such a way as to secure all the advantage to his own country.



This idea that one country can prosper at the expense of another furnishes the broad commercial basis for the use of force in regulating trade. Instead of seeking international relations of mutual benefit, an effort is made by statesmen to maintain relations that are of advantage only to their own country. Each resents the action of the other; each pretends that the other is determined to injure him, and that safety lies only in a strong armament. Hence the standing army and navy. A vast number of men are withdrawn from the ranks of production and another equally great number devote themselves to constructing agents of destruction.



If trade between New York and Ontario were considered in the same way as that between New York and Pennsylvania it would lead to the same community of interests. And if trade between France and Germany were looked upon in the same light as that within the two countries, international friendliness instead of enmity would result. And the moment the people of the two countries realized that their desires and needs were identical, that moment would militarism be robbed of its chief motive. Religion proclaims the unity of the races, the natural kindness of man tends to the same end, and civilization demands it. Whatever other results may follow the present war, two are imperative: Disarmament and free trade.

S. C.

An Object Lesson.

Checking of imports is doing us a tremendous amount of harm. The checking is due to the war. But if it were due to a tariff it would be just as harmful, and that is what tariffs do. The war would not be restricting imports as much as it is if the old protective tariff had not prevented building of our American merchant marine, and if we had abolished all import duties, instead of slightly reducing them when the tariff was recently "reformed." Protectionists and revenue tariff advocates alike have a splendid object lesson presented to them of the evil of arbitrary interference with trade. It should not be hard for them to see that when the interference is caused by taxes it works the same way as when caused by war.

S. D.



How Congress Will Act.

A proper way to meet the deficit in national revenue is presented in a bill in preparation by Congressman Warren Worth Bailey of Pennsylvania. Mr. Bailey's measure proposes to raise \$100,000,000 through levy of a land value tax apportioned among the states in proportion to population. This gives Congress a chance to meet the deficit through a tax that will force unused land into use, stimulate industry, increase production, lower prices and increase wages. The alternative to Bailey's proposition is some form of taxation that will burden industry and intensify existing economic evils. Unfortunately Congress will deliberately push the good proposition aside and inflict the evil one upon us. But Congressmen who help to do this can be asked by constituents to explain.

S. D.



Insulting American Citizens.

A gratuitous insult to American citizens of German birth or extraction has been ignorantly offered by Congressman Britten of Chicago. Falsely assuming that these citizens favor participation of the United States in the European quarrel, and further assuming that they can be deceived into accepting as genuine a fake effort in that direction, Mr. Britten has solemnly offered a resolution directing the Secretary of State to protest against the Mikado's demands on the Kaiser. It is safe to say that Mr. Britten knows that Congress will not adopt his resolution. It is safe to say that he knows quite well that his colleagues of his own party will not seriously support him. It is needless to say—that however much American citizens of German

origin may sympathize with Germany, few if any of them want American peace endangered even though that should assure victory to the Kaiser. Congressman Britten owes an apology to his German constituents for his insulting reflections on their patriotism as American citizens.

S. D.



Roosevelt and Peace.

Militaristic obsession has clearly blinded Theodore Roosevelt. He does not see the terrible object lesson now furnished us in Europe. This shows how fortunate it is that he is not now President. He opposes the pending arbitration treaties on the ground that no power will keep a treaty which it can violate with impunity, unless it be to its interest to keep it. Are we to understand from this that when Roosevelt made a treaty with the Republic of Panama—a treaty which we can violate with impunity as far as military punishment is concerned—that there was a mental reservation to violate it as soon as it would be to our interest? Or does he hold American honor to be superior to that of the rest of the world? s. d.



What Might Be Done.

During the Mexican war of 1846 there enlisted for service in the American army two members of the same Cincinnati church of which Herbert S. Bigelow is now the leader. They were promptly expelled from the church for engaging in an unrighteous war. If the churches of Europe were as quick to expel those members who have gone to carry death and destruction into neighboring countries, how long would the present war last?

S. D.



The Czar's Trickery.

The sick devil has a good imitator in the Russian Czar. He is promising self government to the Poles and religious freedom and citizenship to Jews. How gullible he must consider these people!

S. D.



Tottering Despotisms.

Absolutism is on trial. It is possible that this year will add no republics to the family of nations; but it is certain that the monarchies and empires that remain will be liberalized. The divine right of kings holds allegiance of few save the sycophants in court circles; and the right to declare war and make peace will not be left to the whim or caprice of a single man. Indisputable evidence

of the present trend of political thought is to be found in the attitude of the Germans in this country toward the war. A virile race, their national consciousness has been peculiarly awakened by the events of the past fifty years; and while they have been among the best of American citizens, they have, nevertheless, retained a keen interest in the affairs of the Fatherland. Yet, notwithstanding their strong home ties, they are slow to approve of the action of the Kaiser. The man who for years has stood as the embodiment of the German spirit, but who himself has singularly misinterpreted it, is today out of touch with that spirit. The Germans in America would be less than human if their sympathies in the present war were not with the German nation; but so abhorrent to them has autocracy and the military regime become that many are willing to have the nation humiliated rather than to see the triumph of militarism.



It is not unlikely that the spirit of opposition to the Kaiser's course which has manifested itself in obstructing his policies will show itself in lukewarm support if not in open revolt. Fighting, after all, is a matter of men, and while the organization and equipment count for much, they still rest for efficiency upon the men. History is full of instances where men poorly armed, but inspired by a great enthusiasm, have defeated better armed mercenaries. The German troops are not mercenaries, but they are awakening to a consciousness of a new ideal; and while they may go through the form of fighting their hearts will not be in it.



This is a great opportunity for German Americans. If, instead of rushing to the assistance of the Kaiser, they will condemn him and his doctrine of divine right; if they will take up the torch lighted by the patriots of 1848 who flocked to this country after that unsuccessful uprising and did such valiant service in our own struggle for liberty, they will prove themselves worthy representatives of a mighty race. This is not a war of the German nation, but of the absolutists who have controlled it. The real welfare of the German people depends not upon the success of the Kaiser's fighting machine, but upon its failure. s. c.



Repealing the Law of Supply and Demand.

Rising prices bring the near-statesmen to the front with their "be it enacted." Industry is organized on a given basis of producers and con-

sumers. Remove a large part of the producers while retaining the consumers, and prices will go up. This is nature's method of protecting man. When the supply is lessened more economy must be practiced, and rising prices compel economy. Yet grave and dignified legislators solemnly pass bills to set aside the laws of nature. "But," some protest, "we are not engaged in war; there is no reason why our prices should go up." What foolishness! Trade tends always to establish a common level of prices; and to expect food to advance in Europe and not in America would be on a par with trying to make the water in an open vessel stand at a higher level on one side than on the other. Let no one try to deceive himself; we must bear our share of the war's burdens. S. C.



Food Price Investigation.

The ever mounting price of foods has brought an order for an investigation. If the result of previous investigations of the same thing be accepted as a criterion, there is little hope for practical results from the present one. These previous investigations generally showed that the investigators either did not recognize the fundamental trouble when they saw it, or did not know what to do about it when they did recognize it. The present investigation is also doomed to failure if there is no other remedy in view than enforcement of certain prohibitory laws or enactment of more laws of the same kind.



If the present investigation should be no more thorough than previous ones the blame will eventually be laid on the war, or some individuals will be made scapegoats. If it should be a thorough one the investigators will see that it is due to our own folly in failing to take note in time of fundamental evils. It is true that the war is shutting out imports, even as a protective tariff would shut them out. It is true that peace would remove the obstruction caused by war, even as Free Trade would remove a similar obstruction caused by tariffs. But neither war nor tariffs offer an excuse for failure to use our natural resources. Had these resources been kept open and had we not enacted foolish laws interfering in many ways with production, there would now be neither a scarcity of food, nor any possibility of an artificial monopoly. The war would have caused us inconvenience, anxiety and trouble, without a doubt. But it would not and could not have caused a scarcity of the things which could be produced from our vast unused resources.

That investigators should shrink from pointing out the fundamental cause and its obvious remedy is natural. They have good cause to doubt whether so faithful a performance of duty would be appreciated as it should be. Realizing the difficulties in the way of applying an effective remedy, and feeling that a suggestion to apply it would be unwelcome, they will not be altogether to blame should they side step the issue and offer some popular but utterly useless suggestion.

S. D.



Still Toying With the Trust Problem.

The dissolution of the Harvester Trust ordered by the Federal Court is only another example of the ridiculous child's play involved in prevailing methods of handling the trust problem. The decision may be annoying and expensive to the Trust. It is of no value whatever to the public except as it may be a means of teaching the folly of such proceedings. The Trust can be forced to disintegrate but there is no power that can compel the different parts to compete.



The Harvester Trust derives its power to shut out competition either from some government-conferred privilege or from ability to perform better service than any one else can perform even under free conditions. If its power is due to privilege then the remedy is to abolish the privilege. If it is due to superior natural ability to serve the public then there is nothing to remedy. In either case the court decree is contrary to common sense, however much it may be in accordance with law.

S. D.



Ohio's Poor Choice.

There is this much to be said in favor of the Republicans of Ohio. They had to choose between Joseph B. Foraker and Warren G. Harding for a senatorial candidate. They chose Harding, the lesser evil, though a very great evil for all that. The Democrats, on the other hand, made the worst possible choice. They chose a candidate whose election will disgrace the party, even as it was disgraced in the days of McLean rule, when tories like Payne and Brice were sent to the Senate and John R. McLean was with difficulty kept out.

S. D.



Ohio's Tory Democratic Nominee.

Ohio democrats must go outside of the Democratic party for a democratic senatorial candi-

date this year. At the primaries the nomination was captured by a Tory, Timothy Hogan, present attorney general of the State. The Republican nominee, while about equal to Hogan in most things, exceeds him in one respect. He makes no false pretense of democracy. The candidate of the Progressive party, Arthur L. Garford, is not so well known, but seems by far the best entitled to democratic support of the three. S. D.



Advantage of Direct Primaries.

Direct primaries this year give voters a chance to quiz candidates for nomination as well as election. Quizzing, however, should not be confined to promises for the future. In the case of present members seeking to be returned, questions regarding the past offer better opportunities. This especially applies to the action of members, claiming to be democratic and progressive, on measures that should have had the support of every congressman opposed to privilege.



Among these measures may be mentioned the amendment to the Alaska government railway bill proposed by Congressman Bailey of Pennsylvania. Had that been adopted the money spent for building the road would have been returned to the people through a tax on land values in Alaska. The amendment was defeated by a vote of 126 to 27. The vote on this measure affords an excellent test of a candidate's democracy. Let those seeking renomination be asked how they voted, if they did not dodge, and why. Another good test is afforded by the vote on the George bill reforming the assessment system of the District of Columbia. As introduced it would have abolished gross favoritism in assessments in the District. The bill was first loaded down with hostile amendments, which were finally eliminated and then the original bill was rejected. Candidates should be allowed a chance to explain. Then, again, there is the Crosser bill to municipalize the street railway system of Washington. Although favorably reported on by the District Committee it has not been allowed to come to a vote. Here is another chance. A bill providing for retention by the federal government of title to radium bearing lands was amended into an unrecognizable shape and made useless. These are but samples of a number of tests offered to congressmen to prove their democracy. Since they relate to matters not mentioned in party platforms they better enable a voter to gauge the

ability of a member to pass on the merits of a measure without help of a party declaration.



Among others whose position on the measures mentioned might be ascertained is Congressman Stringer of Illinois. As the principal candidate for the Democratic senatorial nomination against reactionary Roger Sullivan, it is important that progressive Democrats know to what extent he represents them. Was he one of the 27 who voted for the Bailey amendment? Did he vote for the passage of the George bill in its original form? What has he done to help the Crosser bill? Did he oppose amendment of the radium conservation bill? Mr. Stringer should make these matters clear, not only that voters at the primaries may know to what extent he differs fundamentally from Sullivan, but also that they may judge how he measures up to the democracy of Raymond Robins, who will be his opponent at the general election, should Sullivan be defeated.

S. D.



Mexico Still in Danger.

The Constitutionalists of Mexico have now such an opportunity as comes too rarely to leaders in a great cause. A revolution to free the land has met with sufficient success to put in control those who have led it. But that is only half the battle. The revolutionists have won against physical force. They have yet to win against cunning. It is inspiring to hear that in Northern Mexico the workers on the farms are this year for the first time getting the entire product of their labor. This is what one year of freedom from landlordism has done. It is now the task of the government to keep the land free. It can not do so by dividing it into small holdings. It can only do so by making it unprofitable to hold land for any other purpose than to put it to its most productive use. There is only one sure way of doing this under modern civilized conditions. Holders of land should pay to the state its full annual rental value, exclusive of the value of improvements. This ground rent should pay all public expenses. There should be no taxes whatever on industry or its products. Under this system there will be no holding of large tracts of land in an unused or partially used condition. Yet, to prevent the new government from adopting this system there will be no lack of cunning efforts. Plutocracy will work on well meaning but poorly informed officials to secure substitution of futile devices. Herein lies the greatest danger to the new government and to the

final success of the revolution. Vigilance is still needed in Mexico to secure its dearly bought liberty.

S. D.



JUDGMENT TIME FOR "CROWNED CRIMINALS."

The poor enslaved masses of Europe dare not speak, so let us speak for them. Those whose wretched bodies are today food for cannon are dumb, but the crimson streams that flow from their lacerated flesh shall run crying "Mercy!" to all the children of men. Those wounds, poor, poor, dumb mouths, now ope their ruby lips to beg the voice and utterance of the tongues of men, and this speaking calls for the demolition of every rotten throne and vengeance upon the crowned hellions who use men as pawns and nine-pins.

Let us not forget that we, too, have stalking about our land a "robustious, perriwig fellow," whose blatant tongue cries for increased armament upon American shores and armed vessels to sail the seas.

Let us blush that we have two members of the cabinet of a peace-loving President base enough to ask that our army and navy shall be increased in efficiency and power until their strength shall awe the world.

At this moment, however, the advocates of this infamous doctrine are silent. With Europe's streams running red with blood; with her industries languishing; with already weeping orphans and widows in despair; with the achievements of a half century of peace scattered to the winds and civilization set back a thousand years—surely that doctrine reeking with the bloody filth from deep, dark pits of shame, has received its death-blow. For let us not forget that all these nations have pursued that savage policy. For decades these nations, under the lead of the "war lord" of Germany, have been preparing for peace by increasing and perfecting the implements of war. Let us remember the infamous lie and fully know that to increase armaments and amass munitions of war is the greatest incitement to war. That is the inevitable effect of the policy of the war gods.

Oh, shame! Oh, infamy unspeakable! Outrage infinite!

Is not this treachery of crowned heads of no concern to us? Does it not menace our peace, our health and our prosperity? Do we not pay for it, as well as must the enslaved masses of Europe who for a hundred years to come shall groan under the heavy load?

The answer is already seen in the increased cost of our living that was already distressing. It is seen in the ruination of our import trade—a calamity (to all but the protective tariff advocate, who is not supposed to see very much of anything that requires thought). But worse than these, it is seen in the black cloud that enshrouds the mind of the world.

Yet, let us not despair. It was Emerson who said, "Every thought thrown into the world will modify the world." So let the democratic spirit of the world center its power of thought upon the idea that when another decade shall have passed into history every detested crowned head of Europe shall have disappeared. I would not speak as Cromwell did of Charles I, "We shall take off his crown and with the crown his head, but rather in that more civilized speech of the aged Conventionist in *Les Misérables*, "I would vote the death of the king, but not the man."

Yes, I believe this horrible world catastrophe will awake a world-democracy that shall overthrow every crowned head, and over the portals of the federation of nations shall inscribe the rights of man. If this horror cannot arouse the Spirit of Democracy to such achievement, what in the name of righteous heaven can do it?

However, if such be not accomplished, the world will, at least, as a lesson learned from this dark day, agree upon universal disarmament. Therefore let not America indulge in the dangerous folly of increasing hers.

LAURIE J. QUINBY.



THE GLORY OF CONQUEST.

During long and bloody centuries following the discovery of America, the English-speaking people and their descendants have succeeded in doing two very wonderful things; namely—they have *tamed the buffalo* and *civilized the Indian*. It has been a long, wearisome, home-breaking, heart-breaking, murderous process, but it seems to have been successful, from at least one point of view; that is, it has *succeeded*, and nothing is thought to succeed like success, though the *measure* of the commodity differs very greatly in the opinions of different persons.

If you do not believe that the buffalo is tamed, go to the few zoological gardens of the world in which that noble animal is now confined and see if the remnants of his race are not thoroughly subjugated. You look through the bars that would hardly hold a good Holstein bullock, and there you find this monarch of the plains, tamed and con-

fined, with barely enough energy left to tackle a bundle of hay. Thousands of his race were thoroughly tamed by leaden pills administered from the rear end of an overland train. So well were they tamed that they could never remove from the blistering plains their wonderful robes of fur which the white man did not then think it worth his while to take, but for which he is now willing to pay from \$100 to \$150 apiece. That is the way the buffalo was tamed, and it certainly is an accomplishment of which we should, as a race, be *thoroughly ashamed*.

The moose will soon be tamed in the same manner and his noble front will no longer be seen in the forests of the north, but will be found only, as is that of the buffalo, on the shoulders of a disgusted old specimen moping around the worn sod of a zoological garden, or adorning, with glass eyes, the walls of some museum or the parlor of some private collector.



And as to the civilization of the Indian, that has been completely and thoroughly accomplished. He has been driven from sea-board to sea-board, over mountains, through forests, across desert places, into and out of lava beds, and, at last, the few noble remnants of his race are called together in New York City to witness the beginning of a monument erected not so much to their former greatness as we might wish, but more to the "civilization," the degradation, and the practical annihilation of their people. These few representatives of a passing race are made the chief mourners at their own funeral, are given high places in the spectacle which bears testimony to the power, the wealth, and the conscienceless greed of their despoilers.

Their villages are silent, their hunting grounds are destroyed, and their valleys bare. We have laid waste their possessions and pursued them with fire and sword to a degree that should make the few remaining members of the race cherish an undying hatred against those who have introduced nothing but turmoil, commotion and disturbance into their lives.

In southwestern United States lives a tribe of Indians known to the world as the "Quaker Indians," or, more properly, the Moqui Indians. For a long, long while they were under the dominion of the Spanish nation and consequently learned many of their habits and practices, though the Spaniards made no effort to do anything with them further than to Christianize them or to teach them the principles of their religion. When these Indians came under the domination of our Repub-

lic, we at once began our practices upon them. We herded them together like sheep, and like sheep did we shear them. We interfered with their mode of living; we destroyed their mode of worship and desecrated their altars; and all this did we do in the name of "civilization" and "sanitation." Civilization! and Sanitation! O, ye Gods! with the Augean Stables in our back yard.

And for all that we have done to the Red Man, mostly wrong, what does he get? His image placed upon some of our paper money and his noble visage upon our five-cent pieces, in order that it may be a constant reminder to him of the millions of dollars of which we have robbed him.



As the few Indian chiefs who attended the recent ceremonies connected with the laying of the foundation of the great Indian monument, which is to look eastward over the Atlantic, glance upon its lengthened shadow in the setting sun, *may they not* consider it typical of the shadow that the white man has thrown over their possessions until they had been driven almost into the opposite sea, the Pacific, and all in the interests of "civilization."

If rapine and murder and a reckless disregard of human rights are to follow in the wake of civilization, would it not be better if the races we seek to civilize could live in the primitive enjoyment of their natural rights? Truly we are a wonderful people. We have *tamed the buffalo* and *civilized the Indian*, till the last of their kind are now walking the face of the globe with no place to call their home. And as a fitting emblem of these glorious, these wonderful achievements, that reflect so much credit upon our nation, a Christian nation that hesitates about expunging from its coins the motto, "In God We Trust," and to show the character of the god in which we *do* trust, we place upon the altar of Mammon a "nickel," a five-cent piece, one of the most paltry of our coins, bearing upon its two sides the images of his most acceptable sacrifices—the Buffalo and the Indian.

HOWARD E. RANDALL.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

THE EXIT OF HUERTA.

Mexico, Aug. 3.

On the night of Wednesday, July 15, the news that the presidential special, with a convoy of troop trains, had passed Orizaba en route to Puerto Mexico was wired back to Mexico City. During Thursday wild rumors were in circulation which were discussed in whispers for fear of another hoax, by which Huerta might hope to get some more of his

political enemies to reveal themselves so he could decimate them at pleasure. When the dailies of Friday morning confirmed the news of Huerta's resignation and departure for Europe the city resembled a Russian Easter. And just as the latter event commemorates the escape from the long Russian winter, so did the Friday rejoicing here celebrate the people's awakening from the long nightmare of the white terror, one of the most dreadful in history.

The new president, Justice Carvajal, had joined Huerta's kaleidoscopic cabinet the previous week (along with three others), and as Minister of Foreign Relations he succeeded by law to the presidency upon Huerta's exit, there being no vice president in office. Carvajal, though a conservative, is not bigoted, for last year he refused, as a justice of the Supreme Court, to sanction the legitimacy of Huerta's usurpation. In his two weeks of power he has partly removed the censorship of speech and press, has arranged to release the various political prisoners who were spared from the secret executions, and has stopped the man-stealing military levies.

The freer press is now revealing, for the first time, to many in Federal Mexico both the real happenings of the Civil War and the true motives and plans of the Rebels (Constitutionalists). The present dispute in the peace conference at Saltillo over amnesty for Huerta's associates seems academic, since most of the guilty have already quit Mexico. For the past year the more prudent of the dismissed ministers have left at once on "a special embassy" abroad, and once away they haven't returned. One minister who unwisely delayed his departure was arrested as a suspect and came near being executed. At the final collapse (along with Huerta and his family) fled General Blanquet, Minister of War and arch-traitor of the citadel mutiny, and the two directors of Huerta's organs, "El Imparcial" and "El Independiente"; also various ministers, governors and military men.

Among the vamoosing governors was General Juan Hernandez of Puebla; this old rascal was a worthy successor of the unspeakable Mucio Martinez, who so sorely afflicted the State for many years as a satrap of Porfirio Diaz. Hernandez was not only thrifty enough to save a tidy fortune during his reign of a year, but made a cleanup, on departure, of a \$300,000 balance in the state treasury, the proceeds of a supertax for the purpose of "pacification."

A judicial investigation now probing the case of Federal Deputy Revedon, who was slain by Huerta's order last summer, is uncovering a whole cesspool of official crime. From Guadalupe Hidalgo, a suburb of the capital, have already been exhumed 62 bodies of political victims. The automobiles of the secret police made night hideous last winter in Guadalupe while engaged in their dreadful work. Only a few of the bodies have yet been identified, as they were buried under false names and with false medical certificates. The "Red Book" of General Quiroz, chief of the secret police, has also been found, and this contains a list of the condemned with the names of those already slain distinguished by red crosses.

The confession of a police assassin named Mata-Ratas has just been obtained, which acknowledges the stabbing of 18 persons. He states that many of

his victims were buried while still breathing, and that all were stripped first of everything of value. Many women were among the slain. As during the recent Terror, the censorship of the mails and of the press made communication difficult, it is certain that Huerta had many victims who were thought by their friends to have gone abroad or to Rebel territory.

The cause of the resignation of the Catholic leader, Eduardo Tamariz, has just been published. At the Sta. Julia barracks in Mexico City there was a brawl this spring, in which some shots were fired, and this took place while Huerta was banqueting his friends in his nearby residence. Fearing a mutiny, Huerta sent General Quiroz with the guard to the barracks, and though the brawl was settled before his arrival, Quiroz arrested a lieutenant and three rurales and marched them over to the adjoining Federal College of Agriculture. In spite of the protests of Sr. Figueroa, the college president, Quiroz summoned all the students, and in their presence conducted a summary military execution of his four prisoners.

These astounding revelations, which have only begun, indicate the degeneracy of the Mexican public service, when not only policemen, but generals, cabinet ministers, judges and sheriffs can actively co-operate for the perpetration of secret and fiendish crimes. Nearly all these degenerates the ferocious Huerta found ready to hand, as they had held office under Porfirio Diaz. The latter used to boast that he turned bandits into public servants, but he forgot to mention that the bandits seldom changed their morals on taking office.

The obsession for murder which marked Huerta during his presidency may perhaps have been due to remorse, as stated by the martyred Federal Senator, Belisario Dominguez in his speech in the senate on Sept. 29, 1913, as follows:

"The specter of his protector and friend, President Madero, betrayed and murdered, sometimes alone, sometimes accompanied by Pino Suarez, appears constantly to Huerta. It disturbs his sleep, it produces nightmares and overwhelms him with horror during banquets and orgies. When the obsession is strongest, Huerta gets frantic, and to calm his mind and his unstrung nerves he summons his most ruthless and cruel instincts and then orders his lackeys: 'Kill, ravage and burn, without pity and without pause, all my enemies both the just and the unjust, for only in this way will there be peace.'

It is a relief to turn from the destructive record of the Mexican Borgia to a constructive agrarian decree, promulgated on June 21, 1914, by General Villareal, the Rebel governor of Nuevo Leon, whose vital clauses I have translated as follows:

Art. 1—All arable lands in Nuevo Leon which are not sown before July 10th will revert provisionally to State control.

Art. 2—The State will then proceed to rent the idle lands to any Mexican farmer who will guarantee immediate cultivation.

Art. 3—The State will deal directly with the farmers in making the leases and will charge an annual rent of \$2.00 the hectare for irrigated and \$1.00 a hectare for natural land.

Art. 4—The land rent will be payable to the local tax collectors before Dec. 31, 1914.

Art. 5—The sums collected for rent will go to the special working fund of the Agrarian Commission.

Art. 6—The cultivation of a lot under this decree will carry no future property right in the land.

Art. 7—A renter will be strictly responsible for any misuse of his lot and can use it only for agriculture.

Art. 8—In each district the highest civil (or military) official will have charge of distributing the lots. The land must be divided so as to give every applicant an arable lot and it must be handled so as to get it all into cultivation. The lots must not exceed 3½ hectares in area and must be distributed impartially.

Art. 10.—Any renter who fails to sow his lot at once, as agreed, will lose it and it will be assigned to another.

Art. 12—Renters shall be free to sell their harvests how and where they choose.

Art. 13—The State will record the names of those farmers who raise the best and biggest harvests and such will be favored in the definite distribution of land.

Art. 16—The difficulties which arise in administering this decree will be decided by the highest local official with a right to appeal to the central State authorities.

Art. 18—Any local officials who show partiality or bad faith in administering this decree and favor their private interests, or their relatives and friends, will be subject to fine or imprisonment; as will also private citizens who impede this decree.

Art. 19—On receiving this decree the local officials will assemble all citizens and stimulate them to get their land under cultivation as soon as possible.

On the seizure of Vera Cruz in April, Huerta organized a number of delegations to visit the Rebel chiefs and persuade them to join him against the Yankee "blonde pigs." In many cases these delegates, while pretending to parley with a chief, expected to secretly delude his ignorant followers; but they were seldom given this chance, for most delegations were arrested at once and held for ransom. Many delegates were young students and they had many adventures before regaining their liberty, as often the only ransom accepted for them was arms and cartridges. The Federal press hurrahed mightily at the acceptance by some Zapatista bands of Huerta's amnesty offers, but little was said when these same bands decamped to the hills a few weeks later, all provided with a complete new military outfit.

At present writing the Rebel armies are within 100 miles of the capital to the north and west, while to the south and southwest the Zapatistas and other irregulars have possession of everything, except the largest cities, and only allow the railroads to run by sufferance. The whole democracy is in arms and further resistance of the landed aristocracy seems hopeless.

RESIDENT OBSERVER.



TAX REFORM IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington, D. C., July 15.

Disfranchised, there is nothing left for the residents of Washington to do but to conduct a campaign of education as regards reform in assessment and taxation conditions, so that when the opportunity offers and the people of the rest of the United States again give us the franchise we shall be prepared to adopt the best and most scientific methods of assessment and taxation, which the "George" report shows that we are in so much need of.

With this object in view, the Tax Reform Association of the District of Columbia was organized last fall, with Mr. H. Martin Williams from Illinois, Reading Clerk of the House of Representatives, as President, and a strong advisory committee with Mr. Herbert J. Browne, the real estate expert of the Congressional Committee, as chairman. The association adopted the following Declaration of Principles:

1. An equitable assessment of property, inequalities to be corrected.
2. Abolition of the Personal Property Tax.
3. Abolition of taxes on occupations and enterprise, except liquor license and similar restrictions.
4. Taxes on franchises and monopolies.
5. Gradual shifting of taxes from improvements to land values.
6. A graduated inheritance tax.

There are in the District of Columbia about sixty Citizens' Associations which have regular monthly meetings. These associations take up matters of interest to their respective districts together with questions of general interest, and occasionally invite speakers to address them on subjects of importance. Besides these strictly civic organizations, there are about sixty labor unions and numerous organizations of a fraternal and religious nature. In the early winter we sent circulars to many of these associations offering to furnish speakers to address them on the subject of assessment and taxation in the District of Columbia.

As a result of the interest aroused by these circulars, we received numerous invitations to furnish speakers, and during the winter and spring about 50 meetings were addressed on the subject of taxation, and an aggregate of over 3,000 persons were present to learn of modern methods of assessment and taxation. After the formal address opportunity was given to ask questions, and at the close literature was given to those interested, including copies of the "George" report on conditions in the District of Columbia. Usually reporters were present at the meetings, and we secured considerable publicity in the two morning and two evening papers. The meetings were not especially advertised, except through the regular notice sent out by the Secretary of the Association to be addressed. The maximum attendance at the meetings was 250 and the least number was 20, but often we would get the best newspaper notice with the smallest audience, so that these smaller meetings were fully as important as the larger ones.

In order to make the meetings as effective as possible we devised a series of paper charts on conditions in the District as shown by the official reports of the Assessor, Auditor, Police Department, "George" Congressional Committee, and so forth. These were later photographed and made into lantern slides, and used in this way where the organization addressed had a stereopticon. Many organizations were induced to have us address them through our advertising the use of these charts.

The season closed with a lecture, or rather addresses on taxation by two of our members on the Fourth of July at the dedication of a fire-engine house at a nearby suburb. Most of the civic organizations do not meet in the summer, but we hope

to continue our campaign of education another season.

W. I. SWANTON,
Secretary Tax Reform Ass'n of the Dist. of Columbia.

INCIDENTAL SUGGESTIONS

WHAT IS THE REMEDY?

Chicago, August 4.

The United States Industrial Commission, which recently visited Chicago, held public meetings at the La Salle hotel, for the purpose of taking testimony of the men and women who are supposed to know the real cause of the general unrest of the people of the United States, that some conclusion might be reached and a remedy applied. That there is unrest is apparent, and that the present administration recognizes it is commendable. At no session of these commission meetings, which I attended, did I hear, or have I read a report of any witness having suggested an intelligent remedy which could be universally valuable.

There were suggestions, such as arbitration in labor troubles, and raising of wages of working people, such suggestions which would apply only to a small portion of the people in any community, and thus these meetings were disappointing to the laymen who were not supposed to be competent to give testimony or suggest remedies. It was surprising to listeners to find that our professional reformers were so uninformed in regard to ways and means of social, political and industrial betterment—in fact, they seemed to be ignorant that there is a real effective specific.

In the first place, it is true that there is "discontent and restlessness," all of which is a sign of universal health, and shows a receptive condition, and that the masses are ready to adopt a remedy; it also indicates, if a change is not forthcoming, and the restlessness settles down to despair, that there is a danger of revolution.

In my humble opinion the cause of discontent is due to the fact that the great masses of the people are disinherited.

The ground or soil upon which they move and have their being is not their own, and thus the landlord is forever calling "Step lively," "Be quick or you're dead."

Human beings being land animals and unable to exist without land, and having no land upon which to exist, feel consciously or unconsciously unsafe, insecure, for the only people who are really safe are those who have access to the land.

Now, then! Feeling unsafe, being insecurely situated, is quite enough to create restlessness, is it not?

For a concrete example, review the Philippine Islands. Americans had not titles to the lands of the Philippines before we invaded that territory (so a learned bishop who visited those islands for the purpose of investigation, said recently in an address to a Chicago audience. "But," he further said, "the first thing the splendid big business men of our country did was to secure titles to their

lands," and this bishop declared it a great stroke of successful diplomacy.

He then told of the fine roads that have been built by the Filipinos for the use of the Americans and their automobiles, while the roads for themselves were inferior. He declared the Filipinos a happy class of people, and "all they needed today was an opportunity to work." "They want jobs," he said. Now, then, why are they thrown out of jobs? Why are they jobless and becoming restless and discontented? Any one capable of reasoning from effect back to cause will see that it is directly traceable to the fact that these Filipinos were disinherited when the "American gentlemen" secured deeds and titles to their lands, and the Filipinos must now "step lively" to the tune of their landlords.

History is repeating itself, and our industrial commission need look no further. Let them investigate the Henry George idea and experiment with his theories, and put a stop to the cause of inequality of opportunity.

The Henry George idea can be put in operation without working hardship to any living thing.

There is another kind of restlessness which is temporary and artificial, and is founded upon pure cussedness on the part of men who have been deprived of political power, political office, or some special privilege. These people are willing to lose money, to lay off help, to shut down factories, to refuse to loan money, to talk panic, to exhibit fear and mistrust, to fake news for the purpose of educating the people to believe that there is no prosperity possible unless the Republican party is in power and they spend money to prove it, and so they breed discontent and restlessness, but the people are no longer to be fooled. The Missourian spirit "Show me," is becoming dominant.

MINONA S. JONES.

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, August 18, 1914.

The European War.

Western Europe.

The formation of the gigantic battle-line on the Franco-German frontier, where along the amazing distance of 246 miles millions of German soldiers have been preparing soon to meet millions of French, English and Belgian troops—this stupefying fact has dominated the news from Europe since August 11. During the long resistance of the Liege forts in Belgium, almost regardless of such repulses as that of August 15 at Dinant in Southeastern Belgium and both defeats and victories in Alsace, the Kaiser's infantry battalions, well screened by cavalry, have moved hugely on

against France, their purposes and objectives in the silence of complete censorship and telegraphic isolation left to the conjectures of the world. And their somewhat more communicative opponents, the armies of France, Belgium and England, have been massing and deploying in millions, too. Along the whole curving boundary from Belfort near Basle at the Swiss-German border up through Muelhausen, that the French occupied and then were forced back from, through Luneville and Nancy and Thionville in the French Province of Meurthe et Moselle across from Alsace and Lorraine—where the French are reported to have met with successes and even to have taken the aggressive—up to Dinant on the Meuse river in Belgium and probably northwestward from there to the English Channel, here pressing forward across their frontiers, these pressed some distance backward by their opponents—along the same vast battle-line as the Germans, the combined hosts of France, Great Britain and Belgium have made ready to resist the German invasion of France.



The official press bureau of the British war office said on August 12:

Of the twenty-six German army corps the bulk has been located and it is evident that the mass of German troops is concentrated between Liege and Luxembourg.

That unification of the French and Belgian forces had been established by the exchange of officers was officially announced at Paris on August 14. And Paris also reported that Field Marshall Sir John French, the Commander-in-Chief of the English field army had joined General Joseph Joffre, the French Commander-in-Chief at headquarters, the locality being kept secret. A dispatch from London on the 15th said:

Communication with the armies has virtually come to an end while the commanders in Belgium and along the Franco-German frontier are preparing for a trial of strength which promises to develop the greatest battle in history. It is known that the Germans are attempting to swing their right around toward Brussels and Antwerp, but with what success nobody outside the field of operations knows.

A British military expert in a letter in the London Times of the same date writes:

The delay in the German advance probably has not been due to the obstruction of Liege and the general resistance of the Belgians alone. The massing of such enormous numbers of troops has never been attempted before, and doubtless it has taken longer than was expected. Even small armies cannot fight in advance of their commissariat. One of the reasons Belgium has taken so many cavalry prisoners is that the German cavalry seems repeatedly to have got out of touch with their supplies. The test will be far more severe when this battle develops. Every great army contains many generals who can command 10,000 men, but there are very few who are capable of directing 50,000 or 100,000 in actual war.

Not many human brains, however gifted, can control the operations of half a million men in a battle that has sixty to eighty miles front.

On the 15th, too, the French Minister of War issued a bulletin on the impending conflict, declaring this engagement would "differ profoundly from the battles of other times," for "the whole of the French army will battle with the whole of the German forces with the exception of those German troops concentrated on the eastern frontier of the Empire."

The violation of the neutrality of Belgium has extended the Belgian and French lines to the frontier of Holland. The next battle, therefore, will be from Basle to Maastricht, with several millions of men on each side.

It is this enormous extension of effectives and of front which will characterize the battle, and it will be profoundly different from all other battles.

When two adversaries engage in battle along a front of from twenty to thirty kilometers (thirteen to twenty miles), the engagement is characterized by two features—it is rapid and immediately decisive. With a front extending over 400 kilometers (266 miles) it is not likely to be the same.

It would appear impossible, from all the evidence, that one of the adversaries would be able to gain decisive advantage upon this front of 400 kilometers.

The operations along so great a line would have varying fortunes. We will have an advantage at one or several points; the Germans will have an advantage at other points, and the line of battle will continue to be modified until one of the adversaries succeeds by co-ordination of movements and mass of effort in gaining some point the superiority of which will dislodge the adverse front and mark the end of the first battle.

These observations have for their object the preparation of the public for a battle in new form and without precedent in history.

The communication adds that news of definite results need not be expected for at least eight days, or longer.



Dispatches of the 17th state that there is "little doubt that a great battle is being fought in Belgium near Waterloo," that Brussels is preparing for defense and the seat of government has been moved to Antwerp. [See current volume, page 776.]



Eastern Europe.

Austria-Hungary has been sending her troops in three directions; northwest across the German boundary, northeast against Russia, and southward to Servia. Servian reports on August 17 admit the crossing of the Save river by the Austrians after an only partly successful attack in great force along the whole frontier. The bombardment of Belgrade has been continued by Austria, being reported as especially heavy on the 15th. Servia, with the aid of Montenegro—which country had formally declared war against Austria-Hungary on

the 8th, was said to have invaded Bosnia on the 12th. Austria-Hungary on the same day officially announced her complete blockade of the Montenegrin coast. Russian and Austrian conflicts have been reported in both countries, neither army being largely engaged and neither on the whole victorious.

At the German-Russian frontier the Russian army is reported as still mobilizing and as invading the German Polish Provinces while German troops entered Russian Poland. There have been frequent skirmishes. Several towns have been captured by each invader but no news of a great or decisive engagement. The Russian Czar on the 14th addressed the following manifesto to Poland, signed by himself and all the Grand Dukes:

The hour has sounded when the sacred dream of your fathers may be realized. A hundred and fifty years ago the living body of Poland was torn to pieces, but her soul survived and she lived in hope that for the Polish people would come an hour of regeneration and reconciliation with Russia.

The Russian army brings you the solemn news of this reconciliation, which effaces the frontiers severing the Polish people, whom it unites conjointly under the scepter of the Czar of Russia. Under this scepter Poland will be born again, free in her religion, her language, and autonomous. Russia expects from you only the loyalty to which history has bound you. With open heart and a brotherly hand extended, Great Russia comes to meet you. She believes that the sword which struck her enemies at Grenewald is not yet rusted. Russia, from the shores of the Pacific ocean to the North Sea, marches in arms. The dawn of new life commences for you. In this glorious dawn is seen the sign of the cross—the symbol of suffering and resurrection of a people.



On the Sea.

Minor naval engagements have been reported from all over the world. Off both American coasts, German, French and British cruisers have been sighted. In the Mediterranean, where the major French fleet is stationed, Algerian French towns were attacked by German ships on August 5, being later reported as being pursued toward the Adriatic and finally as at anchor in the Dardanelles. Sea-captures of single merchantmen by all the belligerent powers have been announced.

Persistent rumors of a great naval battle in the North Sea have not been confirmed. But on August 11 the British official press bureau announced that the interrupted North Sea steamship service to Denmark had been resumed, and by the 15th the British admiralty office gave notice that the Atlantic Ocean steamship lanes were clear of German cruisers. The whereabouts of the great British and German fleets of dreadnoughts and destroyers is unknown to the watching world.



Diplomacy.

Great Britain proclaimed on the 13th that it

felt itself "obliged to announce" that "a state of war" existed "between Great Britain and Austria-Hungary because of the way in which the Austrian rupture with France had been brought about."

Turkey, after giving out the information on the 4th that the forces were being mobilized, gave assurance that this was only a precautionary measure and that Turkey would remain absolutely neutral. Later, however, believable rumors were in circulation asserting that two German cruisers, the Goeben and the Breslau being pursued in the Mediterranean had not only been granted refuge in the Dardanelles, but had been purchased by Turkey from Germany and the German crews kept aboard. On the 13th Great Britain, France and Russia sent a demand to Turkey for immediate repatriation of the officers and crews.

Greece, according to official dispatches of the 17th, had received information that Turkish troops were crossing Bulgarian territory and marching in the direction of Greece. The Hellenic government in consequence of these reports notified Turkey that if this news should be confirmed corresponding military and naval measures would be taken immediately by Greece.

In Asiatic waters there have been warlike activities on the part of Germany and Great Britain since July 30 when British gunboats at Hankow, China, and at other ports were dismantled and deserted, and their crews sent to Hongkong, the British "sphere of influence" in China. Next day the British fleet left Wei-Hai-Wei and sailed for Hongkong. Meanwhile German reserves throughout China were hastening to Tsing-Tau, the fort in Kiau-Chau, Germany's "leased province" in China, and all German merchant ships in Adriatic as well as other waters were ordered to seek neutral ports. On August 5 the German warships which had gathered in Tsing-Tau were said to have sailed away.

The Japan government—which as early as August 4 had voluntarily proclaimed their intention to abide by Japan's treaty with Great Britain and had later reiterated this decision—gave on the 11th Japan's treaty obligations with Great Britain as the reason for her not accepting China's suggestion that China, the United States and Japan should endeavor to mediate the European conflict. And on August 16 the following ultimatum was sent by Japan to Germany:

We consider it highly important and necessary in the present situation to take measures to remove the causes of all disturbances of the peace in the far east and to safeguard the general interests, as contemplated by the agreement of alliance between Japan and Great Britain.

In order to secure a firm and enduring peace in eastern Asia, the establishment of which is the aim of the said agreement, the imperial Japanese government sincerely believes it to be its duty to give the advice to the imperial German government to carry out the following two propositions:

First—To withdraw immediately from Japanese and Chinese waters German men-of-war and armed vessels of all kinds, and to disarm at once those which cannot be so withdrawn.

Second—To deliver on a date not later than September 15 to imperial Japanese authorities, without condition or compensation, the entire leased territory of Kiaochau, with a view to the eventual restoration of the same to China.

The imperial Japanese government announces at the same time that, in the event of it not receiving by noon on August 23, 1914, an answer from the imperial German government signifying its unconditional acceptance of the above advice offered by the imperial Japanese government, Japan will be compelled to take such action as she may deem necessary to meet the situation.



Mexican Affairs.

The Constitutional General Alvaro Obregon with about 10,000 men entered and took possession of Mexico City on August 15 in the name of General Carranza. This was in fulfillment of an agreement entered into between Carranza and Governor Turbide of the federal district of Mexico City. Provisional President Carvajal had evacuated the city on August 13. Before leaving he issued a manifesto stating that his peaceful overtures had been met by Carranza with uncompromising demands for unconditional surrender. Thus being forced to choose between fighting and yielding, he chose the latter and said further:

The whole responsibility for the future rests with the revolution, and if we should behold with affliction a repetition of the situation which I am trying to put to an end, the truth will be manifested once more that by violence society cannot be reconstructed.

[See current volume, page 781.]



General Carranza is due to enter Mexico City on August 18 and begin arrangements for establishment of a permanent government.



United States and the European War.

Treasury experts completed a statement on August 12 indicating shortage of revenue through falling off of imports from the war zone. The normal revenue on imports from the countries affected approximates \$116,000,000.



An inquiry was made at the State Department on August 13 by J. P. Morgan and Co. concerning legality of a war loan to France. An answer was given on August 15 by Secretary Bryan as follows:

Inquiry having been made as to the attitude of this government in case American bankers are asked to make a loan to foreign governments during the war in Europe, the following statement is made:

There is no reason why loans should not be made

to the governments of neutral nations, but in the judgment of this government loans by American bankers to any foreign nation which is at war is inconsistent with the true spirit of neutrality.

Morgan and Co. accordingly announced that the loan would not be made.



That persons of foreign birth within the United States, whether naturalized or not, can not be compelled to return for military duty to their native lands was announced in a statement by Secretary Bryan on August 15.

"The United States," the statement declares, "holds that no naturalized citizen of this country can rightfully be held to account for military liability to his native land accruing subsequent to emigration therefrom, but this principle may be contested by countries with which this country has not entered into treaties of naturalization. The United States has concluded treaties of naturalization with Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Great Britain, Norway and Sweden."



The President has still under consideration the question of cable censorship. Protests lodged by representatives of Great Britain and Russia have caused a call for legal opinions on the attorneys for the Department of State and also on the Department of Justice. The matter is held up pending receipt of these legal opinions. The German Ambassador has protested against the censorship of wireless stations and this protest will also be passed upon by the Department attorneys. [See current volume page 781.]



Congressional News.

The conference report on the Ship Registry bill was vigorously opposed in the Senate. The opposition objected to the provision which allowed foreign vessels admitted to registry to at once engage in the coastwise trade. The conference bill was forced to a vote on August 17 and defeated by 40 to 20. Twenty Democrats and twenty Republicans voted nay and seventeen Democrats, two Republicans and one Progressive, aye. On motion of Senator O'Gorman the original House bill was then brought up and passed by 40 to 20. It once more passed the House on August 18. The bill, as adopted, removes restrictions against admission to American registry of all foreign built ships and allows the President to suspend laws requiring watch officers of American vessels engaged in foreign trade to be American citizens. [See current volume, page 783.]



The Senate on August 13 ratified eighteen of the twenty peace treaties with foreign nations providing for commissions of inquiry before resort to

arms in international disputes. Treaties ratified are with Norway, The Netherlands, Portugal, Switzerland, Denmark, Italy, Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Bolivia, Persia, Costa Rica, Venezuela, Uruguay, Argentina, Brazil and Chile. The treaties held up are with Panama and the Dominican Republic. [See current volume, page 734.]



Roosevelt Opposes Peace Treaties.

Speaking at Hartford on August 15 ex-President Roosevelt opposed the arbitration treaties confirmed by the Senate. He said in part:

Under the proposed treaties if, as a result of this war, Denmark or Holland should part with its islands in the West Indies to some great old-world power, or if at some future time Mexico should similarly part with Magdalena bay to some old-world power, we should be solemnly bound to join in the creation of a commission which would investigate all the matters at hand before we could take any action, and this commission would include representatives of outside powers. . . . These proposed arbitration treaties of ours would not be worth the paper on which they were written if it became to the interest of any great military power to violate them, and if it thought it could violate them with impunity. We would have bound ourselves in such cases as I have illustrated to wait a year or so while a joint commission pursued its weary courses of investigation, and during that time old-world military power, if it desired to retain its new possessions, could make a Gibraltar of one of our West Indian islands, or of Magdalena bay, or any other point of territory which is acquired, and it could then defy us to turn it out save at the cost of a war which might be as dreadful as any now raging.

These proposed treaties bind us to submit questions affecting the national honor and the vital interest of the United States to the action of a joint commission. Of course, this means we would have to submit the Monroe doctrine itself to the action of such a commission. When such is the case it is mischievous folly to make a treaty binding us to do the very things we would not do, and that it would be criminal on our part to do.



New Haven System To Dissolve.

Directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad notified Attorney General McReynolds on August 11 that they agree to his terms for a peaceful dissolution of the combination in which it is involved. This will end the court proceedings recently instituted. [See current volume page 734.]



Harvester Trust Ordered to Dissolve.

The United States Circuit Court at St. Paul on August 12 held the International Harvester Company to be organized in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law and ordered its dissolution. The

decision was rendered by Judge Walter I. Smith and concurred in by Judge William C. Hook. Judge Walter A. Sanborn dissented. The decision finds that the corporation controls from 80 to 85 per cent of trade in agricultural implements and while it has been fair in treatment of smaller competitors, it violated the law in suppressing competitors between the five original companies of which it is a combination. It must present a plan of dissolution to the court within ninety days, and in the event of failure to comply the court will entertain an application for appointment of a receiver.



Ohio Primary.

Statewide primaries in Ohio on August 11 resulted in nomination for senator by the Republicans of Warren G. Harding over ex-Senator Joseph B. Foraker. Attorney General Timothy Hogan was nominated by the Democrats, defeating John J. Lentz and John L. Zimmerman. The Progressives nominated Arthur L. Garford. Governor Cox was renominated by the Democrats. The Republicans nominated for Governor Frank Willis and the Progressives James R. Garfield. A vigorous contest for the Democratic nomination for congress in Tom L. Johnson's old Cleveland district was carried on between present Congressman at large Robert Crosser and present district Congressman Robert I. Bulkley. Crosser was nominated by about 400 majority.



Tannenbaum Case To beAppealed.

The International Workers' Defense Conference of which William English Walling is treasurer and Frances E. Sheldon is secretary has taken up the case of Frank Tannenbaum. In its appeal for assistance the League issues the following statement from its headquarters, 1600 Times Square Bldg., New York City:

You are probably familiar with the case of Frank Tannenbaum, who, for asking food and shelter for the unemployed from the churches, during the bitterest weather of last winter, was sentenced to serve one year in the penitentiary at Blackwells Island, and pay a fine of \$500 or serve five hundred additional days. Thus his punishment for an act which the judge who sentenced him admitted to have been prompted by selfless motives, is to lie two years, four and a half months in a prison which has been condemned by its own supervisors.

We cannot let a decision so monstrous in its injustice stand without a protest. Such a sentence ignores conditions in our industrial life which every clear-thinking person knows exists. We who have elected to face facts know the desperate situation of the unemployed, the hopelessness of their search for work, and the inadequacy of municipal provision for their needs, and we, and many others, wrote, spoke and conferred on the subject all winter. Frank Tannenbaum acted. His act drew public

attention to the situation more successfully than all the conferences, and he is now paying the penalty of effective action on behalf of the working class.

The International Workers' Defense Conference proposes to appeal the case.

We who have justice and fair play at heart must give the money for this appeal. Don't content yourself with sending to the treasurer of the Conference only what you can spare. This boy is suffering every imaginable deprivation and humiliation for his class. Are you not ready to make some sacrifice, even of personal comfort?

Should the appeal be denied the League further announces that it will use the money to pay the fine. [See current volume page 326.]



The Panama Canal Open.

The Panama Canal was officially opened to the commerce of the world on August 15. The steamship Ancon of the United States War Department passed thorough from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The canal thus becomes open to all vessels drawing no more than thirty feet of water and up to 10,000 tons register. The charge for passage is \$1.25 a ton. A more formal opening will take place in the spring. [See current volume, page 735.]

NEWS NOTES

—The nomination of Carl Schurz Vrooman as Assistant Secretary of Agriculture was confirmed by the Senate on August 12. [See current volume, page 757.]

—Ben J. Salmon of Denver, secretary of the Colorado Singletax Association, is a candidate for the Democratic legislative nomination at the primaries on September 8.

—Dr. Roque Saenz Pena, President of the Argentine Republic since March 12, 1910, died on August 9 at Buenos Aires. Vice President Victorino de la Plaza will be his successor. [See vol. xlii, p. 1000.]

—Both Governor Martin H. Glynn of New York and former Governor William Sulzer announced their candidacy on August 16 for the Democratic nomination for Governor. [See current volume, page 735.]

—The City Council of San Anselmo, California, endorsed the pending Home Rule in Taxtion Amendment on August 7. This makes 31 municipalities which have approved it. [See current volume, page 686.]

—The Secretary of the Navy announced on August 12 that all the big ships of the Atlantic fleet will be withdrawn from Mexican waters before September 1, leaving only small craft for patrol duty or for crossing the Gulf to Dominican or Haitian waters.

—Investigation of the high cost of food has been ordered by the Department of Justice in many centers. In Chicago the Federal grand jury is conducting an inquiry. In Brooklyn the Federal district attorney has issued subpoenas for a grand jury to meet on August 19. The Baltimore district attorney

has asked for three special agents to assist in investigation. In Philadelphia complaints are being made to the district attorney.

—In spite of the war, the 19th Interparliamentary Conference is to be held at Stockholm, Sweden, on August 19-22. The program announced includes reports on various subjects by Belgian, Austrian and French delegates, as well as by delegates from neutral countries.

—Ex-Governor Franklin Fort of New Jersey, Charles C. Smith of Boston and James M. Sullivan, Minister to the Dominican Republic comprising a special commission sent by President Wilson to present a peace plan to warring factions in San Domingo, sailed for Puerto Plata on August 15.

—Of 294 local taxing bodies in New Zealand, 132 raise all local revenue through taxation of land values exclusively. The population of the 132 Singletax districts has increased twenty-five per cent since the law granting local option in taxation was adopted in 1896. The population of the remainder of the colony has increased but five-eighths of one per cent.

—A new treaty with Nicaragua was signed on August 5 by Secretary Bryan and the Nicaraguan Minister, General Chamorra. Under it the United States agrees to pay Nicaragua \$3,000,000 for perpetual interoceanic canal rights and for naval bases in Fonseca Bay and Little and Big Corn Islands. The clause was omitted, contained in previous treaties, granting to the United States the right to intervene in case of internal disorder. [See current volume, pages 86, 601.]

—The Federal Commission on Industrial Relations heard stories at Seattle on August 15 of ill treatment of men in the lumber camps. Reverend O. H. McGill declared that the men live under most miserable conditions and receive as little pay as possible. Referring to testimony previously given to the effect that the men frequently throw away their mattresses he said: "If you could see some of those mattresses you would not be surprised. I know of a camp where the men fight each other for the privilege of sleeping on the table in preference to their bunks." [See current volume, page 783.]

PRESS OPINIONS

Europe Needs a Schoolmaster.

Boston Post, August 2.—As these lines are written all Europe is an armed camp A general war, with all its horrors, seems very near. In the face of this threat of a terror that would tear Europe to pieces and have its grim reflection over here in the rapidly advancing prices for the necessities of life, let us stop to think for a brief moment of the situation in our own country but a few months ago. They named the President of the United States the "Schoolmaster" then—the men and newspapers that were shouting for war with the Mexicans. They sneered at his policy of "watchful waiting." They called loudly for a "strong man" to deal with the problem. And a good many of the newspapers, they must now be ashamed to remember, roared, "On to Mexico City!" in big type and prated about putting out the fire when it started—in short urged the ad-

ministration of the government of the United States into a bloody and probably long-continued war. The "Schoolmaster" kept his head and went patiently along his way of humanity and good sense, although once in a while, being human, he showed his disgust at unjustified criticism. But he was not stampeded into fighting. He was determined to keep the peace of this continent, and he did it. Is there a sane man or woman in these United States today who is sorry for it? . . . One of the most rabid and unreasoning of President Wilson's critics at the time when the Mexican trouble loomed darkest, now manfully deplores the present inflammation in Europe and draws a gloomy picture of that continent after the ending of a general war. This is commendable, but the same logic and the same arguments were just as powerful in President Wilson's favor when he was trying to avert a conflict with Mexico and succeeded. If war is horrible and to be prevented if possible, now and in Europe, it was horrible and to be prevented then in Mexico. The "Schoolmaster" is magnificently vindicated by the trend of affairs across the sea. It was a good school he kept and his pupils learned something worth while. Would he could teach the rest of the world his lessons of peace and humanity. Perhaps it is not impossible.



Money Worse Than Wasted.

Farm Stock and Home, Minneapolis, Aug. 15.—It is to weep! After all our millions spent for naval and coast defense, here comes a writer in "McClure's" declaring upon the authority of a United States army officer that a hostile force of 50,000 men supported by a fleet could take New York in spite of its defenses. The conclusion of course is that more defenses are needed. If the millions already turned into forts and battleships are so utterly wasted why throw more money into the armament rat-holes? Why not spend a little money in the saner, if less spectacular, defense that comes through superior education and closer friendship?



Autocracy Must End.

New York World, August 4.—Ten days ago the German people were at peace with all the world. They had no quarrel of their own with anybody. In the years that had followed the downfall of Napoleon III, they had won the admiration of every civilized country. Out of a condition of general poverty they had arisen to great wealth and prosperity. . . . There was not another country in the world but could learn something from them. Suddenly this vast fabric woven by peace and industry and skill and science is torn in two. All the machinery of progress is stopped by the hand of autocracy. The Kaiser plunges Europe into the most devastating conflict known to human history, and every civilized country reels under the shock. And about what? Ostensibly because Russia had answered Austria's wanton war against Servia by mobilizing troops on the frontier in order to protect her own interests. In reality because the reactionary party of Germany was determined to invite a general European conflict in order to stay the advancement of political reforms. . . . Autocracy has had its way. Austria's

quarrel with Servia was no affair of the German people. Russia's challenge to Austria was no affair of the German people. Yet the very fate of the German Empire is thrown into the balance in order to halt the march of political freedom in Europe. . . . What was begun hastily as a war of autocracy is not unlikely to end as a war of revolution, with thrones crumbling and dynasties in exile. Civilization cannot rest at the mercy of despotism, and the welfare of mankind is not to be made the plaything of autocracy. If all Europe must be drenched in blood before this lesson is implanted in the minds of kings and courtiers, we may say of this war as Lincoln said of the war that exterminated human slavery: "The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether." This is the twilight of the gods.

RELATED THINGS CONTRIBUTIONS AND REPRINT

TIT FOR TAT.

It's cold an' grey an' still outside,
And everything is wet with rain.
I'm standing on the cushion seat,
And breavin' on the window pane,
An' drawin' pictures with me 'and.
The window's high against the sky—
I can't see out unless I stand.

I've drawn a house an' chimley pot;
I've drawn a man an' child'en, too,
A napple an' a toasting fork,
An' someone who is jus' like you,
And Gran'ma sittin' in the rain.
The pane's so small I've filled it all,
And speks I'll have to breave again.

But Jane has spoilt it now; she says
I want a whippin'—an' I don't.
She's rubbed the window clean, and says
She'll fetch a policeman—but she won't.
And now she's gone downstairs again . . .
I'm breavin' on the window pane.
I'll draw a ugly one of Jane.

—Marion St. J. Adcock.
(Mrs. Sidney H. Webb.)



PAY YOUR PASSAGE.

Louis F. Post in The Joliet (Ill.) Prison Post of July 1, 1914. Reprinted By Permission.

We are all sailing through space on "The Good Ship Earth," as Herbert Quick calls our planet.

With steering this old craft we have nothing to do; with making things ship-shape on board we have everything to do. It is by such work that we pay our passage.

Each of us must pay his own passage with his own work. He cannot pay with money unless he himself earns the money. Whoever pays with

money he didn't earn, is paid for by whoever did earn it.

If he pays his passage with money he got as a gift, what is he but a charity passenger? If he got it by trick or device or force, whether according to the shipping articles or in defiance of them, what is he but a thief or at best a sponge? Every one of us must work his passage on the good ship Earth or be a loafer. And on this ship a loafer is a parasite; for every one's work is needed, and if any loaf others must overwork.

It isn't a question, either, of working on the bridge or on the deck, in the cabin or in the hold. Useful work, not its grade, is the kind that counts in paying our passage on the good ship Earth.

Dropping Quick's nautical metaphor, the question with everyone who would not be a parasite, is how can he serve his fellow men. Whether he is rich or poor makes no difference, or free or slave, at liberty or in prison, educated or ignorant, of good repute or bad; he can nevertheless be useful, and unless he is useful he helps to make this a disorderly world. In as much as he is useful he serves, whereas if he be not useful he is a loafer of the kind that is also a parasite.

The old Negro who boasted of his indispensability at Sunday School was as useful as he thought he was. Though despised as a slave, too ignorant for a teacher, too old for a pupil and too crippled to distribute and gather up the books or sweep the room, he was useful in the Sunday School because, as he himself explained, he "just sat on the pulpit stairs and smiled at the children."

To give pleasure is to serve. To augment comfort is to serve. To encourage good service is to give good service. To promote freedom, or education, or a larger participation of all in the benefits of civilization, is to be useful. Whoever does any of these things faithfully is paving his way as truly as if he were clearing forests with the work of his hands. Slavery and prisons and monopolization of the benefits that civilization has to offer are obstacles, and in helping society to put them aside there is work to do.

Such work The Joliet Prison Post is doing. It is a public service that can be done in prison and by prisoners as well as by others and out of prison. It can be done by even the humblest prisoner. In so far as any prisoner moulds his own life in the moral and civic matrix the Post is making, to that degree is that prisoner working for the abolition of prisons. Not merely by making less occasion for them through individual self reform, but also by making less public necessity for them through social reform.

That those obstacles, and all others, may be soon removed from the paths of civilization is greatly to be desired. But even while they remain there is work to do, not only for their removal

but within their limitations. In prisons and out of prisons, as in poverty and above its reach, the need of useful service is insistent and opportunity for it abundant.

No one is so poor that he cannot do something to help others, no one is so much a prisoner that he cannot freely serve in some way, no one is so ignorant that he cannot teach, no one is so degraded that his friendship is altogether unwelcome. Or, if there be any such, then at any rate there is no one who cannot do service by refusing to do harm.

It would revolt me to be suspected of handing these thoughts patronizingly to prisoners. There is no more need for them inside of prisons than outside, nor by the most hopeless convict than by myself. In so far as they may be a prison sermon it is my wish that instead of a sermon handed in to prisoners they may be regarded as a sermon handed out by prisoners.

For that reason I invite their first publication in The Joliet Prison Post. The Post appeals to me as the local paper of a community that interests me. It interests me not for the peculiar misfortunes of its inhabitants—the inhabitants of all communities have misfortunes—but for the good it is beginning to do, for the public service it is beginning to develop, The Joliet Prison Post reflects local interests and local character. Like any other local paper, it is published for local service and not for the information or education of other communities; yet it contributes, even as all local papers do, to the information and the education and consequently to the fraternal unifying of all communities. It belongs to that great family of local papers through which communities come to know one another and to recognize their likeness as groups in the common whole of civilization. Published primarily for the Joliet Prison community, The Prison Post photographs the character of its community even as other local papers photograph the character of theirs. It is therefore as their own message from themselves to themselves—this community at Joliet—and by reflection to their fellow citizens of the world, their fellow passengers on board the good ship Earth, that I prefer seeing this little discourse appear first in the Post. I would rather have it go from them with their genuine endorsement than to them for their supposed edification.



A VISIT TO THE PENITENTIARY.

William J. Robinson, M. D., in Critic and Guide.

Some time ago, the exact date does not matter, I visited the Capitol of the State. . . . As our American cities of small and medium size are not noted for the interesting and entertaining features that they offer to the stranger, time dragged somewhat wearily and a friend suggested one

afternoon that we visit the state penitentiary. He thought it would be very interesting. As I had never seen the inside, or the outside for that matter, of a penitentiary before, I agreed. Had I known what effect that visit would have on me I would have refrained. I went for a week's rest, and not only was the rest completely destroyed, but the depression which the visit produced lasted for a long time after, spoiling both my sleep and my appetite.

The approach to the penitentiary had nothing unpleasant or forbidding. A few trusties with pleasant smiling faces were mending the road, and, except in their clothes, did not differ from other workmen. The first unpleasant thing was the warden, an extremely stout, red-headed, triple-chinned fellow with a brutish face, with Cruelty and Vice clearly depicted on it. From his appearance and from the few remarks I heard him exchange with some guards and other subordinates I gained the conviction that morally he was probably as low as any of the inmates of the penitentiary, if not lower.

We were shown to the office, where we had to sign our names in a book and pay twenty-five cents each, and were told to wait until some more people came and then we would be taken around by a guard. There were not many visitors that day. After waiting for some time two young ladies came, and then the guard took us around. I shall never forget the feeling I had when the heavy doors closed behind us.

We were first taken through the shops. At one long table a number of convicts were working, making mats and brushes. At the end of each table a guard sat with a cocked revolver in his hand, ready for instant action. The convicts were not simply working, they were all the time rushing furiously as if their very lives depended upon their finishing a certain thing at a certain given second. There was not a moment's rest, it was continuous rush, rush, rush. I only then for the first time understood what was meant by the term "hard labor." It was not merely working, it was speeding one's life out to accomplish a certain task in a certain given time, with the spectre of a terrible punishment if the task was not completed. The involuntary glances which the convicts cast at us—they were not supposed to look at visitors—were not over friendly and I felt ashamed of myself for coming to look at human wretchedness when there was no possibility to help or alleviate it.

In the laundry there was the same terrible hurry. They were working as if their lives depended upon it. While no weapons were applied to the convicts it seemed as if they were prodded with red-hot iron or whipped with cats-o-nine-tails, for only under a feeling of physical pain could human beings move and work so rapidly. The two young ladies that were with us giggled.

To them it seemed great fun. My friend remained perfectly calm, it didn't seem to move him at all. We were then taken to the kitchen, where a number of people worked, and it was the same thing.

After this we were taken to the tiers of cells where a number of solitaries were locked in day and night. At one cell a stout, middle aged negress was shaking the bars like a savage animal, screaming and cursing at the top of her voice, and as we passed her she emitted a horrible yell and spat at us. I am quite sure that that poor creature was mad.

The small, dark, musty cells were horrible. The day was extremely hot and I can just imagine the sufferings of those poor human creatures locked up there day and night, thirsty, hungry, sweltering, suffocating. I was getting sick and wanted to leave, but was told that I could not, but had to go through the regular rounds and then be let out by the accompanying guard.

The faces of some of the cell inmates left impressions never to be forgotten. I saw them in my dreams, both by day and by night.

We were taken into a special matron's room, where some privileged and well behaved women were sewing under her direction. I am glad to say that the women had the spunk to turn their backs on us, so that we could not see their faces. The ultra-obliging guard also showed us the initiation of a new prisoner. A young boy of about twenty was brought in, and he showed us how he was measured for his prison clothes, stripped, etc.

As I say, the impression of the visit to the penitentiary, which I am told is not by any means the worst in the country, was to me most terrible. A civilization, I thought, which must have, or thinks it must have, such institutions is a civilization of a pretty low order.

But what I wanted to bring out particularly is the behavior of the visitors towards what they saw. The two young ladies giggled and laughed throughout. Even the unearthly screaming of the negress, which almost made my blood congeal, produced no effect on them. They were two animals utterly devoid of brains. They did not even have enough brain power for the question to come to them whether what they saw was right or wrong. To them it was simply something strange, unusual, and therefore funny. My friend was a man with brains, but to him it all seemed perfectly right. He did not enjoy these things but he thought them unavoidable. Not only unavoidable, but as useful and as necessary as a hospital. A man committed a crime, he endangered people's property or lives, and he had to be punished for it, and besides Society had a right to protect itself against further crimes. The question whether society was not in some way responsible for the criminal's actions, or more important still, whether there was not a better, a humaner, a

more efficient way of dealing with the criminal, did not come to his mind.

And as I left that hell and was again inhaling the fresh air and enjoying the bright sunshine I thought to myself that this penitentiary and its four visitors represented the whole world and the attitude of human beings towards it. The two young ladies represented a huge number of people who have not brains enough to think or to ask any questions. To them everything is measured by their personal position, by their personal feelings. They haven't enough imagination to put themselves in another one's place and anything unusual, even if it be the agony of a fellow being, is "fun" to them. My friend represented another huge proportion of mankind, people who do think, though not in an original way; people who do ask questions occasionally, but to whom this world is the best of all worlds, or even if it is not the best it is the best that we can have, because human nature is bad and the people can only be ruled with an iron hand. Improvement, in their opinion, is only possible when men and women will become angels, but as this is not likely to happen, why the world will have to go on as it has been going on for the past centuries.

As to myself, I suppose I represent the crank, the dreamer, the mushy philosopher, the impossibilist. Well, we'll let it go at that.



THROUGH CHINESE GLASSES.

Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

What does a "heathen Chinese" think of war, the war now ravaging Europe?

Perhaps the most notable and best-cultured Chinaman in Cincinnati is Wong Yie, who conducts a restaurant at 628 Vine street.

"They call us 'heathen Chinese,'" said Wong Yie to The Commercial Tribune last night. "But what are we to think of the Christian nations that are now doing everything contrary to the teachings of Jesus Christ? He said: 'Peace on earth, good will toward men.' But that is not what is going on in Christian Europe at the present time.

"Do they really believe in the teachings of Christ, or are they 'making believe,' like a lot of children? One of the ten commandments given by God to Moses was: 'Thou shalt not kill.' No attention is being paid to that.

"Remember, it is not like an individual man, who, when flushed with sudden anger or mad passion, kills another. No; there is presented the spectacle of entire nations in cold blood organizing deliberately on an elaborate scale for the sole and definite purpose of killing the inhabitants of other nations. What excuse is there for that?

"They know, too, from past experience, what war is. They know what it engenders. They

know its cost, not alone in life, but in property, in health, in morals, in the sacrifice of all that is most admired, most beautiful and most valuable in this life.

"They call us 'heathens.' What do Chinamen do or have they done that is more heathenish than war and all it involves?

"They may say the Chinese are not manly. But I ask what distinguishes man from the lower animals except it be the possession of reason, of the supremacy of mind over mere force?

"The Chinese believe that nation to be the most manly that practices manliness, the qualities of a man, not an immature child or one of the lower animals. We do not confuse coarseness with courage, braggadocio with bravery.

"It is hard indeed for a Chinaman to understand this thing. I know from personal observation what fine men there are in the countries now at war. They see things ordinarily in a very true light, but in this thing of war they seem to contradict themselves in all other things.

"The Chinese have much to learn from European races, and especially of their offspring in America, but we can not comprehend the mental attitude that endures war.

"Now we know after these nations are exhausted with strife, after millions of dollars of property have been destroyed, after innumerable men are killed, that there will be a congress called to treat over a settlement. The Chinese mind asks why not have this congress of reason before rather than after the fight and thereby avoid the fight?

"Yes, it is a strange thing indeed."



IF!

Bartholomew F. Griffin, in Boston News Bureau.

Suppose 'twere done!
The lanyard pulled on every shotted gun;
Into the wheeling death-clutch sent
Each millioned armament,
To grapple there
On land, on sea and under, and in air!
Suppose at last 'twere come—
Now, while each bourse and shop and mill is
dumb
And arsenals and dockyards hum—
Now all complete, supreme,
That vast, Satanic dream!—

Each field were trampled, soaked,
Each stream dyed, choked,
Each leaguered city and blockaded port
Made famine's sport;
The empty wave
Made reeling dreadnought's grave;
Cathedral, castle, gallery, smoking fell
'Neath bomb and shell;
In deathlike trance
Lay industry, finance;

Two thousand years'
Bequest, achievement, saving, disappears
In blood and tears,
In widowed woe
That slum and palace equal know,
In civilization's suicide—
What served thereby, what satisfied?
For justice, freedom, right, what wrought?
Naught!—

Save, after the great cataclysm, perchance
On the world's shaken map
New lines, more near or far,
Binding to king or czar
In festering hate
Some newly vassaled state;
And passion, lust and pride made satiate;
And just a trace
Of lingering smile on Satan's face!

BOOKS

OUR EVOLUTIONARY FORCES.

The Place of the Church in Evolution. By John Mason Tyler, Professor of Biology in Amherst College. Author of "Man in the Light of Evolution," etc. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston and New York. Price, \$1.10 net.

In this "short study of a great subject," Professor Tyler offers some reflections which, if not wholly original, are deserving wider attention than is commonly bestowed on them in churchly circles.

Following the Course of Evolution from the amœba to the man, the student of biology finds in the progressive stages the point where the conception of an overruling power first dawns on the unfolding intelligence and the animal merges in the human, necessarily rude and savage, but potentially reaching toward the divine.

We are made acquainted with "the rise of Altruism," and "the meaning of personality" before we come to the chapter on "Present Conditions," which are so graphically presented that we recognize our distinct features in the moving picture show. But the life which came into the world nineteen hundred years ago is moving with ever increasing power to change and improve these conditions and the Church, as nominally representative of that life, is summoned to its legitimate activity in every field of reform. However, the church of the past and the present may differ from the Professor on theological grounds, it must grant with him that it is the center and seat of the life cast into the world by the Master and caught ever anew from him. . . . "As long as the church struggles toward this ideal of life all the forces of the Universe are on its side and fight for it. . . . What the church needs today is the courage of its convictions—not more preaching or instruction; not more arguments or apologetics, but a more vig-

orous and courageous faith in man and God and a deeper, broader love and good will . . . steadily transforming and transfiguring the world, humanity, and even life itself."

A. L. M.



THE FRENCH GRAIN TRADE.

History of the Grain Trade in France, 1400-1710. By Abbott Payson Usher. Harvard University Press, 1913.

This is largely a history of regulation and attempts at regulation. We meet one of these quite early in the narrative. It was illegal, Dr. Usher tells us, to store grain except for one's own use; yet granaries were formed and the municipal authorities were usually engaged in the granary trade. This has a familiar look. You may have seen something like it in yesterday's paper, and if there is no such scandal recorded on the Egyptian obelisks it must be because the board of censors would not pass it.

Again, we are told how the growing town of Paris, drawing its supplies from a limited area, began to feel the need of new sources of supply. And there was grain to be had in the Rouen district, but the Parlement of Rouen declined to permit any of that grain to be exported to Paris. Consequently some of it was exported without permission.

Every province for itself; every country for itself; no permission to sell to outsiders until the authorities were satisfied that there was a surplus over home needs—such seems to have been the general policy. It is not surprising to find charges of favoritism and corruption in connection with the special permissions.

Voices were raised from time to time to protest against this interference with internal trade; in fact, the royal councillors seem to have been, as a rule, opposed to it, but unable to overcome the local partisans of the home market. There were even pleas for trade with the foreigner—free trade, if the authors meant all they said.

There have been great changes since those medieval days, but not in all respects. Paris buys grain in the Rouen district, but the philosophy of the Rouen Parlement is far from discredited. Consider, for example, this extract from a review of the year 1913 in a financial periodical:

"In June the Prussian Minister of Commerce issued a formal protest against the flotation of foreign loans in Germany owing to the poor success that had attended the placing of German Government loans. In the autumn the French Government imposed similar restrictions on the placing of foreign loans in Paris."

Free trade has many a battle yet to win.

WM. E. MCKENNA.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Reducing the Cost of Living. By Scott Nearing. Published by George W. Jacobs & Co., Philadelphia. 1914. Price, \$1.25 net.

Spiritual Sex-Life. By Charles H. Mann. Published by the James H. Bell Co., Elkhart, Ind. 1914. Price 50 cents, postage 5 cents.

Through Routes for Chicago Steam Railroads. By George Ellsworth Hooker. Illustrated. Published by the City Club of Chicago, 315 Plymouth Court, Chicago. 1914. Price, paper, \$1.00

The Human Way: Addresses on Race Problems at the Southern Sociological Congress, Nashville, Tenn. 1913. Edited by the General Secretary, James E. McCulloch, Nashville, Tenn. Price, cloth, 75 cents; paper, 40 cents.

PAMPHLETS

Pamphlets Received.

A Compromise with Socialism. By Walter H. McClenon, Los Angeles, Cal. 1914.

Selection of Judges: Transactions of the Commonwealth Club of California, San Francisco, Cal. June, 1914.

Luke the Greek Physician: Studies in his Character and Work, Parts II-VI. By George Homan, M. D., St. Louis.

Year Book of the American School Peace League, 1912-13. Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, Sec., 405 Marlborough St., Boston, Mass.

Pauperized, or, Too Old to Get a Job, Money, and other Essays. By Lucius O. Wilson, West Pullman P. O., Chicago. 1913. Price, 50 cents.

Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture, Province of British Columbia. Printed at Victoria, B. C., by authority of the Legislative Assembly. 1914.

What God Hath Cleansed. By Charles H. Mann. Second Edition, Revised. Published by the James A. Bell Co., Elkhart, Ind. 1914. Price, 15 cents, postpaid.

Chicago Municipal Markets Commission; Preliminary Report to the Mayor and Aldermen of the City. April 27, 1914. Frederick Rex, Secretary, 1005 City Hall, Chicago.

Index to United States Treasury Decisions under Customs and other Laws, Vol. 26, January-June, 1914. Printed at the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1914.

Mexico's Appeal. Land and Liberty Pamphlets, No. 1. Reprinted from "Regeneración." Published by the Land and Liberty Publishing Co., R. F. D. 1, Hayward, Calif. 1914. Price, 5 cents.

Report of the Independent Labor Party's Coming-of-Age Conference at Bradford, England, April, 1914. Published by the Party, St. Bride's House, Salisbury Sq., Fleet St., London, E. C.

The Social Problem, as seen from the Viewpoint of Trade Unionism, Capital and Socialism. Published by the Industrial Economic Department of the United Civic Federation, New York. 1914.

Reform of Legislative Procedure and Budget in Nebraska, by Joint Committee of Senate and House. Published by the Nebraska Legislative Reference Bureau, Lincoln, Neb., May 15, 1914.

For Liberty: An Anthology of Revolt. Compiled by

Henry Bool and S. Carlyle. Published by C. W. Daniel, Graham House, 3 Tudor St., London, E. C. 1914. Price, paper, 3 pence; cloth, 7 pence, net.

Need of Proportional Representation in Municipal Elections. Published by the British Proportional Representation Society, 179 St. Stephen's House, Westminster Bridge, London, S. W. June, 1914.

The Fundamental Causes of High Prices. Address of Byron W. Holt before the Chautauqua Institution, Chautauqua, N. Y.; July 13, 1914. Copies sent free upon request to the Author, 26 Beaver St., New York.

The New Country School: A Survey of Development, by W. K. Tate; **The Youth's Companion and School Improvement,** by Warren Dunham Foster. Published by The Youth's Companion, Boston, Mass. Sent free upon request.

The Public Schools of Springfield, Illinois: An Educational Survey under the Direction of Leonard P. Ayres. Published by the Division of Education, Russell Sage Foundation, 130 E. 22nd St., New York. 1914. Price, 25 cents.

Preliminary Report on Efficiency in the Administration of Justice. Prepared by Charles W. Elliot, Moorfield Storey, Louis D. Brandeis, Adolph J. Rodenbeck and Roscoe Pound for the National Economic League, 6 Beacon St., Boston.

Report of the New Zealand Federal Educational Committee, appointed "to consider all matters relating to school teachers, education and public instruction generally." Mr. G. M. Thomson, Chairman. Printed by Government authority at Wellington, N. Z. 1913.

Suggestions for a Social Program for Greater New York with a Directory of Speakers on Municipal Problems. By Seba Eldridge. Published by the Department of Social Betterment of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 69 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn, New York. 1913-14.

History of the Guaranty of Bank Deposits in the States of Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, and South Dakota, 1908-1914. By George H. Shibley. Prepared for the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency. Printed at the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1914.



Hampton: "Dinwiddow told me his family is a very old one. They were one of the first to come across."

Rhodes: "The grocer told me yesterday that now they are the last to come across."—Judge.



Mrs. Whittler: "What delightful manners your daughter has!"

Mrs. Biler (proudly): "Yes. You see she has been away from home so much."—Smart Set.



"Wil-yum, what can you tell us about Columbus?"

"It's next to last in the American Association."—Buffalo Express.



"Although he overcharged me, the cabdriver who took me over Paris was most polite," said our friend, who had made holiday abroad.

"All Frenchmen are," we observed.

"Yes; but this one got off his box and helped me to find the necessary words in my French-English dictionary, so that I might say what I thought of him."—Sacred Heart Review.