The Public

A National Journal of Fundamental Democracy, and
a Weekly Narrative of History in the Making.

Vol. XVII. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1914. No. 829.

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Published by STANLEY BOWMAR, Manager
Ellsworth Building, 537 South Dearborn Street, Chicago

Single Copy, Five Cents Yearly Subscription, One Dollar
Canadian and Foreign, $1.50

Entered as Second-Class Matter April 16, 1898, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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EDITORIAL

Obvious.

Does it really require exceptional prescience to see the connection between an empty stomach, a fertile acre, and a willing hand; or are the Statesmen and the Professors looking in another direction? S. C.

The Reactionary Burnett Bill.

Should the Burnett immigration bill become a law and Mrs. Pankhurst again attempt to visit this country, it will be impossible to legally admit her. That is not the least of the indefensible provisions of this bill. Under the law as it is today it is frequently difficult to prevent deportation of refugees from Russian oppression. Under the Burnett bill it will be impossible unless the law should be disregarded. Under the pretense of protecting Labor, the reactionary framers of that bill are endeavoring to make the United States government an agent of Russian despotism. The Labor organizations which have asked for restrictive legislation may now realize for whom they have acted as catspaws. S. D.

Bryan's Warning Against Sullivan.

William J. Bryan has done his duty as a democrat in denouncing the candidacy of Roger C. Sullivan. There is not room in the same party for democrats and men of the Sullivan stripe. This Mr. Bryan shows plainly. Sullivan's nomination for United States Senator by the Democratic party would simply mean that the party has relinquished all claim to the support of true democrats. Mr. Bryan classes Sullivan with Lorimer. That is where he belongs. The Democratic party of Illinois can not well afford to nominate any one of the Lorimer class, and even if it does, the State of Illinois can not well afford the disgrace of again sending one of that kind to the Senate. Mr. Bryan deserves the commendation of democrats every-

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where for making clear the menace of Sullivanism.

S. D.

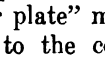
Political Ethics.

Just where the line of demarkation lies between legitimate aid and pernicious interference of national administrations in State politics has not as yet been clearly defined, beyond the popular notion that the side assisted welcomes it as an aid to good government, while the opposition considers it an act of inexcusable tyranny. But so long as we maintain a strict party form of government, with party responsibility, it is inevitable that the President, as the titular head of the party, should interest himself in its membership, in so far as it bears on national affairs. With the appointment of Federal officials in his hands he cannot but have a direct and potent influence in State politics. It must remain a matter of discretion on his part as to what extent he shall interfere. Party responsibility excuses, indeed demands, the same accord between the President and his party that exists between the English Prime Minister and his party; for neither the President nor the party, acting in opposition to each other, can carry out a successful policy. Since the same reasoning applies in a lesser degree to the actions of the President's official family, Mr. Bryan's objection to Mr. Sullivan's Senatorial candidacy should be considered on these lines.

The issue raised by Mr. Sullivan's candidacy should not be misunderstood. It is not that he is an unfit man personally, either in point of ability or integrity, nor yet that he is a political boss, that he would be objectionable as a Senator from Illinois. He would make an admirable Senator for such as hold to his ideas of government. The objection to Mr. Sullivan is that he is not a Democrat. A Democrat he may be in the loose party sense that includes Ransdal of Louisiana—who serves the sugar ring of that State, and Bryan of Florida, who defied the citrus interests of his own state in voting his convictions—but he is not a Democrat in the only sense in which Democrats are to be considered, if their party is to receive the support of the country. The Democratic party is composed of progressives and reactionaries, just as was the Republican party before the split. And from the beginning of the present administration the party has maintained a semblance of progressiveness only through the exercise of the utmost firmness on the part of the President. Had a reactionary like the Speaker of the House been President, there would not have been even the semblance of progress. It is now a question of whether or not the men to be sent to the House and Senate next fall shall be progressive democrats or reactionaries. This is a matter of vital interest to the Administration.

If other evidence of Mr. Sullivan's reactionary politics than his long service in behalf of privileged interests were desired, it can be found in the treatment of his candidacy by the Chicago press, and the Republican press throughout the State. The "boiler plate" matter that his organization is sending to the country newspapers is made up largely from editorials in the Chicago papers. When a politician wins the support of the opposition press, it is neither because he is transcendently great, or is a valuable political asset to the kinds of privileged business that controls the papers supporting him. Critics who object to Mr. Bryan's throwing his influence into Illinois politics in opposition to Mr. Sullivan should remember that it was just such an act of his in the Baltimore convention that saved us from a reactionary President; and his present action will displease the same people that were displeased then. It is not now a question of splitting hairs over political proprieties, but of making the Democratic party democratic.

S. C.



Dangers Overlooked in Pending Legislation.

While pending anti-trust legislation in its present form brings us no nearer to a solution of the trust problem, it may be used, as the Sherman law has been, to hurt interests that should not be hurt. It will not interfere with any predatory privilege, but may seriously interfere with unprivileged labor. Since the framers of the pending bills have deliberately ignored the relation of privilege to the trust evil they have failed to remove the Sherman law's menace to labor organizations and other unprivileged combinations. They have also neglected to remedy the effect of the Supreme Court decision which unreasonably confuses price fixing on unmonopolized articles, with price fixing on patented articles. They have ignored the fact—as also did the Supreme Court—that when the government grants a privilege in the form of a patent it becomes its duty to do what it can to minimize the harm done. This justifies the assumption of authority in deciding the terms on which the patented article shall be

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marketed. But where no privilege has been granted such assumption of authority is clearly not justified.

For instance: If John Doe manufactures a shoe bearing his trade mark, the trade mark merely assures those who want to buy Doe's shoes that they are getting what they want. It does not, like the patent, prevent anyone else from manufacturing and selling a shoe equal in every respect to John Doe's. It only prevents him from passing it off as John Doe's—something he ought not to do, anyway. If John Doe refuses to furnish shoes to a retailer who cuts prices he is within his moral rights, and ought to be within his legal rights. There is nothing oppressive in that. If the price fixed by John Doe should be unreasonable, other manufacturers will be glad to furnish shoes just as good for a lower price. The consumer can then decide for himself whether it is worth the difference to wear a shoe bearing John Doe's trade mark when he can get the same thing, minus the trade mark, for less money. If no one else will manufacture a shoe equal to John Doe's for a lower price then it will be evident that the price fixed by him is not unreasonable. No Supreme Court or trade commission can decide such a matter as fairly as a free market.

Here it seems is common ground on which all unprivileged business may meet with organized labor, and demand that anti-trust legislation recognize the difference between combinations and businesses resting upon privilege and those that do not. Otherwise the new legislation will be like the old, a menace and means of oppression as far as unprivileged interests are concerned, and a red herring across the trail for privileged ones.

S. D.

Railroad Corporation Strike Threatened.

A freight car shortage in Chicago is explained by a writer in the Chicago Evening Post of February 12 with the statement that the big roads can not order more cars until they know whether the five per cent increase in freight rates will be granted. The inference is that with no increase the car famine will be allowed to continue. So it seems that a strike is threatened—not of laborers but of railroad corporations against the public. The railroads will refuse to give adequate service if denied the demanded increase. If such is their intention then it is clearly useless to persist in the policy of regulation. If the roads can regulate the regulators once by strike methods, they can do it again. The necessity of government ownership of all highways is clear.

S. D.

Interest of Railroad Not Paramount.

The Pennsylvania railroad publicly complains that it made $11,000,000 less in 1913 than in 1912. Some papers seem to assume that the general public should feel deeply concerned over this. Just why the public should is not evident. Others engaged in business have troubles too, but they try to settle such matters themselves. It may be well to recommend that course to the directors of the Pennsylvania railroad with the further suggestion that the Interstate Commerce Commission has shown how by, abolishing "allowances," the railroads can save considerable money. The decrease in the Pennsylvania's profits during the past year is nothing at all compared with what its monopolistic privileges, and similar privileges held by others, have cost the wealth producers of the United States for very many years. There is no occasion for public worry over the needs of the Pennsylvania until the more pressing problem of what Labor needs has been solved.

S. D.

Personal Efficiency and Monopoly.

"Monopoly, as we all understand and fear it, is the result of the personal efficiency of the monopolists," says the Chicago Inter-Ocean of February 9. Then why do monopolistic interests object so strenuously to removal of their underlying privileges? If monopoly is the result of personal efficiency only, then the magnates of the tariff-protected trusts can continue maintaining their monopolies under absolute free trade. Why then do they fight so hard against tariff abolition? If monopolies that get rebates and other railroad favors could keep on being monopolies with franchise privileges revoked, why do they object to revocation? If the steel trust, coal trust and similar monopolies do not need to control natural resources to monopolize the markets, then they must have no objection to removal of such control. Somehow these monopolists do not seem to have much confidence in their personal efficiency when progressive legislation becomes an issue.

S. D.

A Brand New Objection.

In the stir of great times great minds are brought to the front. It is a part of the wonderful protective workings of Providence—per-

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haps. Just now in the agitation over the mild, quasi single-tax-local-option Schaap bill two speculative gentlemen in New York have distinguished themselves—that is, mentally. Mr. Cyrus Miller has raised his voice in defense of the real estate speculator—no, not the Astors, the Rhinelanders and Goelets, but the widow and orphan and fatherless speculator whose livelihood is to be thus taken away or seriously impaired. It takes a great and peculiar mind to discover this humble type of land gambler. Ordinary minds generally have supposed that class to have been the victims of unimproved land speculators.

Mr. William E. Harmon is another perspicacious gentleman who recoils righteously in the New York Sun from the Singletax because it is so very, very wrong. Mr. Harmon weeps for the hardships it will impose upon the tenant. It will raise his rents! Observe Mr. Harmon's own ingenius tabulations as printed in The Sun:

COST TO TENANT UNDER PRESENT SYSTEM.

Land value	$1,000
House value	3,000
Total	$4,000
Taxes on land and building at 1½%	$60
Interest on $2,400 mortgage at 5%	96
5% on land value	50
8% on $600 invested in building to provide interest on capital and sinking fund	48
3% depreciation of building represented by the mortgage—$2,400	72
Total, exclusive of any provision for vacancies, insurance and repairs	$326

COST TO TENANT UNDER SINGLETAX.

Land value	Nil
House value	$3,000
Land tax	90
Interest on $1,500 mortgage at 6%	90
Interest on $1,500 invested at 5%	75
5% depreciation on cost of building—$3,000	150
Total, exclusive of any provision for vacancies, insurance and repairs	$375

If you are fond of accounting you may wrestle with the honesty of this comparison at your leisure. But to Mr. Harmon has been reserved the distinction of discovering, among innumerable other horrors, that the application of the Singletax will make wood decay and plaster fall and beams rust almost twice as fast as they do now. Many things have been claimed for present methods of taxation, but never before that it was a chemical preservative of building materials!

New York, we salute you in the possession of Mr. Harmon. Also we suggest that you make your night schools compulsory for the adults of the New York Sun, and add a course in physics.

CHARLES JOHNSON POST.

Who Should Be Ashamed?

"You were hired by a foreign government to do an act of disloyalty to your own country. Are you not ashamed?" asked Senator Nelson of Minnesota of a publisher who had accepted some of the Canadian government's advertising which attracted American settlers over the border. Of course the publisher was not ashamed. He had no cause to be. But who has kept the United States from being as attractive as Canada? Are not the Senators who have supported protective tariffs and other predatory measures, at least partly responsible? Is Senator Nelson ashamed of his part in that work? He ought to be. S. D.

Why Mann Continues to Mourn.

Republican Congressional Leader James R. Mann continues to complain mournfully of the poverty and distress prevailing throughout the country—and well he may. As leader of the standpat forces, no member of Congress has done more than he to perpetuate the cause of this state of affairs. None has more strenuously opposed what little effective work has been done to relieve the situation.

S. D.

Things that Make for Peace.

One does not ordinarily expect to find that world-renowned hall mark, "made in Germany," stamped upon peace agents, least of all upon gun makers in the role of peace agents. Yet nothing less than this seems to be the part unwittingly played by the Krupp manufacturers. A short time ago this great firm of gun makers was discovered bribing German army officers in obtaining liberal contracts for man-destroying instruments. The firm was also detected in subsidizing the French press to work up "war scares." Scarce had this scandal been cleared from the boards than Japan was thrown into political convulsions over the discovery that some of her naval officers had been bribed by this same firm of gun makers. Had this been an obscure manufacturer, or had the trouble occurred but once, the lapse might have passed unnoticed. But when committed by the world's chief gun maker, who has been particularly honored by the Emperor and by the German nation, it may well be asked wherein lie the manhood-building qualities of war.

The ever ready excuse of the militarists has been that fighting is necessary in order to main-

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tain the virility of the race; nothing less than the shock of arms will stir man's nature to its depths, and bring to the surface the heroic and chivalric qualities so much prized by poets and women. Yet what have the Balkan shambles to show in the way of heroism, as compared with the every day acts of self-sacrifice made by the members of any city fire department? And not all the wars of Christendom can show finer chivalry than that of the men on the Titanic, who, looking death in the face, said, "Women first." Heroism and chivalry of war! Away with such sophistry! Men are not heroes when killing, but when serving their fellowmen. S. C.

Calling the Hague Peace Conference.

The cynics and pessimists will say the President's call for the assembling of the nations of the world at The Hague in 1915, while so many wars are under way, savors of the grotesque. But let them have their grouchy say. Let them make the most of the Balkan atrocities, the Chinese revolution, the Mexican war, and the various uprisings in Venezuela, Haiti, and Peru, not to mention South Africa, Colorado, and Ulster; still, and notwithstanding all this, the peace conferences at The Hague are the greatest international events that have taken place in generations. There will doubtless be more wars among the backward nations; there may even be a war among the most advanced nations; yet so rapidly is the peace sentiment growing that every year adds to the horror of the idea of a resort to arms. What if militarists do laugh at The Hague Peace Court, and say that nothing comes of it all but talk? Men do not fight so long as they talk. Dogs, lacking the power of speech, can do nothing but fight when they fall upon the same bone. Men, too, fought when words were few, and speech was strange; but now that language is copious, and generally understood, they will talk until the original bone of contention has been forgotten.

The growth of peace sentiment during the past ten years can be marked not only by the fact that in spite of two Balkan wars the great nations of Europe kept out of the struggle, but that our own country is now negotiating private settlements to avoid being dragged into the Peace Court. Colombia, which was so wantonly outraged by this country under a former administration, is now on the point of agreement with us as to the amount of damage done her at the time of the Panama "Revolution." We are also about to rectify the mistake made in exempting our shipping from Panama tolls, in defiance of a treaty of our own making. Thus are we building impregnable defenses. For no fortification can give such security to a naiton as a reputation for fair dealing. A nation that acts on the policy, "Can we put this deal through?" must have a great armament; and she compels the arming of her neighbors. But when it asks, "Does this square with international polity?" a great step has been taken in the interests of peace.

It is significant that this call for the next Peace Conference comes from the United States, in compliance with the wishes of Queen Wilhelmina, at whose Court Henry Van Dyke is the American Minister. Russia, having called the first and second Peace Conferences, was looked to again. But, owing to international complications in the Balkans and neighboring countries, the Muscovite now has other interests at stake. Germany, for similar reasons, would not take the initiative. And there was fear that the Peace Conference for 1915 might not be called. It requires no great stretch of the imagination, however, to see the author of "The Other Wise Man," backed by a willing President and Secretary of State, exerting his utmost influence upon the Court to which he is accredited. And, since the preliminary arrangements for the Peace Conference are to be made by the Ministers to The Hague, it is most fitting that America should be represented by such a man as Henry Van Dyke. S. C.

Democracy in South Carolina.

In a partisan sense the South Carolina legislature is unanimously Democratic. But in principle the lower house at least is overwhelmingly anti-democratic. Within a week it has demanded repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, and has rejected a woman suffrage amendment. Evidently the South Carolina definition of a Democrat is one who favors government of all the people by less than one-fourth of the number.

S. D.

Dodging.

President Wilson will not take a stand on the suffrage question because the party has not spoken. Congress cannot take cognizance because it is a State question. The States—well, the women of nine States—are going to vote for the next President and Congressmen. S. C.

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Robert Cumming's Poems.

Those who have read poems by the late Robert Cumming, as they appeared from time to time in various periodicals, will be pleased to learn of an effort to collect and publish them in book form. The matter has been taken up by James W. Hill, of 1015 Hamilton Building, Peoria, Illinois, to whom all inquiries should be addressed. These poems deserve a prominent place in the literature of the struggle for democracy, and the effort which Mr. Hill is making to preserve them is one which should be encouraged. S. D.

Richmond Plant.

California has lost a good citizen and democracy an able exponent in the death at Los Angeles on February 5, in his fifty-fifth year of Richmond Plant. He was president of the Los Angeles branch of the California League for Home Rule in Taxation. His activity in Singletax work is well known to all who have kept in touch with that movement. At the time of his death he held the position of member of the Municipal Playground Commission. Mr. Plant was born in 1859 in Worcestershire, England, but had been a resident of this country since he reached the age of four. He graduated from the law department of Washington University at St. Louis and was, for a number of years, one of the counsel of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad. He settled in Los Angeles in 1902, engaged in business there, and was classed among the prominent business men of the city. He leaves a widow, a married daughter Mrs. Ella M. Kendall, and a son, Richmond Plant, Jr. S. D.

THE DIVERTIBILITY OF PUBLIC OPINION.

The wave of emotional excitement which for some time past has been agitating the American public concerning our national attitude towards the ancient evil of prostitution, is already passing into a stage where the end can be foreseen. It has degenerated into meaningless hysteria, and quick-witted commercialism is hasting to gain a few dollars thereby ere the wave subsides. And when it does subside, in favor of some other emotional amusement, it will have been found to have left but little result of value strewn on the sands of time. A few politician-panders, and a few "cadets" will have been jailed. And—possibly the best result of all—the sheltered woman can no longer plead ignorance as an excuse for coldly drawing her skirts aside when she meets her sister of the pavements.

But as for lasting good that can come to the victims of our social order, little will be done by the form the agitation has now taken on. A subtle change has come over it, as often comes over some public clamor. It started out as a serious agitation which came very near leading to an inquiry into first causes, but which has degenerated into personal spite against a few petty offenders. What exercises us now is the fact, loudly proclaimed by pulpit, press, stage and popular fiction, that out of every two girls who go under in a life of shame, one is pushed, drugged, coerced or otherwise forced into it against her will. It is with this girl that our public opinion now concerns itself, and that is a decided slump in the usefulness the agitation might have shown.

Of course the fate of such a girl is a terrible thing, and no decent man or woman would hesitate for a moment to go to her rescue, when rescue is possible. But as a fundamental evidence of wrong social conditions this girl is not nearly as important as that other one out of every two—the girl who deliberately chooses a life of shame because she cannot make a living any other way; because slow starvation of the body, because slow and inevitable starvation of the young soul's right to all that life might mean, is the only alternative for her. The girl who prefers the so-called White Slavery to Industrial Slavery, to the slavery that any form of toil means today for the unskilled worker who has no asset but her labor force, this girl is a result of fundamental wrongs, wrongs that lie at the root of our entire economic and social structure. The other girl, who is forced into a life of shame against her will, is the result of certain effects of these fundamental wrongs, and it is never as important to deal with effects as it is to deal with fundamental causes—nor as useful in the long run.

Now when the question of prostitution under its new name of White Slavery first began to be publicly discussed, it was this other girl, the girl who deliberately chooses the life, because it is the only way for her to keep alive, for a short time at least—it was this girl who was the object of popular attention. And facts concerning wages paid girls in our chief industries were dragged out into the light of publicity. People began to wonder whether it was necessary for us to build up part of our vaunted national prosperity on the bodies and souls of young girls. But this was touching dangerous ground. And time and again when public opinion has come perilously near inquiring

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into certain fundamental wrongs, it has been seen to veer off as if steered by an unseen hand away from this dangerous brink. For a blind horse is not in it with public opinion when it comes to the possibility of being guided, unknown to itself. Quite innocently doubtless, and believing it to be the expression of their own opinion, a number of well-known and well-intentioned people connected with welfare work, began to dispute the published reports of wages and their effect in driving girls deliberately into prostitution. Commercialism took the cue quickly and guided popular indignation away from the essential to the unessential, from the fundamental to the superficial. The toiler who preferred prostitution to industrialism no longer held the center of the stage. Our attention was called to the other girl, the unwilling victim of some individual procurer or "cadet." It is really so much more interesting, and so much simpler, to vilify and arrest a few of these vermin than to question into the sort of thing that is considered the established order in our business life.

It's the fashion to hammer politics—represented by the petty politician; but it's a dangerous thing to inquire too much into Big Business, represented by our Pillars of Society. What has happened in this question of the White Slave agitation has happened so many times already that those who are working for more fundamental reforms are sometimes saddened at the difficulty in focusing public opinion—the only medium through which lasting reforms can ever be brought about—in focusing it on the fundamental causes, and preventing it from flying off at a tangent, into a fight with superficial effects by which so little can be gained.

And yet the world does move! Here and there the public clamor may have awakened some one soul possessing the ability to think clearly and to strike to the heart of things.

GRACE ISABEL COLBRON.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

PROGRESS IN PARAGUAY.

Buenos Aires, December 11.*

I send the translation of a cable that has just come in from Asuncion, dated December 6, announcing the approval by the Assembly of a new Land Tax bill:

A modification of the law with reference to Land Taxation is being debated in the Chamber of Deputies. Deputy Ayala, a member of the joint commission of Estimates and Finance, deliverd a speech going fully into the ideas embodied in the bill under discussion, recommending that leave be given to study the bill clause by clause. After being introduced as above indicated leave was immediately given on a big majority vote.

Clauses 1 and 2 were approved without discussion. When clause 3 came up, establishing progressive taxation, the Minister of Finance delivered a speech in support of the clause that was applauded by the Deputies. Deputy Gonzalez said that he considered the maximum under the graduation system, involving a 1% tax excessive. He put forward a number of reasons—among them being one that touched on the injustice of such a tax when civil war was in progress. The Minister of Finance replied, pointing out that the taxation through the customs was excessive when compared with the Direct Taxation levied in the country. Deputy Goiburu recommended a reduction of the taxes proposed and affirmed that those who held small blocks which they worked for their living should not be handicapped unduly. To these recommendations the Minister in charge of the bill replied and the House adjourned to give the committee time to prepare their further recommendations to the House.

On resuming, Deputy Suguiari remarked that the House should feel pleased to have a Minister of Finance who had presented a bill of this class to the Chamber, and congratulated the committee on the detailed report attached to the bill—a report so clear and detailed as to obviate much useless discussion. He proposed a modification of subsection A, clause 3, wherein it was proposed to establish a tax of $2 per thousand on all these properties where the value was between $2,000 and $5,000, He recommended that the scale be altered to read $2 per $1,000 on all properties between the value of $5,000 and $10,000. On a vote being taken this was approved.

The following scale was then approved:

	Per $1,000.
$10,000 to $ 20,000	$2.50
$20,000 to 30,000	3.00
$30,000 to 70,000	3.50
$70,000 to 200,000	4.00

The other clauses were approved as presented up to those exceeding $2,000,000 which was fixed at $9 per $1,000.

When discussing article 4 Dr. Chaves took the stand that it was unfair and unjust to levy a surtax on uncultivated land over and above the land taxes just approved. He stigmatized the surtax system as a most hateful way of penalizing those who did not feel inclined to work their property. He argued that the Government should make a big rebate to those who worked their land property—this rebate to take the form of a rebate of the land tax in such cases. He asked that the clause imposing a 40% surtax on uncultivated land be thrown out To this the Minister replied that there was no reason why this clause should not stand, for if it were true—and he admitted it was so—that there were some lands far out that the Government wanted to force into cultivation, no owner would suffer unduly. For if land was far out its value would be low and consequently the penalty would be proportional; but its effects would be most beneficial in forcing into use lands close in and held idle through the indolence or obstinacy of monopolists. Deputy Ayala followed, and emphasized the necessity of maintaining the penalty of a fine on indolence, comparing it trenchantly with the present system which he affirmed was a direct tax on industry so levied as to frighten those who wished to do something for Paraguay, until the agriculture and the industries of the country died out. Deputy Chaves returned to the attack, vehemently insisting that to strike at a man simply becouse he owned more land than he could work was wicked and unjust and that instead of penalizing with a surtax, the Government should give rebates according to the areas and values of the land cultivated.

The Minister replied that the Land Taxes were not penalties. With reference to rebates for those who cultivated, the Minister affirmed that owners put such values on the areas cultivated that in the past all such rebates

*See Public of January 9 at page 32.

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became converted into exceptions from land taxes; and that the Government were convinced that the surtax should stand. Owners would have a chance of dodging that by cultivating their lands; but nothing should be enacted that would enable a man to evade his just contribution to the national revenue in proportion to the value of the area he held. Deputy Monte insisted that the surtax was unjust, that it would involve endless litigation. Deputy Gonzalez put forward a number of considerations with the object of showing the wisdom of the Chamber's rejecting the surtax. To these Deputy Gaona replied advocating that the clause be retained as presented. The clause on being put to the vote was approved as follows: "Properties valued at over $100,000 shall pay a surtax of 5% for the first year, 25% the second year, 35% the third year and 40% the fourth year, should it be proved that 20% of the value of the land has not been invested in development.

Article 5 was approved without discussion. Article 6 was altered to read that the values assigned shall stand for 5 years (five). It was specially approved that in making any valuation, the value of the land only shall be taken into account and that taxes levied on improvements shall be considered illegal.

The discussion of this law by the Congress is the Question of the Moment. Wherever one goes one hears nothing but the Land Tax being discussed, and of course opinions are greatly divided. Argentina is deeply interested in this matter, as many proprietors of land in Paraguay live in Buenos Aires, many being Argentines by birth.

C. N. MACINTOSH.

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, February 17, 1914.

Mexico and the United States.

President Huerta's offer to pay the expenses of a number of press correspondents who might be sent to Mexico to write uncensored reports of the situation has been accepted by a number of important newspapers in different countries. The President promises free access to all parts of the country, and freedom to write what they wish. [See current volume, page 155.]

It is announced that the government will issue 500,000,000 pesos fiat money in the form of fractional currency. Its circulation is to be made compulsory. It is denied that the government will cease coining half pesos. The tax to be levied on all investments will be one-eighth of one per cent. Charge O'Shaughnessy made a second protest to General Huerta against the severe attacks of the Mexican press on President Wilson. General Huerta promised the offense would not be repeated.

General Villa has found time to talk politics and to announce some of the things that will be done by the Constitutionalists when they come into power. "After the revolution," he says, "this is our pledge to the Mexican people: That every Mexican shall have a piece of land, so that he may live; that all the world shall work; that there shall be a school for every child in the republic. The schools are nearest to my heart." There is to be no standing army, for that makes the opportunity of the dictator—and Mexico wants no more dictators. Schools, factories, and great agricultural enterprises will be established. "We must give the soldiers work," he says. "I do not believe in pensioning them. The mind of the idle soldier runs to war." But after setting forth policies that would enlighten more advanced countries than Mexico, General Villa declares he would not accept the presidency if offered to him, as he is a soldier and not a statesman.

Military operations amounted to little, beyond the investment of Tampico by the Constitutionalists. But the Federals are still able to hold the city itself. General Villa announces an early attack on Torreon, which is now completely invested. He expects to capture the place without difficulty and thinks Monterey will offer little resistance.

The Labor War.

Congressional investigation of the Michigan copper mine strike continues. Witnesses for the strikers have told stories of bad treatment. On February 10 Sidney Thomas told how he had once been compelled during the winter to go to work in wet clothes on the surface to cut up timber for use below. On February 11 Daniel Waati said he had worked twenty-six years for the Calumet & Hecla and that working conditions had become worse during the past five years. Another witness said he had made as much in one month as $100 and as little in another as $16 for sixteen days' work, but his monthly average for sixteen months was $45 or $50. Another witness had made as high as $160 for one month, and again as low as $12, and said further that the average was low. On February 12 two witnesses told of having worked for months under the contract system and had been informed at the end of that time that they owed the company money after balancing their account for supplies, benefits, rents and other things. On February 13 Mr. Allan F. Rees, counsel for the mining companies, asked a witness if he was a Socialist. Objection to the question was raised and sustained, although Mr. Rees explained that he wished to show the Western Federation of Miners to be a Socialist organization, and that this had an important bearing on the refusal of the companies to recognize it. Mr. Hilton, attorney for the strikers,

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denied Mr. Rees' statements. The question of investigating the cause of the Christmas Eve tragedy caused a deadlock in the investigating committee. Two Democratic members, Taylor and Casey, favor the investigation, and two Republicans, Switzer and Howell, oppose it. A fifth member, Mr. Hamlin of Missouri, a Democrat, is absent in Washington. On February 14 he was urged to attend and break the deadlock. On February 16 the report of Governor Ferris' special investigator, Alfred J. Murphy, made several months ago, was admitted as evidence. [See current volume, page 156.]

The trial of three Waddell-Mahon men and of two deputy sheriffs at Houghton, Michigan, for murder of a striker at Seeberville on August 14, came to an end on February 15. The three Waddell-Mahon men and one of the deputies were convicted of manslaughter. The other deputy, Henry James, was acquitted. On February 15 the Waddell-Mahon men were sentenced to serve from seven to fifteen years, and the deputy sheriff to a minimum of twelve years. [See current volume, page 156.]

Investigation of the Colorado situation continues at Denver. John C. Osgood, of the Victor-American Fuel Company, testified on February 12 that the strike was over as far as his company is concerned. He declared himself opposed to an eight-hour day but that his company had done all it could to comply with state laws. He had never allowed false weighing at the mines. He further assumed responsibility for purchase of machine guns and furnishing of arms for use of mine guards. He wanted nothing to do with the United Mine Workers of America. On February 14, James F. Welborn, president of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, testified concerning accidents in the mines. According to this testimony seventeen men had been killed last year in the twenty mines operated by his company. He denied that his company was guilty of peonage or of interference with the mails. On February 15 the committee went from Denver to Trinidad to continue investigation there. Attorney E. P. Costigan for the strikers asked that a subpoena be issued for "Mother" Jones. An application for her release on habeas corpus had been already filed on February 13 in the State Supreme Court. [See current volume, page 157.]

An inquiry into the cause of unemployment was announced on February 15 by the United States Industrial Commission, of which Frank P. Walsh is chairman. The investigation will cover the country from Boston to Kansas City.

Railroad Problems.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission on Feb. 16 ordered a further suspension for six months of the proposed five per cent increase in freight rates, pending further investigation of the question. Since the previous suspension was to have terminated on March 12, the present order will terminate on September 12. But this does not debar the Commission from granting the increase before the date fixed or from permanently denying it. [See current volume, page 154.]

Suit, under the Anti-Trust law, was brought at Salt Lake City on Feb. 11 by the United States Government against the Southern Pacific and the Central Pacific railroads. The petition sets forth that in violation of law the Southern Pacific has secured a controlling interest in the stock of the Central Pacific. [See vol. xvi, page 674.]

Chairman E. E. Clark of Inter-State Commerce Commission reported to the Senate on February 12 that the Commission's agents had been ejected from the offices of the Louisville and Nashville railroad at Louisville, where they were endeavoring to examine records of the company relating to issuing of passes and contributions to political campaigns, and to maintenance of political agents. A resolution was introduced by Senator Lea of Tennessee to appoint a special committee of five Senators to co-operate with the Commission. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Accounts and promptly reported out by the chairman, Senator Williams of Mississippi. But owing to the opposition of Senators Brandegee of Connecticut and Works of California action on it was delayed.

Federal Suffrage Amendment.

The Chamberlain joint resolution for a woman suffrage Constitutional Amendment came up unexpectedly in the Senate on January 21. Action was postponed at the request of Senator Ashurst, chairman of the Woman Suffrage Committee, to enable speeches to be made upon it; and it stood first in regular order on the calendar while the agricultural extension bill and other unfinished business were under discussion. On February 10 the resolution again came up and was again postponed at the request of Senators who wished to debate it—retaining its place at the head of the calendar. On the 12th the Senate adjourned in honor of Lincoln; on the 13th the calendar was not reached; on the 14th the Senate adjourned because of Senator Bacon's death and did not reconvene for business until the 18th. [See vol. xvi, p. 585; current volume, page 130.]

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The Judiciary committee of the House of Representatives on February 5 received a request from the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage for a hearing on Representative Mondell's bill for a Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment, and responded favorably on the 13th, setting March 3 as the date. [See current volume, page 130.]

Summing Up Results.

A list of achievements of the Wilson administration was issued on February 6 by the Democratic National Committee. It is as follows:

Revision of the tariff downward.
Enactment of currency reform.
Elimination of the lobby from the halls of Congress.
Perfection and operation of the income tax and direct election of Senators. Amendments to the Constitution.
Negotiations of treaties in accord with the Bryan peace plan, thirty governments having signified their intention to accept.
By public appearances at the capitol the President has emphasized the ending of government by secret conferences and private arrangement.
Passage of the industrial employees' arbitration act, which prevented a strike of Eastern railway employees.
"Constitution of peace" policy, resulting in voluntary breaking up of the interlocking directorate system.
Deposit by the Secretary of the Treasury of $50,000,000 to facilitate the moving of the crops.
Farm credit legislation emphasized by the President, and legislation assured.
Modified self-government conferred on the Filipinos.
Divorcement of the government from alliance with New York financial interests in international affairs.
Co-operative policy of the Department of Justice, resulting in voluntary dissolution by big corporations in accord with provisions of the anti-trust law.
Policy of "diplomatic postponement" or "watchful waiting," backed by high moral grounds, applied to the Mexican and Japanese questions and approved by public opinion.
Postoffice Department made self-sustaining.
Parcel post system developed and extended, and express rates reduced in consequence.
Change in the rules of Congress, resulting in the elimination of Cannonism.
Extension of pure food and meat inspection acts, with resulting benefits to consumers.
Scientific method of marketing farm products with a view to the elimination of waste undertaken by the Department of Agriculture.
Armor plate trust forced by the Secretary of the Navy to reduce its bids, at a saving to the government of more than $2,000,000.
Extension of the special delivery system to the parcel post.
Home life of the farmer made a subject of special study by the Department of Agriculture.
Protection of the law given to Indian children and favoritism abolished by the commissioner of Indian affairs.
Public land policy embracing conservation of natural resources and utilization at the same time, adopted by the Secretary of the Interior.
Farm extension measure carrying to the farmers the benefits of the scientific study of experts passed.
Emphasis given by the President to the presidential preference primary plan. Legislation is believed probable.
Better protection for passengers and property at sea provided by London conference in which views of delegates sent by the administration were largely adopted.
Early enactment of the Alaskan railway bill opening up Alaska promised.
Academic, vocational and technical instruction for enlisted men in the Navy provided by Secretary of the Navy.
Dissolution of the Southern Pacific merger and surrender of stock held by Pennsylvania Railroad in its competitor, the Baltimore & Ohio, accomplished along lines agreeable to the administration.
Prosecutions begun against several large trusts which have not agreed to a settlement along peaceful lines.

Bryan Attacks Sullivan.

"Sullivan Senator? No" is the heading of an editorial in the February issue of The Commoner. The editorial declares Roger C. Sullivan to be impossible as a Democratic candidate for United States Senator from Illinois and further states that he is to the Democratic party what Lorimer is to the Republican. On appearance of this issue Mr. Sullivan wired Secretary of State William J. Bryan on February 13 asking if the editorial represented his views. Mr. Bryan replied that he was personally responsible for it. That it expressed his views and correctly outlined his attitude. Mr. Sullivan announced that in spite of Bryan's opposition he will remain a candidate. [See current volume, page 157.]

Woman Suffrage in Illinois.

In the suit entered December 10 to invalidate the Illinois Woman Suffrage Act, the State Supreme Court heard oral arguments from both sides on the 13th, and took the case under advisement, briefs having been previously filed. In ordinary course, decision will not be handed down until the April term of court. One of the suggestions made by those opposing the law was reported to be that, while the grant of voting power to the women for statutory offices might be Constitutional, their right to vote on measures was more questionable. The liquor question will be voted upon in more than half of the communities of Illinois at the April elections. [See current volume, page 11.]

In Galesburg, where the liquor question is to come up at the April elections, 3400 women, or

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about 75 per cent of those entitled to vote, registered by affidavit on February 4 instead of waiting for the regular registration date, March 17.

Revised registration figures for Chicago indicate a total of approximately 159,000 women on the polling lists. The Chicago women are debating in public and private whether or not to declare party affiliations by voting at the primaries on February 24. Their leaders are divided and give urgent advice on both sides. [See current volume, page 131.]

Court Asked to Restrain Popular Majority.

To prevent consolidation of the municipally owned water and electric light plants at Springfield, Illinois, a plea for a restraining order was filed on Feb. 11 with the State Circuit Court by Edward W. Payne, president of the State National Bank and director of the local street railway company. The consolidation had been ordered at a referendum election on January 27 by 668 majority. Commenting on this move, Commissioner Willis J. Spaulding, who initiated the consolidation, said:

> I have claimed from the start that the fight over the combined plant was not between the commissioners, but between the city and the utilities company, and was due to its fear of the competition which might result from the great advantage in the reduced cost of production which the city would enjoy. Mr. Payne's suit asking for an injunction is no surprise and only confirms my contention and incidentally emphasizes the fact that our plan is a good one for the city. According to the 1913 report, Mr. Payne is one of the directors of the Springfield Consolidated Railway Company, which, of course, is a part of the syndicate which includes the Light, Heat and Power Company. Mr. Payne has been a promoter and a go-between for the Utilities Company for years and it must be apparent to all that the Utilities Company is the real complainant.

[See current volume, page 127.]

Tax Reform News.

A straight Singletax bill was introduced in the New York Legislature on January 28 by Senator Duhamel. It provides for exemption of "all buildings, improvements and other articles and structures, substructures and superstructures erected upon, under or above, or affixed to land, and all personal property."

In answer to a series of questions, Tax Commissioner J. J. Pastoriza of Houston, Texas, publishes the following information. In Houston land values are assessed at a fair value and improvements at twenty-five per cent of cost of reproduction. The effect has been to stimulate building enormously. The first six months of 1912 showed an increase of 55 per cent over 1911 before the plan was installed. Sales of land during 1913 show increases in value over assessments of 1912 of from 10 per cent to 50 per cent. So far from discouraging loans on mortgages, the equitable assessment of land better enables the lender to ascertain the value of his security. The proposed law in New York State to halve the tax rate on buildings will require five years to accomplish what Houston has done in one.

Chinese Civil Courts Instituted.

President Yuan Shi Kai continues to impress his arbitrary will upon his helpless country. His latest move is an attempt to institute civil courts that will render unnecessary the placing of autocratic power in the hands of local governors. In one of his numerous orders, the President says:

> There never have been institutions for training judicial officers. The choice of judges has not been made with care, and the salaries are small. Consequently inefficient men are placed on the bench and corruption prevails. In extreme cases corruption is practiced jointly by the judges and barristers, and the evils thus brought about are worse than those of the past dynasty. Good citizens are usually meek and feeble, while bad characters are cruel and strong. These two elements can be made to live peacefully together only through the operation of the law. But if the law fails to protect the weak from the strong, then anarchy ensues. Confucius says that if justice is not impartially administered the people will not be able to distinguish what is right and what is wrong, and that if they fail to make such distinction there can be no stable government. In Peking and the provinces there are some good judges, but there are many who are inefficient and unprincipled; who, instead of protecting the people, employ their offices for corrupt practices. I, the president, have inquired into the feelings of the people, and am painfully aware of their grievances. It is my intention thoroughly to clean up the system and start afresh.

[See current volume, page 156.]

Political Riots in Japan.

The action of a Tokio mob on the 10th in attempting to storm the House of Parliament for supporting the government in the naval scandal, was repeated on the 13th, when several thousand anti-tax advocates made another demonstration. Five hundred policemen were required to hold the mob in check. Many men were injured by clubs and sabers, and 200 were arrested. Mass meetings have been called to insist upon the resignation of the cabinet. Riotous scenes occurred in the lower House on the 15th when the opposition members destroyed the ballot box in order to prevent the adoption of the business tax, to which the masses are so much opposed. The government has yielded to the extent of ordering Vice Admiral Fujii and

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Captain Sawaski before a court-martial on the charge of bribery and receiving commissions for influencing admiralty contracts in favor of a German firm.

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Sweden's Cabinet Crisis.

As a result of the position taken by King Gustave on the question of Swedish armament, the Cabinet, of which Karl Albert Staaff was premier, resigned on the 10th. King Gustave, in a speech to 30,000 peasants who had come from all parts of the country announced a policy that had not been discussed with his cabinet. The cabinet protested that he had no right as a constitutional monarch to take such a position, and that before giving public expression to his opinions he should first submit them to his official advisors. The King replied: "I cannot agree to this, as I shall not deprive myself of the right to speak without restraint to the Swedish people." Baron Gerard Luis de Geer was commissioned to form a new cabinet, but failed. Whereupon Baron Hammarskjold was asked to form a ministry. [See current volume, page 156.]

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English Politics.

The tenor of the King's speech at the opening of Parliament was expressed in the hope that a peaceful solution might be found for the friction between Ulster and the rest of Ireland, under the Home Rule Bill. A settlement by consent was his hope. Walter Long, on the part of the Unionists, challenged the government to submit the question of home rule to a vote of the country, declaring there were 100,000 men drilling and arming in Ulster, and only British bayonets would force that province to accept home rule. Premier Asquith spoke in a concilliatory tone, as did John Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalists. Bonar Law, leader of the opposition, predicted civil war the moment home rule passed. The position of the government was sustained by a vote of 333 to 255. [See current volume, page 155.]

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Lord Charles Beresford, vice-admiral, speaking before the Ulster association of London, said that if the imperial forces were ordered to fire upon Ulster men they must obey. He doubted that the government would go to that extreme to force home rule on Ireland, and added, "If the government does, it will be the first step toward the demoralization of the army and navy, and will lead to the break up of the empire." Edward Carson would not pledge himself to abide by the decision even if the question were submitted to a vote of the people. The government professes willingness to make concessions to the Ulster men, but withholds its proposition until a more equable spirit prevails in Parliament.

❁

Viscount Gladstone, it was announced in Parliament by the government, would retire from the Governor Generalship of the Union of South Africa in June. Sydney Charles Buxton, now president of the Board of Trade, has been named to succeed Viscount Gladstone. By this change, John Burns, the labor member, becomes president of the Board of Trade. Herbert Samuel is moved from Postmaster General to president of local government board, Charles E. Hobhouse becomes Postmaster General, and Charles F. Masterman, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

NEWS NOTES

—Woman Suffrage is the topic for the Yale-Harvard-Princeton annual debate in March.

—A slight earthquake shock was felt on February 10 along the Atlantic coast from Canada to New Jersey.

—In Ottumwa, Iowa, 2,000 women voted on a measure for municipal ownership of street lights on February 2. The proposition was carried.

—The Delaware whipping post has a close rival in the Prussian headsman's block. On the 7th two women were beheaded at Ratibor prison for murder.

—The Canadian government inaugurated a parcels post system on February 10 with a maximum parcel weight of 12 pounds at a higher rate than in the United States.

—The proposed progressive charter for Detroit was voted down on February 10 by about 9,000 majority. Both political machines had bitterly opposed it. [See vol. xvi, p. 1184.]

—A juvenile court will be set up in Paris, France, in February, for the purpose of combatting the progress of juvenile criminality and the evils producing it, by educational, rather than repressive, means. The methods of the juvenile courts of Chicago and Denver will be used.

—President Zamor of Haiti met with a defeat at Gonaives on the 14th, in an attempt to crush General Theodore, who still holds Cape Haytien. The government force will be re-enforced by gunboats, which will attack the rebel stronghold from the sea. [See current volume, page 155.]

—The first Transatlantic wireless press message was sent on February 12 from New York to Berlin. Greetings were sent by the Associated Press and most of the New York papers to the Berlin newspapers and the leading German news association. A reply in kind was sent from Berlin.

—Viscount Siuzo Aoki, one of Japan's most distinguished statesmen, died at Tokio on the 16th. Viscount Aoki married the Prussian Baroness von Rahden, which was the first instance of a foreign woman of rank and title becoming the wife of a

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Japanese. Aoki was the son of a village doctor, and worked his way up through successive ranks of diplomats and statesmen, until at the time of his death he was privy councilor.

—Attempts on the part of the Ecuador government to subdue the rebel force holding Esmeraldas, capital of the province of Esmeraldas, on the west coast, have resulted in failure. Government forces have been landed to the north and to the south of the city, and a decisive battle is expected next week.

—The Singletax philosopohy is making remarkable progress in Spain. Over 50 daily papers are publishing Singletax articles and leaflets. Antonio Albendin, editor of "The Spanish Singletaxer," has recently invited all municipalities to join in sending a peition to Parliament asking that a land value tax be substituted for the food tax.

—There being no armed resistance to the new government in Peru, it was formally recognized on the 12th by the Administration at Washington. Robert E. Leguia, first vice president of Peru, is on his way from Liverpool, England, to Lima to fill the unexpired term of the deposed president, Guillermo Billinghurst. [See current volume, page 155.]

—John D. Rockefeller, through his Secretary H. L. Sims, in a communication to the tax commissioners of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, on February 11, declared that he would make a return of his personal property for taxation, but said it would take time to prepare, and asked that this time be granted. He was allowed five days. [See current volume, page 158.]

—Opponents of the Ohio ten-hour law for women workers—passed in 1911—have carried their case up to the United States Supreme Court. At the request of the Attorney-General of Ohio, Louis D. Brandeis, whose brief in the similar Oregon law suit in 1908 has been a bulwark of 10-hour defenses ever since, has filed a brief and assisted in the oral argument of this Ohio case at Washington. [See vol. x, p. 1139.]

—That Andrew Carnegie has donated $2,000,000 to be used to promote international peace was announced on February 10. The announcement was made at a luncheon in New York City attended by twenty-nine representatives of leading religious denominations, who were appointed by Mr. Carnegie as trustees of the fund. The trustees organized the Church Peace Union and chose Episcopal Bishop David H. Greer of New York as president.

—Senator Augustus O. Bacon of Georgia died at Washington on February 14 of a blood clot in the heart. He was chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, a member of the Judiciary Committee, Committee on Rules, Committee on Post Office Department Expenditures, Committee on Private Land Claims, Committee on Railroads, and Committee on Corporations in the District of Columbia, and was considered one of the leaders on the Democratic side. [See vol. xvi, p. 708.]

—The Russian council of the empire adopted on the 6th drastic measures for the regulation of the sale of alcohol. The new regulations prohibit the sale of spirits in towns between 11 o'clock at night and 9 o'clock in the morning and after 6 o'clock in the evening in country districts. The sale of liquors is entirely prohibited in a number of public establishments, including government offices, refreshment rooms in theaters, concert halls, moving picture shows and public gardens.

—Alphonse Bertillon, creator of the system of criminal identification, died in Paris on the 13th, at the age of 61. The Bertillon method, which has been generally adopted throughout the world, consists of the measurement and classification of such parts of the human body as do not change in size after a person has attained his full growth. These parts are length and breadth of the head, length of the middle and little fingers, length of the forearm, etc., the height of the figure, the measurement of the outstretched arms, and the trunk of a person seated.

—The Republican Progressive League of California was organized at a conference on February 7 at Stockton. Rudolph Spreckels was chosen president. A declaration of principles was adopted criticizing the political methods of Governor Johnson and of the Progressive party. Progressive legislation so far adopted was endorsed and the declaration further states that the solution of the labor question "is largely involved in the question of opening the way to homes upon the land." The means by which this is to be accomplished is stated to be "not by imposing new burdens upon the taxpayers, but by a system of reproductive investments capable of carrying its own charges, while enriching the people individually and collectively."

—Lincoln's birthday was marked by widespread political activity on the part of the Progressive party. Progressives of Oklahoma succeeded in controlling the Republican State convention and adopted a platform containing provisions of the national Progressive platform, including Recall of Judicial Decisions. In Ohio at a banquet at Lima James R. Garfield, former Secretary of the Interior, announced his candidacy for Governor, and Arthur L. Garford his candidacy for United States Senator. In New York at a dinner given by the Progressive party a suggestion to nominate Theodore Roosevelt for Governor was seriously discussed. In Kansas at Topeka a party conference was held and the placing of a full state ticket in the field headed by Henry J. Allen of Wichita was decided upon. In Minnesota at a conference at St. Paul a platform was adopted and the placing of a ticket in the field decided upon, but no nomination was made.

PRESS OPINIONS

Pastoriza as Police Judge.

Houston (Texas) Press, February 12.—Finance Commissioner Joe Pastoriza acted as judge of the police court yesterday afternoon. Pastoriza dealt out justice as he would deal it out to himself if he were on trial. M. Nathan, 22, Bell avenue and Hamilton street, was tried on a charge of vagrancy. The prosecution was able to prove nothing, except he was out late. Nathan proved there was no basis whatever for the charges made against him. "I find the defendant not guilty," said Pastoriza after the evidence was heard. "I want to say that any young man who has a home should not be arrested, even though he stays out late. I know I would have been arrested a thousand times if I had been taken up

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every time I had been out late." Then there were placed at the mercy of Judge Pastoriza, Robert Gambol, Omaha, Neb., and Geza Halasy, New York. They were charged with vagrancy and pleaded not guilty. But, handicapped without friends in a strange land, both told straight stories. "It's hard luck, boys; it's a case of hard luck," said Judge Pastoriza. "The court adjudges you not guilty, and furthermore, it will give you an order on the Star of Hope Mission to bridge you over until you can get on your feet." The boys walked from the court room with more determination to make good. Clifford Moore, Negro, was charged with having an encounter with Sam Bush, Negro, Tuesday night. Officer Dave Burney said Clifford was drawing a brick on Bush and threatened to brain him. Clifford said he and Bush were just playing. "Not guilty," said Pastoriza. Bush was under age and was sent to the juvenile court. Alvin Smith, Negro, was charged with vagrancy. He told Pastoriza he had been off the county road just four hours when arrested. "Not guilty," said Pastoriza. "Give him a chance."

No Partnership with Private Monopolists.

Reedy's Mirror (St. Louis), January 30.—People who delude themselves with the notion that Uncle Sam will buy any water when he takes over the railroads can get some information by reading the bill passed by the United States Senate, Saturday, January 24, 1914, authorizing the President to buy or build 1,000 miles of railroad in Alaska. The Senate made a significant precedent when it instructed the President not to pay for any "good will," otherwise water, in buying any existing Alaskan railroad line. John Sharp Williams, opposing the bill, told the truth when he said it was the entering wedge for government ownership of all the roads. The Southern Bourbons oppose government ownership because it is democratic, which they only pretend to be. . . . One bad feature of the Senate's Alaskan railway bill is its provision that the President can, if he sees fit, lease the government road to private operators. The people won't stand for that. They wish to see a fair test made of government ownership and operation in this country. They won't be satisfied to have their credit used to create a road, and then have it turned over to a few favored citizens to be operated for their sole benefit.

Political Precedence and Woman Suffrage.

Christian Science Monitor (Boston), February 5.—Equal suffrage for men and women was a cause indorsed in the 1912 national platforms of the Progressive, Prohibitionist and Socialist parties. Neither the Democratic nor Republican parties assented to petitioners seeking the same sort of approval. Owing to this refusal to include the issue in the Democratic national platform, President Wilson, for a second time, has declined to commit himself as for or against women's voting. . . . He argues that the suffrage movement is too fundamental to be settled by a party leader. . . . He is a tactician, of a high type to be sure, but still a leader with a vision that includes both the immediate and the ultimate. He has more immediate ends to gain that have had the formal indorsement of his party. Once these are won, then he may turn to issues on which time has shed new light.

RELATED THINGS

CONTRIBUTIONS AND REPRINT

THE DAINTY-MINDED.

For The Public.

The child is robbed of its childhood, the man is robbed of his hire,
The women are gaunt with burdens and sullen with dearth and desire;
Yet some are sickly with surfeit and some are the kings of beasts,
Lustful and wanton and wasteful, swollen from steady feasts.
There is milk for the sated idle, there is none for the slaving child;
The world is adrift from its conscience—this is no day for the mild,
The meek and smoothly dawdling, abhorrent of thought and haste—
Oh, hush, cry these dainty-minded; oh, hush, what very bad taste!

A girl-child is raped by a slaver and herded and raped for hire,
Till her soul is dead and loathsome and her body racked with fire;
A girl in the flush of her springtime aglow with the pulsing of youth,
Her charm made a leprous traffic—the ghastliest, travestied Truth—
And a mother mourns for her baby in a home that is dumb with grief—
One home? There's a half a million betrayed by the leprous thief!

Yet smoothly, softly idling, abhorrent of thought and haste,
Oh, hush, say the dainty-minded; oh, hush, what very bad taste!

The painted face in the alley that leers in the gaudy night,
The kiss of the tainted women, the boy that drifts in his might,
Now to the painted women, now back to a love attuned,
With a poisoned kiss for your girl-child that sears like a cancer's wound,
You toss your daughter to him, yet you shrink from the naked shame
In the truth of the welcomed lecher—to the Women all scorn and blame.

And smoothly, softly dawdling, abhorrent of thought and haste,
Oh, hush, cry the dainty-minded; oh, hush, what very bad taste!

"The poor shall ye have always with you?" aye, the poor of spirit and mind
Who shrink from the blunt Commandments, these pure of heart and blind,

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Who cloister themselves with a prayer-stick, are deaf to a vibrant world,
Lo, their peace is a muffled silence and ever their banners are furled
While clamors the shock of battle—these souls in their timid accord,
Recoil from the rugged message that brought not peace but a sword.
And ever they're softly dawdling, abhorrent of thought and haste—
Oh, hush, cry the dainty-minded; oh, hush, what very bad taste!

CHARLES JOHNSON POST.

SOME FRIENDS OF OURS.

No. 5. The Woman Who Held Mortgages.

Part Three.

For The Public.

Angevine Miller, whom the North Chowchilla people by now thought was a mighty fine woman, a good nurse, and dress-maker, "the nicest neighbor we ever had an' jest as poor as we be"—Angevine had thus conquered the situation within a year; the Finch farm was in the hands of three trustees, a successful farmer, a successful stockman and—the little dress-maker herself! Besides, a piece of the farm had been sold "on time" to a graduate of an agricultural college, who would be of great value to the region. The money received from him was not paid on the mortgages, but went for some better dairying cows, and helped to drain a piece of wet land. A lively Agricultural Club was in full blast; both Amos and Sabra Finch were active members.

Then Angevine Miller had letters, and was "compelled to leave for some months." The neighborhood gave her a farewell party, and said it was terrible to see her go away, for they simply couldn't get along without her. Thus she ran away, laughing and crying, kissed all the babies, hugged all the hard-working mothers in the region; she slipped off and made no whisper of the woman she really was, for that would have spoiled all the fun.

But in a few months Mrs. Raeburn was back in her own town; she had left Angevine Miller somewhere in the hills; she was beautifully gowned, joined the best woman's club, took her old place, and much more so. People said: "How much Mrs. Raeburn has improved since her year of travel."

She held many consultations with agents in the office of her lawyer; they took from the files and studied the most careful and complete investigations upon each and every farm on which the estate held a mortgage. These reports had been made by all sorts of men and women, under every kind of excuse and disguise. Evidently it had been a year of pleasant work for these agents, and they had not "given themselves away" in a single case.

The Zoeth Raeburn estate now began to replace its cast-iron, old-style mortgages as far as possible by "deeds of trust" which involved additional loans "for improvements only," and "under expert direction." The main difficulty soon proved to be in the selection of honest and capable trustees who had the confidence of both sides.

Mrs. Raeburn disappeared "for a few more years of travel," as she confided to the newspapers.

"Where will you go?" they asked.

"I don't know myself; I shall just drift around some quiet places in America and elsewhere."

"But what is 'elsewhere'?"

She laughed right out at the young reporter: "You can say that 'elsewhere' is in the strange new countries of the future, all the way from dim yesterdays to glorious tomorrows."

Angevine Miller spent a week with Sabra Finch; then she began to conquer new neighborhoods in which the estate had mortgages, revising with her quick woman's wit and keen sympathies the innumerable reports of her agents. In many cases their reports had been acted upon; but some presented hard problems.

At last she felt through with the task; she went again to see Sabra Finch, and confessed the whole thing between tears and laughter. "Yes!" she said. "I am Mrs. Raeburn, and foolishly, wickedly rich—forgive me for that, and for this masquerade party of one—and—I'll come back pretty soon."

Later Angevine Miller Raeburn sat down with her friend, the lawyer. She told him what she wanted, and he listened clear to the end. Then he went over it, finger by finger, as you have seen men do: "You ask me to buy for you a certain ten acres close to the Finch farm, up in North Chowchilla, and have a house and improvements put upon it according to plans which you will send me. That is easy."

"Next you want me to buy for you a safe annuity producing fifteen hundred dollars a year during your life. That is the last money you propose to take from your estate. Permit me to urge you to reconsider this."

He saw that she had quite made up her mind, but he made one more attempt: "Let me purchase the annuity for at least $5,000 a year."

She smiled at this. "You do not know what a blessing it is to have to calculate carefully when one wants to help somewhere. I almost made it five hundred instead of fifteen hundred."

"Then," the lawyer continued, "you wish all the rest of your estate to be spent by trustees whom you name, for certain things—the helping of land-owners to lift mortgages, the education of children in the closer management of land, the education of communities in the care and control of natural resources and public utilities."

She nodded eagerly: "Those are the points. And I shall live at North Chowchilla. Three townships there; four thousand poor people, and lots

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of children. We'll use some of that money to make our wilderness blossom."

"Are you sure that you will never regret this?" the lawyer asked.

She rose, facing him level-eyed: "I am taking for myself more than enough for plain clothes and plain food. Thousands of people are living in a mess of superfluous things. I guess it kills the best of them. Plain living, high thinking is still the American ideal."

She handed him a folded slip of paper: "Here are the names of the three trustees for the estate. Thank you, and good-bye."

When she had gone he opened the little slip. His own name came first and after it she had written, "the most honest man I ever knew—a very Lincoln of a man."

CHARLES HOWARD SHINN.

SAFETY-AT-SEA PROVISIONS OF THE SEAMEN'S BILL.

Objections Stated By a Prominent Magazine Editor and Answered By Victor A. Olander, Secretary of the Lake Seamen's Union, as Printed in the Coast Seamen's Journal, January 21.

Objection No. 1: The exemptions in the bill are so narrow that they bring within the scope of the new statute, not only all ocean-going ships, but the little boats and passenger boats plying along shore, like those in Chesapeake Bay, the Central New Jersey boats running to Atlantic Highlands, and so on.

Answer: No passenger vessel, whether bound on an ocean voyage, or on the Great Lakes, or on sounds or bays, should be permitted to leave port without having on board means whereby passengers can in case of necessity be taken off the vessel quickly and with reasonable safety. Once out of port, away from the immediate vicinity of docks, wharves, or the banks of a river, there is no certain way to quickly and safely remove passengers except by means of lifeboats. In harbors there are docks and wharves on all sides which can be reached easily without speeding the vessel, and large numbers of small craft such as tugboats are always at hand. In rivers there is the river bank on both sides where the vessel can get close enough to land passengers by means of a gangplank. Small inland lakes where the line of travel is not more than three and one-half miles from shore are usually simply a part of a river system. A river bank, cut by the current, is far different and a decidedly safer proposition for landing purposes than a sloping beach. In case of a river bank the water is deep close to actual land, and vessels used exclusively in the river trade are of much shallower draft than other vessels. A beach, however, shallows gradually, so that a vessel getting as close to land as her draft will permit, may strike bottom and stop anywhere from one-half mile to three or four miles from actual land. Will anyone argue that it is safe to jam a crowd of men, women and children into a hall, a theater or a shirtwaist factory on shore and then lock the doors? Can it be any safer to crowd a ship with human beings and send it out of port without having on board the means by which the people can be taken off quickly and safely? Means of quick exit is needed in both instances. On board ship, safe exit, when out of port, can only be guaranteed by lifeboats and men to handle such boats.

Objection No. 2: As many of these vessels are practically ferry boats, excursion boats that do not have sleeping cabins, it would be impossible to provide lifeboats sufficient to give a seat for every day passenger.

Answer: The bill exempts ferry boats, of course, since such vessels operate exclusively in harbors and rivers. No vessel should be permitted to go out of port so overcrowded as to leave no space to carry sufficient lifeboats. As to space for such boats; the bill does not require that all lifeboats must be under davits. Some can be placed on deck-skids, so that, when the boats under the davits are launched, they can be quickly pushed into place and lowered in their turn. That system is not new, by any means.

Objection No. 3: If such lifeboats were provided and two seamen were required for each boat, it would bring the number of the crew up to an impracticable point—hundreds of deck men and so forth.

Answer: The shipowners base that claim upon the very *smallest* type of lifeboat, figuring only 18 to 20 persons per boat, and the *maximum* passenger permit on the largest and most overcrowded excursion steamers. There will be nothing to prevent them from carrying lifeboats of 50 to 65 persons capacity each, as is done in many cases now. As an illustration: a steamer carrying 1,000 persons, having lifeboats of 60 persons capacity each, would require only 17 boats and 34 men of the rating of able seamen or higher, that is, about 30 able seamen exclusive of the licensed officers. There is no arbitrary definition of what constitutes the deck department. In event of the passage of the bill, in cases where the present number of deck department men is not sufficient to make room for two men for each boat, the owners will employ —in place of the inexperienced men now carried, a thing that ought to be done—able seamen as watchmen, baggagemen, and in some cases probably porters and in other positions, placing them under the jurisdiction of the deck officers, and thus, by a readjustment of the crew, have a sufficient number of able seamen without increasing the total crew except in the case of the comparatively few extremely large excursion carriers.

Objection No. 4: As these vessels do not go far from land, they can run into shallow water where

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they cannot sink, or into the shore quicker than a whole fleet of lifeboats can be unlimbered, and they present an altogether different safety problem from the ocean-going liner.

Answer: To "run into shallow water" in this sense means beaching the vessel, perhaps half a mile, perhaps a mile, perhaps five miles from actual land and in from twelve to twenty feet of water. The vessel is then in a position where it cannot be reached by other vessels on account of the shallow water, which, however, is deep enough to drown every person on board. The people can then only be taken off by lifeboats or other small craft, or by the very slow method of breeches buoy from the shore if near a life-saving station and close to shore. . . .

Suppose, however, that a large excursion steamer loaded with people, being on fire, is beached. Let us say the weather is good, no sea running. What then? The people must leave the vessel. How? Our opponents say that the passengers can then put on life-preservers, jump overboard and float around until help comes. Passengers on excursion vessels often consist of over 50 per cent children. At the recent hearing before the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries I illustrated just what a life preserver means to a child by putting one of the regulation belts on a little girl. It hung down around her hips, with the lower part at her knees. If placed in the water the child would have floated feet up and head down. Even if it were possible to provide a life preserver that would automatically adjust itself to either a large man or a small child, the people in the water cannot be given any help quickly except by large numbers of lifeboats. Viewed from every angle the lifeboat is absolutely necessary.

Objection No. 5: The provision for three years' deck experience as a pre-requisite of an able seaman's certificate depends in the bill on an affidavit —which is not a very dependable base.

Answer: We believe that the Department of Commerce will undoubtedly provide proper rules to guard against certificates being obtained through false affidavits.

Objection No. 6: Even if the affidavit was reliable, three years' deck experience would not necessarily enable a man to handle lifeboats.

Answer: Three years' service on deck will enable any man to handle a lifeboat better than he could as the result of that length of service in any other department. The work on deck, on both freight and passenger ships, is the only kind that accustoms a man to handle tackles, lines, and other gear in daily use on all vessels and thus gives him the kind of skill useful in lowering boats. In the actual handling of the boats in the water, the members of the deck crew alone get any experience in that, outside of the exhibitions known as "boat drills." Whenever a boat is used for working purposes, either on freight or passenger vessels, it is manned by the deck crew. The man who works on deck gets, as a part of his routine work, experience needed to make him useful in lifeboat work, and, in a greater or less degree, he gets such experience on every vessel on which he serves, regardless of "boat drill." Besides, it is the deck crew that cares for and keeps in repair the equipment and gear of the boats. . . .

Objection No. 9: The requirement that none of these able seamen on the decks can be used in other departments of the boat will merely create a deck crew as serviceable in emergency, but as idle in ordinary times as a fire department crew; and obviously men that qualify with this certificate should be available for work in other departments of the boat, or the payroll will have to be increased so as to make such transportation charges excessive.

Answer: The requirement that seamen engaged for service in one department of the ship shall not be required to work in another department, except in emergencies, is particularly aimed at an inhuman practice in vogue on freight steamers on the Great Lakes, i. e., that of shipping men and boys as *deckhands* but compelling them to work in the hot fireholds and bunkers as *coal passers,* subject to being called on deck at any time, a health-wrecking process that ought to be stopped. The requirement will work no hardship on any vessel. It can easily be complied with. There is no arbitrary definition of what constitutes the deck department. The shipowners will simply readjust their crew, as explained in my answer to Objection No. 3.

Two able seamen do not, by any means, constitute a full crew for a lifeboat. That requirement is the very minimum of safety, and guarantees simply the presence of at least two skilled men, one at each end in lowering the boat, getting her away, and making use of and directing the services of perhaps a dozen men from other departments of the ship. It is an irreducible minimum. In case of bad weather, when the boat will be handled largely by means of a steering oar at the stern and a drag out ahead, it is these men who must be relied upon. But they will have others with them, of course.

Please do not get the idea that able seamen are needed only for lifeboat duty. The presence of a sufficient number of such men would have *prevented* many a disaster at sea in the past. Their services are needed in the every-day work of the ship. It is important, of course, to have on all passenger ships good cooks, efficient waiters, and lively bell-boys. But don't forget that it is more important, as a matter of safety, to have men at the wheel and on the lookout who are not exhausted from unduly long watches; to have men on deck who know how to heave the lead when necessary to take soundings, and who can keep

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that immense part of the ship which must be looked after by the deck department in proper shape to meet and overcome danger. A proper deck crew, now rather rare, is badly needed to guard against the necessity for abandoning the ship. . . .

If safety of life is to be given full consideration, then the La Follette bill ought to pass exactly as it now reads. On the other hand, if short trip excursion steamers are to be exempted from the lifeboat provision, it will make less difference to the seamen as a class than to any one else. It is not the wives of seamen, or the children of seamen, that patronize those vessels. Seamen do not get wages enough to indulge in such a luxury as a home, with a wife and children. But as seamen we know the dangers of the sea whether affecting an ocean liner or an excursion steamer. We tell the facts, the bald truth, and point to the remedy, or rather the safeguard. That is our duty as citizens, aside from any interest we may have in the matter as workers.

THE STOKER.

Arthur Brayshaw in The Labour Leader.

Only a stoker, down in the heat,
In the heart of the vessel, beneath the feet
Of the heedless passer-by,
Covered with grime, and with trickling sweat,
Grimly determined he will not let
The fires of the furnace die.

Bright is the sunshine on the deck,
As the land astern becomes a speck
On the wide and boundless sea;
But the stoker may only see the glare
Of the boiler fire, and the cool fresh air
Is not for such as he.

Backward and forward the heedless throng—
Joking and laughing they pass along,
And talk of their games and fun,
But little they know of the living death
Of the stoker, panting for want of breath,
Till the daily shift is done.

The vessel strikes a rock, and then
The gallant work of lifeboatmen
May rescue even the crew;
But if any sink to a watery grave,
For lack of time or power to save,
It is the stoker true.

Only a stoker, yet he may be
As brave a hero as those we see
With medals upon their coats;
So here's to the heroes, grimy and black,
That speed the vessel along her track;
The stokers upon the boats.

Fear, Craft and Avarice
Cannot rear a State.

—Emerson.

BOOKS

MAN AND WOMAN.

Women and Morality. By A Mother. Men and Morals. By A Father. The Sexes Again. By C. Gasquoine Hartley (Mrs. W. M. Gallichan). Published by the Laurentian Publishers, Steinway Hall, Chicago. 1914. Price, $1.00.

The obvious commercial aspects of the sex question are lately so glib of discussion that any attempt at radical solution of the whole problem is an outstanding event. Such an attempt was made in the series of three essays by "a mother," "a father" and Mrs. Walter M. Gallichan, which were printed in The English Review last autumn and are now issued in book form.

It is to be presumed before comment of any sort be made upon such a symposium, that its one essential, not-to-be-spared quality, shall be downright honesty. In morals as in mathematics juggling of any sort is a hindrance to solution of the problem; the trickster's words and work must be ignored. The writer, whatever else he lack, must be absolutely honest. This the reader has full right to demand.

And the reader—what about him? He must be a single-minded searcher after truth. He must realize that a social problem can be solved only by society, and that there must be put before mankind in all thoroughness, the facts. Now in the investigation of all human problems—and in this great one, perhaps pre-eminently—most of the needful facts are feelings, emotions, prejudices. Hence, all honest expressions of genuine emotion—be that emotion ever so distorted—must be regarded as existent facts to be reckoned with in solving the problem. The reader must possess the tolerance of the scientific spirit.

The English Review apparently succeeded, as umpire, in persuading three persons to make each an honest attempt to express his real feelings and his own accepted opinions about sex. Their sincerity will make them worth a reading by those who believe in publicity, however painful, as a necessary instrument of even this most reticent of reforms.

"A Mother's" observations and deductions are startling. Many men and women will wonder that any woman can see the matter so—materialistically; and every woman among her readers will crave to know whether this mother of five sons has any daughter. "A Father," who speaks next, is of much the same opinions as "A Mother" in his view of man's helplessness before his instincts. They both are blind to any psychological evidence that nature's plan seems to be: the deeper the emotion the greater the potential will-control.

The third writer, Mrs. Walter M. Gallichan—

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author of "The Truth About Women"—is a far keener student of human nature and better reasoner than her anonymous predecessors. Her main conclusion is wrong, fundamentally wrong, but not because her recorded observations and deductions therefrom can be easily overthrown. Her presumption is like that which confines the scientist when, for the purposes of his experiment in physics, he excludes everything but the physical world, and then proclaims his result as a *psychical* law. Mrs. Gallichan forgets faith, disregards economics, and as a result of her researches into what remains, finds the monogamic family, ideal, to be sure, but inadequate! She proposes the possibility of additional "alliances," extra-marital, confessedly temporary, but prefaced by a financial contract that shall safe-guard the mother—or the father—and children from want.

A temporary father or a temporary mother is not what the human offspring demands in the way of a parent. The abiding presence of a father *and* a mother, *two* parents, is the right of every child of the human race. To lose the daily parental care of either father or mother before he is grown up is a misfortune not only to the child, but to the race. For society to allow the child to be deprived of that care by deliberate pre-arrangement on the part of prospective parents, is a racial crime. Precisely because such deprivation is a race-wrong, no *intentionally* temporary union can be anything but base. Better grant divorces for ten successive mistaken marriages of permanent intention, than legalize *one* "temporary alliance."

Not mere procreation, but fostering parenthood, is the need of the human race. Spiritual growth, not bodily or mental satisfaction, is human happiness. Who forgets that, wanders from the road.

But the usefulness of these essays is not in proportion to their seeming correctness of view. Their significance lies in their disclosure of what the honest feelings and convictions of some of our human kin are, today, about our common question. In that sense, all that Mr. Wallace Rice says in his introduction is true. A. L. G.

THE YOUNG GIRL AND THE SETTLEMENT.

Young Working Girls. By Robert A. Woods and Albert J. Kennedy. Published by Houghton, Mifflin Co., 1913. Price, $1.00 net.

A National Federation of Settlements, with Jane Addams as its first president, was formed in 1911 for the purpose of gathering the most seasoned settlement experience and making it available for those who wish to use it.

The problem involved in the various relations of the adolescent girl, living in the city tenement and working in factory and store, was the first study undertaken by the Federation. A comprehensive schedule of questions relating to her moral, physical and industrial welfare, and more particularly to her physical and psychical needs during this critical period—from 14 to 18 are the years under consideration—was sent out to be answered by some two thousand social workers. From the accumulated wisdom of their replies, the book, "Young Working Girls," has been compiled.

Its aim is twofold; to clarify the many puzzling aspects of the social worker's relations with the young girl at an age when she is psychically hard to reach, and to present in an impressive manner the best influences that may be used to safeguard her during this period of unformed character against her many temptations to moral lapse.

The number of women employed in settlement work is large; yet it is generally conceded by the mature that there is a much-felt want for the right type of woman—the one temperamentally suited to the work, and when found, she often lacks the needful technique. For her this book will be especially useful in its practical suggestions which, however, are not put forth as dogmatic nor final; for even the wisest feel that most of the work is in its experimental stage.

The book is not written for the sociological inquirer, but for one who considers modern conditions more or less normal, thereby making philanthropic rescue inevitable, and so seeks to ameliorate as best he may the grievous conditions surrounding the working girl.

The task is a gigantic one, Miss Addams says. It is; and an endless one when only effects are considered. For a view of the girl as she is related to economic law, Miss Addams' own book, "A New Conscience and an Ancient Evil," might well be read in connection with this one.

BLANCHE KLANIECKA.

BOOKS RECEIVED

—The Home Nurse. By E. B. Lowry. Published by Forbes & Co., Chicago. 1914. Price, $1.00.

—Success with Hens. By Robert Joos. Published by Forbes & Co., Chicago. 1914. Price, $1.00.

—The Back Yard Farmer. By J. Willard Bolte. Published by Forbes & Co., Chicago. 1914. Price, $1.00.

—A Primer of Political Economy. By Alfred Bishop Mason. Published by A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago. 1914. Price, 50 cents net.

—Cost and Price, or, the Product and the Market. By Isaiah Skeels. Published by David Gibson Co., Cleveland. 1913. Price, $2.00.

—What Men Live By: Work, Play, Love, Worship. By Richard C. Cabot. Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. 1914. Price, $1.50 net.

—Notes on Politics and History: A University Address. By Viscount Morley. Published by the Macmillan Co., New York. 1914. Price, $1.00 net.

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—Militant and Triumphant Socialism. By Charles H. Vail. Published by the Co-operative Printing Co., Hyde Park, Chicago. 1913. Price, 50 cents, postpaid.

PERIODICALS

The Spanish Singletaxer

"El Impuesto Unico," published monthly at Ronda, Spain, by Mr. Antonio Albendin, maintains its high standard as a champion of the Henry George philosophy; its twenty pages containing excellent articles by Spanish economists, translations, and news of the general world-wide progress of the movement. The January number begins with an editorial on "Our Campaign," discussing the best method of advancing the Singletax to a practical application. The Spanish people are taxed to the limit. The "consumos" (octroi) tax recently abolished has not improved the situation, for it simply meant an increase of other taxes on industry. It is suggested that an appeal be made to the "Cortes" (the Assembly of the States of the Realm of Spain) for the substitution of a land value tax for the present tax system—the municipalities having no authority to initiate such a change. A reprint of an article, "The Single Tax as a Solution of the Social Problems," by D. Isidoro Garido, appear in "The Almanaque of Bailly Bailliere" for 1914. It is an able presentation of Singletax principles, with translations from Progress and Poverty and other books of Henry George. Mr. José Alemany gives a brief history of Mr. Magin Puig, of Barcelona, who in 1893 made a most excellent translation of Progress and Poverty into Spanish. So painstaking was Mr. Puig in this work that many chapters of the translations were referred to Mr. George for his approval. Contrary to the author's expectations, the Spanish people, who were as yet not ready for this reform, received the work with indifference; at the end of two years only 300 copies had been placed for sale, although the critics could find no fault with it. Mr. Puig died in May, 1906, three years before the Singletax began to find acceptance with the intellectuals. The author's widow has turned over to the Spanish Singletax League the unsold copies—some three thousand—for distribution. Mr. Manuel Duran's article on "Poisonous Politics" attacks the present system for its vicious effect on society, and points to the land value tax as the only cure for existing economic evils.

C. L. LOGAN.

A Debate on Injunctions.

The question of injunctions in labor disputes is unfortunately not a new one. But a public discussion of it with a prominent exponent of opposing views on either side is more unusual than it ought to be. Such a discussion takes place in The Survey of February 7 between Jackson H. Ralston, attorney for the American Federation of Labor, and James A. Emery, attorney for the National Association of Manufacturers. The argument on both sides is from the standpoint of the legal profession, yet the layman will have no difficulty in following it, and may easily come to the conclusion that the courts which have issued the injunctions in question were more interested in twisting the law than in following it. Mr. Ralston takes as an example the injunction issued by Federal District Judge Dayton of West Virginia in 1907 and shows its outrageous character from the point of view of either law or justice. Mr. Emery endeavors only to furnish legal justification and apparently seems to feel that when he can cite a judicial decision in defense of his position that his case is proven. He does cite some decisions which to a layman seem to furnish evidence that not all judges on the bench can reason logically on very simple matters. Besides this discussion there is an interesting symposium commenting on a typically plutocratic article by Henry L. Higginson. Among those taking part in the symposium whose replies to Mr. Higginson seem most to the point are Alice Henry, Amos Pinchot, John S. Phillips and Charles Zeublin.

S. D.

PAMPHLETS

Chicago the Much-Governed.

That the Chicago voter is expected to choose 144 public officials is ungently broken to him (and her) in the recently issued report of the Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency (315 Plymouth Pl.) on the 19 local governments in Chicago. The fact is picturesquely driven home by a chart showing "Mr. Voter" at the center of the many radii of four concentric circles on whose circumferences are named the offices to be filled.

A. L. G.

Pamphlets Received.

First Annual Report of the Secretary of Labor, 1913. Printed at the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1914.

The John F. Slater Fund: Proceedings and Reports for Year Ending June 30, 1913. James H. Dillard, Director, 17 Battery Pl., New York.

First Annual Report of the Chief, Children's Bureau, to the Secretary of Labor for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1913. Printed at the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1914.

The Massachusetts Plan for the Initiative and Referendum: An Explanation. By Joseph Walker, Chairman of the Legislative Bureau of the Progressive Party of Massachusetts, 120 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

The Nineteen Local Governments in Chicago: A Multiplicity of Overlapping Taxing Bodies with many Elective Officials. Report prepared by the Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency, 315 Plymouth Court, Chicago. December, 1913.

Teddy's mother had been taken suddenly ill one morning while he was at school. On his return, he was admitted to his mother's room for a few minutes, and found his aunt Alicia sitting by the bed.

"Now, Teddy," said she, "Mother has been very ill, and must not talk."

"Oh, my! I'm sorry, Mother," gasped Teddy.

Mother smiled at him lovingly.

Master Teddy seated himself on a large chair directly opposite, and, after wriggling anxiously around

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for a minute or two, delivered himself of the following speech:

"Mother dear—now don't try to speak—but if you mean yes, nod your head—this way—and if you mean no, shake your head—this way. Have you seen my baseball bat?"—Unidentified.

Why Are We Here?

—AN ANSWER—
Logical, Scientific, Philosophical.
A BOOK for PROGRESSIVE THINKERS
Rational, Reverent, Up-to-Date.
Cloth Bound, $1.00, Postpaid.
MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED
ERVIN I. RICE, 6615 Yale Avenue, CHICAGO.

Social — CHICAGO SINGLE TAX CLUB — Social
Schiller Hall, Schiller Bldg., Feb. 21, 8 p. m. Admission 50c per person. No tickets, but those who can be present should telephone Mrs. Otto Cullman (Rav. 7418) or Mrs. Edw. C. Goedde (Graceland 1933). Come and have a good time.

Los Angeles, Calif. Home Rule in Taxation League, 516 American Bank Building. Visitors in Los Angeles are invited to make the League their headquarters.

THE CHICAGO SINGLETAX CLUB

Meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at 508 Schiller Building

Feb. 20, Edward C. Goedde, "What's Hurting Us."
Feb. 27, COMPETITIVE TALKS BY HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS, followed by Milton D. Bryce, "The Single Tax."

Otto Cullman, Pres. Milton D. Bryce, Sec.

186

additional subscriptions for country editors have been entered this week.

They have been covered by $121.00 contributed since the January list was announced.

More than half of this amount came from New York and has been applied to subscriptions in that State.

Total contributed to date, $278.75; number of subscriptions entered, 428.

If the editors of your state are so sound in their writings on Social and Political topics that The Public wouldn't help them, remember the heathen in states less fortunate.

STANLEY BOWMAR, Mgr.

P. S. Subscriptions for country editors are accepted at 65c.

"Trusts Good and Bad"

By LOUIS F. POST

Explains the fundamentals of the trust question.

Anti-Trust Legislation is pending and it is important that the source of whatever malign power the trusts have should be thoroughly understood.

Students of the Trust problem will find this booklet a valuable contribution to the literature on Big Business.

THE CHAPTER HEADS ARE:
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THE PUBLIC

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March Renewals

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A gentleman attached to our embassy at London tells this story of Sabbath-breaking north of the Tweed.

One brawny Scot was hammering away at the bottom of his wheelbarrow when his wife came to the door.

"Mon! Mon!" she exclaimed, "you're making much clatter. What wull the neebours say?"

"Never mind the neebours," returned the busy husband, "I maun get ma barrow mendit."

"Oh, but Donal', it's vera wrong to wurk on Sawbath!" protested the good woman. "Ye ought to use screws."—Harper's Magazine.

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Mrs. Brown, from Boston, has a colored cook—from Georgia. The other day Mrs. Brown went into the kitchen, and Liza put in a request:

"Mis' Brown," she said, "won't you please, ma'am, git me a calendar?"

"Why, Liza, there's a calendar hanging by the door. You don't want another calendar?"

"Yas'm, I does. But I mean a calendar what you presses things through. Dat's de kind ob calendar I wants."

Mrs. Brown had a glimmer.

"Oh, Liza, you mean a colander!" she exclaimed.

"Well, it's de same thing," said Liza, patiently. "You uses de broad 'a,' but I doesn't. I just says plain calendar."—Chicago Daily News.

❁ ❁ ❁

English Politician: You seem to be much faster in this country than we are in England.

American Politician: Yes. Here we run for Congress, while over there you merely stand for Parliament.—Puck.

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