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EDITORIAL

Safety at Sea Demands Attention of Congress.

O men of many words and little deeds! You who are swift to serve the House of Have, but slow to help the House of Want! How long will you continue to vex the people? How long must you talk and shift and shuffle, while the ocean takes its toll? How long will you give your time to non-essentials and deny our seamen common justice? You have had your "Titanic," you have had your "Empress of Ireland"; how many thousands more must be added to these ere their cries surmount the pleas of Privilege? Have done with your everlasting palaver! Pass the Seaman's Bill!

S. C.



Significance of Home Rule Victory.

The achievement of Home Rule for Ireland must encourage workers for justice throughout the world. There is no movement against established wrong anywhere which has more determined resistance to encounter, and more formidable obstacles to overcome than those that have stood in the way of self-government for Ireland. To the workers in the Irish cause, followers as well as leaders, and English, Scotch and Welsh, as well as Irish, are due the thanks of those struggling everywhere for political and economic freedom. The inspiration of one victory for the right gained in spite of tremendous odds, makes easier the winning of other victories. The gain is not alone Ireland's, but Mankind's.

S. D.



Irish Home Rule.

Ireland stands upon the threshold of a great opportunity. Will she enter and take possession? Or will she close the door, as other countries have done, and turn away from the inviting prospect? The privilege of doing as one pleases with one's own is of itself a satisfaction. It is a right that should be denied to no human being. But the full advantage to be derived from that privilege will

depend upon the intelligence with which it has been exercised. To know that a law has been enacted in Dublin rather than in London will stimulate the pride of the Irishman; but if that enactment be not in conformity with the laws of nature, no permanent good will result. In other words, it is not the source from which the law springs, but the nature of the law itself, that is all important.



First and foremost among the problems that will confront the new parliament will be the land question. No country has felt more keenly the results of land monopoly; and in no country has the question been more widely debated; yet it is doubtful if the Irish are yet ready to deal with it intelligently. The very extremity to which the country has been reduced stands in the way of the right solution. Absentee landlordism was so glaring that many people looked upon it as a question of large holdings by absentee owners; and they took kindly to the peasant proprietary act. But as it makes little difference to the tenant whether his landlord spends his money at home or abroad; so it matters little whether the land be held by a few great landlords, or by many small landlords. Though the Irish landlords spend their money in London, poverty there is as bad as it is in Ireland. And though the French law compels the division of the land into small holdings, the lot of the tiller of the soil is no easier than that of the Irish peasant. The evils of landlordism lie not in the form but in the essence of private ownership. So long as any human being must pay another human being for the mere privilege of using the earth just so long will the evils of landlordism persist.



Ireland has a great opportunity. All other questions sink into insignificance in comparison with the land question. The eyes of the world are upon her. Is the universal sympathy that has been manifested for her during the long struggle for Home Rule, to end in disappointment, or is it to be rewarded by fruitful action? s. c.



Business Men at School.

"He stood and talked to us like a college professor lecturing a lot of raw undergraduates," reported one of the party of manufacturers that called on President Wilson to protest against so-called "hostile legislation." If President Wilson did talk so it was because the business men badly needed the instruction. Perhaps the attitude of

a college professor was inappropriate. That of a kindergarten teacher might be more effective in imparting information to grown men who have not yet grasped the idea that people in need of food, clothing and other things do not refrain from buying or making these things because of doubt concerning proposed legislation. Whatever depression exists may clearly be traced—not to any proposed laws—but to laws that have long been on the statute books. These are the laws that restrict and prevent access of labor to opportunities, and the laws that interfere with and hamper exchange of products. It is not fear of a proposed anti-trust law that keeps people in need of food from engaging in food production, but fear of an existing law that denies them the right to use of the earth. No pending law is preventing any one in need of clothing from buying it. What does prevent him is denial of a chance to produce wealth to exchange for clothing. Business men or other men, who have failed to take note of such evident facts, are surely incapable of giving advice of any value to the President concerning removal of business depressions. s. d.



Roosevelt and the Democratic Party.

In a public statement ex-President Roosevelt blames the administration for failure to solve the trust problem. He claims this would have been accomplished had measures advocated in the Progressive party's national platform been applied. Further he makes the following broad and unverified assertion. "It has been shown that the reduction of the tariff in no shape or way helps toward this solution." Colonel Roosevelt's position is vulnerable, but, nevertheless, Democratic partisans of the Underwood or Champ Clark type will probably be unable to make a satisfactory reply. The strength of Roosevelt's position lies in the unwillingness or inability of those whom he criticizes to take advanced democratic ground.



Solution of the Trust problem requires abolition of all privileges including tariffs and other taxes on labor. The amount of tariff reduction obtained through the Underwood law is ridiculously small in comparison with what a correct settlement of the tariff question requires. Colonel Roosevelt betrays an amazing lack of understanding of this question when he declares that so absurdly inadequate a reduction shows that "reduction of the tariff in no shape or way helps toward this solution." But since the Democratic party

is not yet prepared to make further reductions, it must let Roosevelt's criticism stand unanswered.

There is little in the platform of the Progressive party to justify Roosevelt's claim that its policy would have been more effective than the Democratic policy. Weak and unsatisfactory as the Democratic tariff policy unquestionably is, it is, nevertheless, a step in the right direction. The Progressive party tariff policy, on the other hand, is reactionary, since it upholds Privilege in the form of Protection. Moreover, Roosevelt's well known predilection for militarism has justly or unjustly rendered the Progressive party subject to suspicion of being similarly inclined. Both Progressives and Democrats insist on futile restrictive legislation as the means of dealing with the trust question, and both would empower commissions to further delay a proper handling of the matter. Both lack the knowledge or the courage to advocate entire abolition of underlying privileges.

In both the Democratic and the Progressive party there is an element which is ready and willing to apply efficient remedies. A majority of the Committee on Platform of the Progressive national convention of 1912 favored a Singletax plank. Had this been inserted, Roosevelt's criticism of the Democratic policy would have had more justification than it now has. There is also a large radical element in the Democratic party. If the efforts of this element in Congress had not been opposed by the reactionary wing the party would be in a better position to successfully respond to such an assault as Roosevelt has made. Perhaps this fact will now be realized and the Colonel's criticism may have the beneficial effect of inducing the Democratic party to become more democratic.

S. D.

Monopolies and Monopolies.

Once more is it made manifest that an intelligent comprehension of economic principles is necessary to an effective handling of the monopoly question. Because monopolies have been found detrimental to the wellbeing of the state, careless thinkers and headlong reformers, are urging the supervision and control of various businesses merely because they are big. Thus, the great trading companies, particularly those known as "mail order" houses, and "chain stores," that have been able to undersell the local individual dealer,

have been condemned as agents of evil, and their suppression or restraint has been urged.

It must be apparent upon further reflection that this confusion of thought is due to an imperfect analogy. Mere size of a commercial unit has little to do with its merit. The small landlords of France and Belgium are as oppressive as the large landlords of England. Nor is the fact that the mail order house can undersell local dealers in itself objectionable. The displacement of hand weavers by the power loom may have caused temporary hardship to a few weavers, but it has been a blessing to the world at large, including, in the end, the weavers themselves. This is the history of all labor-saving inventions and devices. The very essence of progress lies in devising ways of doing a given thing with less labor; and though that device may displace some of the labor in that calling, it inevitably opens up opportunities in new fields.

The protest against mail order houses seems strangely inconsistent at this time, when so much is said about the high cost of living, and so many accusing fingers are pointed at the middle man. If the consumer in the small country town can buy cheaper of the mail order house than of his local merchant, the cost of living to that degree is reduced. If some of the local merchants are forced out of business, they can enter other lines of service where their labor is needed. The only harm that could result would come through the advance in prices by the mail order house, after it had destroyed the local merchant. But this cannot follow so long as there is impartial transportation of goods. The houses that are accused of destroying competitors by cutting prices are prospering to a degree that is inviting the formation of rival houses. For these to combine and advance prices would be to cause the formation of still others. The most efficient regulation possible comes from the competitors. If, as contended by some, the local merchant can sell as cheaply as the big trading company, he has it in his own hands to drive out his menacing competitor. If he cannot do so, then he should retire from the field, and permit his customers to enjoy the cheaper service. To lay arbitrary burdens upon the mail order house in order to preserve the local trader, is merely another application of the protective principle, which has already wrought such havoc in this country. Corporate bodies, or private agents, that have no effective competition, such as railroads, street cars,

telephones, etc., that exist only by special permission of the state, must be controlled by the state; but all free businesses, whether shoe-shining or the great trading companies, can have no other restraining influence so effective as the competition of their rivals.

S. C.

Organized Labor's Case.

Prejudice against labor organizations is by no means confined to monopolistic quarters. Even many workers for social justice, who realize that existing conditions are unfair, withhold their sympathy. They find cause for this in the misconduct of individuals connected with trade unions and in enforcement by the organizations of unjust and tyrannical regulations. That such evils exist is undeniable, but their existence is more an indictment of the system that forces laborers to organize for self-protection than of the labor organizations. So long as the number of jobs is less than the number of men anxious to fill them, so long must it be to the interest of laborers to organize. To make such an organization even partially effective, some if not all of the apparently absurd and certainly oppressive rules are necessary. Industrial warfare is as incapable of refinement as military warfare. Labor organizations can be rendered unnecessary for the protection of labor only through abolition of monopoly of natural opportunities. If that were done there would be jobs open to all and laborers could get their entire product without organization. As long as monopoly of Nature's resources is allowed to exist laborers will be driven to organize and to do much that is unethical in self-defense. These facts must be borne in mind in judging the labor unions' case.

S. D.

Distorting News.

The movement by Denver's so-called Law and Order League to recall Judge Lindsey is thus explained in the Chicago Evening Post of May 27:

The interview on Colorado which Judge Ben B. Lindsey gave the Post during his recent passage through Chicago reached Denver in a distorted form. Upon this inaccurate report Lindsey's old foes decided at once to start another movement for his recall from the bench.

This is an explanation that needs explaining. What news agency was responsible for reprinting the interview "in a distorted form"? It is quite possible for a correspondent to misunderstand spoken words and to unintentionally misrepresent what he has heard. But this does not apply to a report of a published interview. How can a

news agency which sends such a distorted report clear itself of suspicion of intentional coloring of news?

S. D.

Amortisation and Farm Tenantry.

Speaking of the increase in farm tenantry, so noticeable in Kansas and other States, the Omaha World-Herald of May 25 says: "This increase in the number of tenant farmers must be stopped and the only scheme that promises to do that so far advanced is the long time amortisation plan, which enables the landless to become landowners." What the World-Herald seems to overlook is that the introduction of a plan to encourage buying of land without discouraging speculation must further inflate prices. In order to succeed, the amortisation plan must be coupled with a plan to discourage withholding of land from use. There is an additional reason in so coupling it in the fact that such discouragement would probably make the amortisation plan less necessary than it now seems to be.

S. D.

Iowa's Lost Population.

Speaking of Iowa's loss of population the Chicago Record-Herald remarks, "how rising land values can drive out farmers who own their acres no one has explained." This may be because many of these farmers move out voluntarily. Congressman Vollmer of Iowa in a speech in the House on March 19 said: "There is not a town of any size in the Middle West which has not its quota of retired farmers who have grown wealthy by reason of the increase in the value of lands. In my home town we have one street on which the residents are mostly of this class." Of course some of these retired farmers must have been replaced, temporarily at least, by rack-rented tenants or mortgaged purchasers. Why these should sooner or later feel encouraged to emigrate must be evident, even to the Record-Herald. As land values increase universal experience shows that ownership of land becomes more concentrated. There is nothing particularly strange or surprising about Iowa's loss. A similar tendency is observable in Missouri's agricultural districts, and in other places also, though perhaps not to the same extent as in Iowa.

S. D.

The Poll Tax in California.

The Los Angeles Graphic of May 23, in arguing against the proposed abolition of the poll tax, says "the class that will thereby dodge about the

only contribution it makes toward the expenses of the State government will be entirely immune." Is it true that non-property-owning poll-taxpayers pay no other taxes? Is there not included in the rent they pay, taxes on the houses in which they live? Is there not included in everything that they buy, taxes that have been previously advanced by others? Do not California landowners charge them more rent for the privilege of enjoying the benefits of California's government than they would charge if these benefits were non-existent? If all this is so, then is not the poll-tax a charge for services for which these poll-taxpayers have already paid? If this is not the case then conditions in California are very different from what they are elsewhere. In fact California's government must be one that could, without loss to any interest, be entirely dispensed with if it does not furnish benefits for enjoying which tenants can be made to pay in rent, full value to landowners. The Graphic pays California a very poor compliment in assuming a position, the acceptance of which, logically leads to such a conclusion. S. D.



"Real Estate Day" in Chicago.

A new holiday is suggested by the Chicago Record-Herald and Inter Ocean—one devoted to the glorification of Chicago real estate. The Record-Herald's argument is as follows:

Chicago real estate! Pay dirt the equal of any that ever came from a mine and surer pay than 99 per cent of all the mines. . . . Chicago real estate! The foundation of prosperity and the basis of thousands of fortunes. Chicago real estate! As Chicago grows the hem of its spreading skirts touches with alchemy the land that comes within the golden circle.

One objection to the Record-Herald's suggestion is that it proposes an injustice. It would give credit to Chicago "real estate" which belongs solely to Chicago land. "Real estate" includes buildings. There are as good and better buildings in other cities as are to be found in Chicago, and there is no building in Chicago which can not be duplicated elsewhere. But these outside-of-Chicago buildings have not brought to their owners such gains as have come from ownership in Chicago. The proposed holiday would consequently be based on a fallacy. The objection could be surmounted, however, by calling the holiday "Chicago Landlordism Day." That would make clear just where the credit lies. Does the Record-Herald and Inter Ocean accept the amendment?



Further consideration of the proposition will

make one question whether after all this holiday should not be made a day of mourning instead of rejoicing for most Chicagoans. For while it is true that Chicago land is "the foundation of prosperity and the basis of thousands of fortunes," it is also true that Chicagoans who have made this prosperity possible and created the fortunes have not received them. For nine Chicagoans out of ten such a celebration would be as rational as rejoicing over the burglarizing of one's house. There will be better reasons for making the proposed holiday one of widespread joy when values created by the people of Chicago become the sole source of public income. Until then only the individuals need rejoice who have been permitted to reap where others have sown. S. D.



Burdening Business.

Chicago papers announce with much satisfaction the sale last week of an eighty-foot lot on Wabash Avenue for \$850,000, that was bought in 1876 for \$54,550. No labor was expended on the property in the meantime, save enough to make habitable a building of such slight value today that it did not enter into consideration in fixing the price of the lot. Yet, although the building is worn out, the property is worth nearly eight hundred thousand dollars more than it was thirty-eight years ago. The property is worth more because the tenants pay more rent; the tenants pay more rent because they can do more business; and business has increased because the city is larger. The increased value of the lot is due to the growth of the city. But all this increase goes to the particular person holding the title to the lot. The citizens at large receive no benefit whatever. All the advantage of doing business in the midst of a large and active population, which, because of this advantage, should have led to cheaper service, has been absorbed by the owners of the land on which the business is done. S. C.



Preparing Trouble for College Professors.

Some of the high school students of Chicago and vicinity, who continue their studies in the higher seats of learning, are likely to ask embarrassing questions of the dry-as-dust professors of political economy. The Chicago Singletax Club, acting upon an idea worthy of a wider application, has undertaken to extend its propaganda by offering to the high school students of the third and fourth years small money prizes for the best addresses delivered before the Club the last Friday of each month. The money prizes are not large enough

to beget a mercenary spirit; yet they are sufficient, when taken in connection with the honor of standing first in the contest, to call forth the best efforts of the students. The practice of this plan for the past six months has resulted in a wide interest in the Singletax among the students, and an awakening interest among their parents. s. c.



Philadelphia's Traction Agreements.

The city of Philadelphia has decided to enter into another agreement with the local traction company. Whether the agreement is a fair one or not is for those conversant with its details to decide. But this much is known. It is only seven years since the city made its last agreement with the same corporation in which the company agreed not to increase its rate of fare. This agreement was violated through withdrawal of the sale of six tickets for twenty-five cents and institution of straight five-cent fares instead. The courts accommodatingly distorted the English language to legalize the violation. That the same city should make another agreement with the same corporation and depend on the same courts to protect its contractual rights seems poor policy. Has Philadelphia forgotten the saying: "If a man fools me once it is his fault. If he fools me twice it is mine"? s. d.



Disregard for Law.

At a time when we have an army in possession of a foreign city, impatient for orders to go in and "clean up the country," and reduce it to civilization, law and order, the president of the Illinois State Bar Association, in an address opening the annual convention of that organization, used these significant words: "At the outset we must admit that the inhabitants of the United States are the most lawless of all civilized peoples." And by way of illustration, the speaker said the number of murders per million of inhabitants in different countries was: "Canada, 3; Germany, 4-5; England and Wales, 10-11; France, 12-15; Belgium, 15; United States, over 129." London, in 1912, had 86 murders; Chicago had in the same year 231. And had Chicago's rate been based on London's population, its number would have been 693. Almost three thousand lynchings had taken place in the United States during the past ten years. Nor were civil laws any better observed than criminal.



This is the burden of addresses delivered by

legal experts, from one end of the country to the other; and innumerable are the remedies proposed. That our legal system escaped the drag of the muckrakers must be due to the inborn reverence that the law-abiding have for the courts; and that the system has at last exhausted this superstitious awe is evident from the proposed recall of judges, and judicial decisions, advanced by radical reformers, and eagerly accepted by a long-suffering people. Whatever may be the matter with our legal system—and it is not for a mere layman to criticise the minutia of the law—one thing is certain: If the lawyers and judges do not reform the machinery of the law, the people will. We have lawyer law, and judge judgments, and the result is so far from justice and common sense that the average citizen looks upon the whole legal system as a terrible engine in the hands of his enemies. He believes absolutely that the poor have no redress against the rich, because a clever lawyer with a rich client can continue litigation indefinitely. And with cases dragging on ten, fifteen and twenty years, in the courts, this state of mind is natural.



The American people are no more immoral, and no more criminal minded than the people of other countries. Their disregard for law is due to the fact that the law has invited disrespect. Our cosmopolitan and heterogeneous population contains a large element of people so poor that they feel that wrongs not redressed by themselves will not be redressed at all. And this legal suspicion and hopelessness has so permeated society that we have become the "most lawless of all civilized peoples." There is but one way to make our people law abiding: Make the laws just, and administer them impartially. Quibbling must cease, technicalities must be brushed aside, and interminable delays must be brought to an end. The poor must stand upon the same footing before the law as the rich; and this fact alone requires that the judgment be speedy, and its execution certain. In a word, the law must be converted from an impotent relic of the past into an efficient agent of the present. s. c.



Individual Humanitarianism.

In the death of Jacob A. Riis the country, and the world, has lost one of its finest citizens; for he was a man who supremely loved his fellow men, and devoted his whole life to their service. In the days of frenzied finance, big business, and the rule of the almighty dollar, he was content to devote

his energies and his talents to the work of ameliorating the conditions of the industrially submerged. The word "ameliorating" is used advisedly, for the reason that it expresses the limitations of individual effort toward correcting social wrongs. Jacob Riis was of the very highest type of individual citizen, but he lacked the social sense. He devoted his life to the victims of poverty, but he never appreciated the cause of poverty. He saw the bruised and mangled men, women and children, but he never grasped the real cause of their condition. His work had its place, and men will honor him for what he did, but it must be apparent upon reflection that no amount of such work will avail, so long as present conditions prevail.

S. C.



ECONOMIC ENVY.

Somewhere in Henry George's writing the original suggestion is made that Jesus opposed riches not so much in themselves as in the almost necessary method of acquiring them. The idea is that He saw how riches were not earned but came by methods in which the rights of the people were ignored. Woe to those that joined field to field had been spoken as long ago as Isaiah, and doubtless the evil had continued. If this process could flourish in England within modern times, who can say what it was in past ages? The history that speaks against the classes and for the masses is exceedingly meager. It was true in the days of Jesus as in other days that the destruction of the poor was their poverty, and He must have seen the various methods in which this proverb was true. It is altogether likely that the anathema of the Son of Man was directed primarily against the spirit and method of the rich.

So in our own day it seems to me that the hatred and envy toward the rich, of which the poor, and especially the leaders of the poor, are accused, is directed against unearned riches. There is a spirit of fairness in human nature. What a man really deserves we do not object to. Objection and envy arise when we see some one unjustly rewarded, when we see honor go where it is not deserved but is gained by chicanery or fawning, when we see riches got not by personal labor but by some means whereby the labor of others is appropriated. Such hatred, or call it envy if you please, ought to be. How shall those that love the right not hate the thing that is evil?

I do not believe that there would exist any hatred or envy toward the rich, should there be any rich, if people felt that riches were honestly earned. If you hear workingmen speak out, the

commonest expressions will be, "How did he get it?" or "Did he earn it?" or "No man can get to be a millionaire by just working." The laboring man who thinks and criticises knows that the millions are unearned millions, hence his discontent and his hatred.

If the rich men of Palestine had honestly earned their riches, can we conceive of Jesus saying of them that it would be harder for them to enter the kingdom of heaven than for a camel to go through the eye of a needle? If the rich men of our day had honestly earned their riches, can we believe that any of us would begrudge what had been squarely and fairly got? I do not think so. I believe that the whole strain and stress of the relations between rich and poor, now and always, is and has been based on the conviction that great riches do not come by honest labor, but by wicked methods of sharpness and selfishness and law, through which the rewards of labor are diverted from the laborer to the lord and master.

How this diversion mainly occurs, how the man on top is enabled to turn the earnings his way, is the great question which the modern world is face to face with and must solve. Those who are Singletaxers and have embraced the doctrine which Henry George taught, those who know the facts which he told and the facts which they see about them every day, they know that the chief method by which labor is made to lose its own reward is due to legal lordship over land and all that is implied in the word land. They believe that if you take away landlordism, mine-lordism, terminal-lordism, right-of-way-lordism, the main means and methods of robbing labor will be removed. They believe that until this is done there can be no peace in the economic world, and that hatred and envy will continue. They believe that until this is done all civic leagues, all talk of harmony between capital and labor, will be as sounding brass and tinkling cymbals. This is why in season and out of season they work to spread this gospel of peace and righteousness. This is why men rise up and will continue to rise up to preach the doctrine, men of all sorts, from McGlynn, the Priest, to Fels, the Jew. This is why the idea, in spite of slurs and defeats, goes on spreading slowly but surely throughout the world.

JAMES H. DILLARD.



THE DISEASE OF CHARITY.

In the realm of the impossible there are some things that are fixed and immovable. Although countless experiments have been made to get substitutes for all kinds of things, there are three

things for which there are no substitutes, and nature defies us to find any. These are liberty, justice, and land. There may be many substitutes for many things produced from land, but for land itself, mother earth, there is no accessible duplicate.

To find a substitute for liberty is equally impossible for in all the catalogs of imitations, there is nothing like it, Justice alone, of the three things enumerated has attracted the attention of our philanthropists and sociological sidesteppers and the best they can do is charity, as it is now administered by a large expensive and elaborate machine.

Now, when the worthy poor—imagine great numbers of worthy people who are also poor, in a republic—are at last located, what are the conditions exacted? What price do the worthy poor have to pay in exchange for the charity which they receive? Is it not the price of their self-respect, the whole of it, every last atom?

Does not self-respect lie at the bottom of a wholesome life? Is it not the foundation of virile, competent, useful American citizenship? Can a man or a woman, or even a child accept public charity and at the same time retain that pedestal of all the virtues, self-respect? Did ever a man, or woman in all the history of humanity do anything worth while who did not have a foundation of self-respect to build upon? And yet this is the price that our charity mongers compel their victims to pay; and it is one of the sublime commentaries, as the worth of this principle that many people have died and will continue to die rather than pay the price. It is too high, they simply cannot do it, so they yield up life instead.

To the Biblical inquiry: What has a man got that he will not give for his life? The answer in many cases is, self-respect. It is the most valuable, the most precious and priceless thing in the world; and this is the price of charity, that is, of the organized variety. Hence, it is the most expensive thing that man or woman has ever bought.

Now, what is charity, real charity? Is it not born of sympathy and does it not find its finest, freest, and most sincere expression in self-sacrifice? Much self-denial?

What charity is there that can compare with the multitudinous, yet unchronicled, acts of real charity, which in the daily lives and contacts of poor people in the slum and semi-slum districts lend aid and comfort to each other?

This is the only real charity practiced in our vast, complicated and hypocritical society.

It is the only kind that is not exploited in the

press, and that is not cheapened and vulgarized by the ink-smear and stentorian press agent.

What does the check of "Dives" amount to compared with unheralded, yet oft-repeated heroism in the "warrens" of the poor?

Giving money to "charity," settlements, and so forth, is usually a species of insurance premium to perpetuate privileges, when it is not used as a stimulant to a deadened and moribund conscience. "Charity giving" on the part of the rich is in all the world of organized injustice but a cheap means of purchasing immunity, at least for a time, from drastic and dangerous revolutions.

It is the cheapest and most unworthy substitute for justice that an Anti-Christian Society has yet been able to find.

HENRY H. HARDINGE.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

SINGLETAX CAMPAIGN IN COLORADO SPRINGS.

Colorado Springs, May 30.
The successful culmination of George J. Knapp's campaign for municipal Singletax in Pueblo aroused a flame of enthusiasm in Colorado Springs Singletaxers. Shortly after the November election we engaged him to manage a similar campaign for us.

All the schedules of the taxpayers for the year 1913 have been copied, and work at figuring them out is going forward to have them ready to mail to the taxpayers. An explanatory letter will accompany each schedule, showing each taxpayer how much he would have saved if the city's revenues for the year had been raised by the taxation of land values only.

The petitions will be ready to submit to the qualified voters for their signatures about the first of June. The details of the law have not yet been entirely settled, but it is certain that provision will be made for a separate assessment of the city's land by the Somers System. To make this possible a section of the law will confer the duties and powers of City Assessor upon the present Finance Commissioner.

We are confident that the law will pass because the tax-paying public is tremendously dissatisfied with the present system of assessments and taxation. This is because the Assessor, together with certain of the business interests of the city, took advantage of a change in the law, requiring that the assessment of all property be changed from the one-third valuation to the full valuation. Under cover of this, right or wrongly they managed to have down town values multiplied by two instead of by three, with the result that it was necessary to multiply the valuations of a large number of small taxpayers by four. The full valuation law itself is a source of discontent, because under Colorado law, \$200 of personal property being exempt, the full value assessments caused many of those who had been escaping under this rule to pay taxes, and many of those who had formerly been paying but two or three dollars to pay from 50 to 100 per cent or more. These different things raised

such a storm of dissatisfaction that hundreds of people have called on the assessor and angrily protested their grievances.

So much for the public mind on taxation.

But another weighty reason why we should win at our election is found in the state of alarm which exists because of the terrible conditions which have continued for eight or nine months in the Colorado Strike District. Feeling against Big Business has been growing intense among the poorer classes, and even Big Business has been shocked to such an extent that many of those who profit by it are more willing to lend a sympathetic ear to any one who thinks he has the real remedy to offer. Many people who would have been ashamed ten years ago to be seen talking with a Socialist or a Singletaxer are more anxious to listen to their proposals than they would be willing to admit. And this is due not only to the strike trouble. The present lasting industrial depression has been having its effect upon that conservative class of people made up of the "respectable" professions, such as lawyers, physicians, musicians, etc. For if the people are so poor that bills cannot be paid, what will they do who are but an adjunct to the main mass?

The Fels Fund is duplicating all money raised here, and this generous assistance, together with the practical hard-headed methods of George J. Knapp and the never-tiring efforts of a couple of dozen inveterate Singletaxers, make us confident of victory when our proposition is submitted to the voters next spring.

ERNEST A. SINTON,
Secretary, The Colorado Springs Singletax Club and
Tax Reduction League.

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, June 2, 1914.

English Politics.

The Irish Home Rule bill, introduced in the British House of Commons, April 11, 1912, and passed for the third time, May 25, 1914, and now under consideration by the House of Lords, is just what its title indicates, a bill to give Ireland control of Irish affairs. The machinery to secure this end consists of an Irish parliament, composed of a Senate and a House of Commons. The Senate contains 40 members, nominated in the first instance by the Imperial executive for a fixed term; and as the members retire by rotation their places are to be filled by the Irish executive. The House of Commons has 164 members, of which Ulster has 59 and the universities two. The members are to be elected from existing constituencies, but no constituency is to have less than 27,000 inhabitants. The executive will be a lord lieutenant, nominated by the imperial executive, after the

manner of colonial governments. The cabinet form of government will prevail. The Irish parliament will have no power over the army, the navy, the crown or imperial affairs. Temporary restrictions are laid upon its control over the Irish land purchase, the old age pensions and national insurance acts, the Irish constabulary, the post office savings bank, and public loans. The Irish constabulary is to be transferred automatically to the Irish government after six years. The old age pensions and insurance may be taken over, by giving a year's notice to the imperial government. Religious equality in Ireland is guaranteed, and the Irish parliament cannot make laws, directly or indirectly, to establish or to endow any religion, or to prohibit the free exercise thereof, or to give a privilege or preference to any religion, or to make any religious ceremony a condition of validity of any marriage. The lord lieutenant has the power to veto or suspend any bill on the instructions of the imperial executive. The judicial committee of the privy council is to give the final decision as to the constitutionality of any act passed by the Irish parliament. The collection of taxes remains in the imperial service, which will pay over to the Irish executive an amount equivalent to the expenditure on the Irish services at the time of the passing of the act. An additional sum of \$2,500,000 will be paid to Ireland the first year, to be diminished \$250,000 yearly until it is reduced to \$1,000,000, at which point it will remain an annual payment. The Irish parliament is to have power to reduce or discontinue the imperial taxes excepting the income tax the stamp tax, and the estate duties. It will also have power to alter the excise duties, but in the case of beer and spirits it is debarred from adding to the customs duties anything that will give a greater increase than 10 per cent. The Irish representation in the British Parliament will be 42. [See vol. xv, p. 367; current volume, page 513.]



The present situation of the Home Rule Bill revives interest in the Parliamentary Act of 1911, which now governs its destiny. This act, passed by the Lords under the threat of the Liberal Government to create a sufficient number of new peers to out-vote those in opposition, provides that, "If a Money Bill, having been passed by the House of Commons, and sent up to the House of Lords at least one month before the end of the Session, is not passed by the House of Lords without amendment within one month after it is sent up to that House, the Bill shall, unless the House of Commons direct to the contrary, be presented to His Majesty and become an Act of Parliament on the Royal Assent being signified, notwithstanding that the House of Lords have not consented to the Bill." The Parliamentary Act also provides that, "If any Public Bill other than a Money Bill, or a

Bill containing any provisions to extend the maximum duration of Parliament beyond five years, is passed by the House of Commons in three successive Sessions (whether of the same Parliament or not), and, having been sent up to the House of Lords at least one month before the end of the Session is rejected by the House of Lords in each of those Sessions, that Bill shall, on its rejection for the third time by the House of Lords, unless the House of Commons direct to the contrary, be presented to His Majesty and become an Act of Parliament on the Royal Assent being signified thereto, notwithstanding that the House of Lords have not consented to the Bill: Provided that this provision shall not take effect unless two years have elapsed between the date of the second reading in the first of those Sessions of the Bill in the House of Commons and the date on which it passes the House of Commons in the third of those Sessions."



There have been absolutely no disturbances in Ireland since the Commons passed the bill. And the Liberals are awaiting action by the House of Lords. They doubtless will amend the bill by incorporating Carson's demands. And then will begin such haggling and concessions as will either secure the passage of the bill by consent, or its enactment according to the Parliament Act.



Sinking of the Empress of Ireland.

The Canadian Pacific steam, Empress of Ireland, bound from Quebec to Liverpool, was rammed by the Danish collier Storstad shortly before dawn of the 29th. The collision occurred in the St. Lawrence River off Father Point, about 150 miles below Quebec. A fog had shut down on the two ships after they had sighted each other, and owing to misunderstandings and mismanagement the Storstad struck the Empress of Ireland amid-ships. The latter sank in a few minutes, drowning 964 of her 1,367 passengers and crew. The collier, although damaged, proceeded to port under her own steam. A commission has been appointed by the Canadian government to investigate the disaster.



British Militant Suffragists.

Many acts of violence and vandalism on the part of the British militant suffragists have been reported during the month of May. Several paintings in public galleries have been injured with hatchets, among them being Herkomer's portrait of the Duke of Wellington and J. S. Sargent's of Henry James, the latter probably ruined. On May 17 buildings at the Birmingham race course were destroyed by fire. On the 20th near the King's and Queen's tent at Aldershot a great brush fire was lighted; and next day a deputation of militants

fought fiercely with clubs in an attempt to present a petition to the King at Buckingham palace. Mrs. Pankhurst, her daughter Sylvia, and thirty other suffragists were arrested, and, when arraigned in the police court next day, made a tremendously noisy disturbance. Mrs. Flora Drummond was released on the 21st from her jail sentence for camping on Sir Edward Carson's doorstep and promptly rearrested for immediately thereafter having stationed herself at Secretary McKenna's door. The King and Queen were harangued by suffragists in the theater on the 22nd, and the same day Miss Annie Kenney, while forcibly seeking an interview with the Archbishop of Canterbury, was re-arrested under the "cat-and-mouse" act. Sunday, the 24th, was apparently chosen for a time of special activity. Sylvia Pankhurst, chained and handcuffed to fifteen women and surrounded by other supporters, marched with a long procession to Victoria Park. There the police managed to shut the gates with only the chain-group inside. Miss Pankhurst was then forcibly freed from her manacles and arrested. Meanwhile outside the park, suffragists and anti-suffragists fought until separated by the police. Further demonstrations on this day were reported to be several window-smashing raids and the interruption of religious services at Westminster Abbey and Newcastle cathedral by women who fiercely resisted ejection. There were indications on this Sunday of angry animosity on the part of the people toward the violent suffragists—anger said to have been aroused in particular by the recent acts of art vandalism and of interference with the King. This recent singling out of the King for especial attack, and remembrance of the frantic death of a militant suffragist at the Derby last year caused the Derby race course and the King's box at Epsom Downs on May 27 to be most thoroughly guarded. No disturbance of any moment was reported during the day, but that night windows were smashed at Buckingham palace, where the King and Queen were, by two suffragists who evaded the guards. [See current volume, pages 369, 488.]



French Elections and Militarism.

Later advices give a different interpretation to the recent elections, from that of the earlier press dispatches. Instead of its being an endorsement of the military policy of President Poincare, it is held by European critics to be the reverse. It is claimed that the Three Years' Service Bill will be repealed as a result of the heavy gains of the Socialists, and the losses of the Briandists. The government musters only 315 out of a total of 602 deputies. The second balloting raised the number of Socialist deputies to 102, which is taken as a victory for the democrats and anti-clericals. [See current volume, pages 418, 516.]

Mexico and the United States.

A preliminary agreement was arrived at by the American and the Mexican delegates to the conference at Niagara Falls, Ontario, on the 27th, and reports were made to their respective governments for approval. It was given out by the press that the tentative agreement embraced a provisional commission government of five members who, to conform to the Mexican constitution, are to hold the post of cabinet officers, the secretary of state succeeding to the presidency on the resignation of General Huerta. A majority of the five men is to determine the course of action. The United States is to withdraw from Vera Cruz, recognize the new government, and give its moral support toward establishing peace and order. Provision also is made for a Presidential election. [See current volume, page 513.]

A new complication arose from the protest of General Carranza against the action of the Mediators in attempting to arrive at a settlement of the Mexican problem without consulting him. The Mediators replied that they had extended to him the same terms as to the others and that the Constitutionals had declined to enter the conference. General Carranza contended that the conference could deal only with international relations between Mexico and the United States, and declared himself willing, and indeed, demanded the right to participate; but as the internal affairs could not be settled by outside interests he would not abide by a decision of the Niagara conference regarding the issue between himself and General Huerta. The Administration at Washington urges the Mediators to admit the Carranza representative upon whatever terms is necessary. The Mediators however, decline to yield, and negotiations are progressing slowly.

A semi-official statement from General Carranza's headquarters at Durango on the 1st to the American press enters more into detail regarding the General's position. It is contended that the military achievements of the Constitutionals entitle them to dictate terms in the settlement of Mexico's affairs. They propose to adhere to their original plan, according to which the Commander-in-Chief of the Constitutionalist army will be the provisional president of the Mexican Republic while constitutional order is being restored, and regular elections are held. They will, if let alone, settle the Mexican problem in a few months. They declare the Mediators have been unable to settle the agrarian question in their own countries, and should not attempt to do so in a foreign country.

Ammunition consigned to General Huerta that has been kept in hold of the German steamship

Ypiranga since the United States took possession of Vera Cruz, was landed at Puerto, Mexico, on the 27th. No effort was made by United States officials to prevent the act. But both the Ypiranga and the Bavaria, also charged with delivering arms, were seized by the American authorities, and fined \$200,000 for landing goods at Puerto, Mexico, that had been consigned to Vera Cruz, the penalty for which is 20 pesos on each package. Both ships were released on the bond of the agent of the company.

No military events of moment have taken place during the week. The Constitutionals are engaged in rebuilding the roads leading to Mexico City, and putting themselves in readiness for an advance southward.

Municipal Ownership News.

Seattle started on May 23 to operate a municipally owned street railway. The street railway has cost \$400,000. Councilman Oliver T. Erickson, the leader of the municipal ownership movement, was the first passenger.

The initiative petition in Grand Junction, Colorado, for a municipal lighting plant has been presented to the City Council. The petition presents an ordinance providing for purchase, either by agreement or condemnation proceedings, of the existing privately owned electric and gas plants. It also provides for an estimate of the cost of erecting a new plant. Should the council refuse to pass the proposed ordinance it must be submitted to a popular vote at a special election. If the council should pass it, opponents may secure a popular referendum on it by securing the signatures of ten percent of the voters. [See current volume, page 516.]

Free Speech Fight in Tarrytown.

A number of street speakers were arrested in Tarrytown, New York, on May 31. They were all charged with blocking traffic, although one of them declared: "We didn't block traffic. We couldn't because there wasn't any." Tarrytown is the home of John D. Rockefeller, and the speakers were said to have been discussing the Colorado strike. The prisoners were held to the grand jury.

Sinclair Addresses Rockefeller.

Upton Sinclair has addressed an open letter to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., which was published on June 1. Mr. Sinclair refers to a previous letter concerning the Colorado situation, which he said was based on hearsay evidence. But now, he says, having first hand information he ventures to ad-

dress Mr. Rockefeller again. He describes interviews he had with victims of the Ludlow battle and refers to articles published in the New York Evening Post, to statements by Professor E. R. A. Seligman, and to official records to show the responsibility of the operators for the occurrences. He further quotes from George Creel's article in the June number of Everybody's Magazine, telling of illegal arrests and mistreatment of imprisoned strikers and sympathizers. He further declares that the Federal troops tried to prevent re-establishment of the tent colony at Ludlow, have tried to censor the miners' papers and have forbidden peaceful picketing. Yet in spite of these acts of injustice, the strikers have been peaceful. Commenting on Mr. Rockefeller's disclaimer of responsibility for what has occurred, Mr. Sinclair says:

If you step forward and say that you are ashamed of what has happened and that you will use your influence in the councils of the coal operators in favor of a just settlement, the public will then acquit you and turn its attention upon the men, whoever they may be, who continue to hold out.

The public understands that you are young, that you have not had any practical experience with strikes; the country will be prepared to believe you if you state you have been ill advised. But I assure you, on the other hand, that if in the face of the mass of evidence that has been produced you still continue to harden your heart, to set your face against all change, if you refuse to pay attention to the constantly growing indignation, you will find the public less willing every day to make excuses for you.

A month has passed since this storm of denunciation began; and in that month it was your business to find out the truth. You have better opportunities than the public to do this; and you cannot be forgiven for being ignorant of what everybody else has managed to learn.

Mr. Sinclair then goes on to make a strong appeal to Mr. Rockefeller to assume a progressive attitude. He says:

You will go back to the older men of your family and they will endeavor to hold you to their way. But you must realize, Mr. Rockefeller, that these men belong to a different generation from you; they got their ideas in a time when commercial cruelty was universal.

These old men can have but a few more years to live, while you have perhaps several decades before you, and I assure you that those decades will see vast changes in public thought; changes that will make your present attitude seem abominable beyond words, that will leave you in your later years an object of execration. You are young, and growth and change belong to the young.

I beg you to realize this, to cast in your lot with the future.

Take your stand publicly, be honest and fair with the people, and do not permit other men to use you as a bait.

In conclusion, Mr. Sinclair quoted the biblical story of the Rich Young Man containing the illus-

tration of the camel and the needle's eye. To this he adds:

I feel almost like apologizing to you for the lack of consideration in these words. This is not my creed, either theological or economic; but it is the creed which you publicly profess and teach. So the world has the right to look for some faint sign of an effect of it upon your handling of the Colorado situation.



Hearings of Commission on Industrial Relations.

Testimony concerning the affair at Ludlow was given before the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations at New York on May 27. Mrs. Pearl Jolly and Mrs. Mary Thomas, wives of strikers, appeared as witnesses. Both repeated the accounts that have been previously reported of events leading up to the battle, of burning of the tents, and killing of women and children. On May 28 Major Edward J. Boughton testified. He was Judge Advocate in the military zone during the strike. Major Boughton entered a complete denial of all stories of atrocities by the militia. Whatever the militia did at Ludlow, he said, was committed in self defense. He said that the laws of Colorado forbid picketing, interfering with workmen or persuading them to quit, and it was partly because the strikers had violated these laws that the militia had been sent to the district. He believed that the federal troops could now be safely withdrawn and that there would be no further clash. He denied that machine guns had been used on the tents at Ludlow, or that women and children had been shot. Louis Tikas, the Greek strike leader, he said, had been taken prisoner by the militia, and while under arrest, had been struck on the head with a rifle by one of the militia officers, but stories of his death were conflicting. In answer to questions by the commissioners Major Boughton explained that he is attorney for the Mine Owners' Association in the Cripple Creek district, and has no business relations with the coal mine operators, except insofar as some of these may also be interested in Cripple Creek. He further said that he did not think permanent peace in the district to be possible while the system prevails of making deputy sheriffs of company employes. He had come east as representative of Governor Ammons and before testifying had visited Rockefeller's office at 26 Broadway. [See current volume, p. 515.]



Judge Ben B. Lindsey was next called to testify at his own request. He took issue with Major Boughton. He declared the mining corporations of Colorado to be the most lawless in the country. He referred to the opposition of E. A. Colburn, president of the Mine Owners' Association, to the passage of child labor laws, although he is also president of the Children's Aid Society and of the State Board for Child and Animal Protection. As

judge of the children's court, Lindsey said, he knew of 700 children who had been orphaned through easily preventable explosions in the mines. He said further that there are three times as many men killed by explosions in Colorado mines than in other states. Judges of the Colorado Supreme Court, he said, have been owned by the public utility corporations "as they owned their office boys." They have also controlled district attorneys and governors, he declared. But conditions are now improving. Some judges and district attorneys have acted independently although they know that they are "booked for political slaughter." When the federal troops are withdrawn, he declared, the contending parties will be at each other's throats with possibility of repetition of Ludlow. The constitutional guarantee of a republican form of government to the states, he held, would justify the President in forcing consent to arbitration. When asked by Commissioner Garretson about the effect on the public mind of the report of the military commission, Judge Lindsey replied: "We regard that report and the commission as a huge joke. It was men judging themselves, and it caused public indignation."



The Commission on Industrial Relations has delegated to Professor John R. Commons the work of drafting legislation extending Federal activity in mediation and conciliation of industrial disputes. On conclusion of the hearings in New York City, hearings in other industrial centers are to be held, including Paterson, Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago.



Supreme Court Decisions.

The Supreme Court of the United States on May 25 overruled the Interstate Commerce Commission which had forbidden the division of rates between railroads and owners of tap lines, who are also owners of industrial plants, the products of which these tap lines are used to transport. On the same day the court held all claims for damages due to loss of the Titanic, limited to the salvage from the wreck and the passenger and freight money collected. The decision is based on the fact that the Titanic disaster was due to striking an iceberg rather than another British ship. Claims filed, amounting to \$13,000,000, are thus reduced to \$91,000.



A Monopolistic Victory.

At Los Angeles on June 1, Judge Maurice T. Dooling of the Federal District Court declared invalid an order issued in 1909 by President Taft, withdrawing from entry 3,000,000 acres of oil lands in California. The decision gives undisputed possession to the Standard Oil Company and the Midway Oil Company. The lands are esti-

mated to be worth from \$250,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000. The press dispatch says that since this decision is in effect the same as one rendered by the court in Wyoming, the government will not appeal.



More Disclosures in Railroad Financiering.

Testifying before the Interstate Commerce Commission on May 29, J. H. Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio, added to the story of frenzied finance. He said that in 1909, J. P. Morgan sold the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad to the B. and O. When Mr. Morgan took over the C. H. and D. there were outstanding obligations amounting to \$23,000,000 constituting a first lien against it. Additional obligations were then incurred, bringing the total to \$50,000,000, and in this condition the road was sold to the B. and O., which agreed to assume responsibility for this indebtedness and to buy by the year 1916 the 80,000 shares of C. H. and D. common stock held by J. P. Morgan & Co. at a minimum price of \$34 a share and a maximum of \$44, in accordance with the decision of a board of arbitration. There is furthermore a legal question to be settled of the responsibility of the B. and O. for \$7,500,000 of obligations of the Pere Marquette road now in the hands of a receiver. The C. H. and D. has been unable to meet interest on its obligations for the past year and the stock for which the B. and O. must pay \$34 a share has at present no value. The transaction occurred before Mr. Willard became president of the B. and O. The road was represented in the deal at the time by a committee containing its then president, Oscar Murray, and Samuel Rea, now president of the Pennsylvania. Since Willard became president the B. and O. has borrowed \$81,000,000 of which \$23,000,000 has been used to rehabilitate the C. H. and D. [See current volume, page 514.]



Mr. J. P. Morgan, Jr., is reported in a newspaper interview on May 25 to have denounced as untrue assertions regarding his father made by Charles S. Mellen to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Mr. Mellen had charged J. P. Morgan, Sr., with withholding facts from him concerning the New Haven road, which as president of the road he should have known. [See current volume, page 514.]



Roosevelt's Public Statements.

That he would have seized the anthracite coal mines during the strike of 1902, had arbitration not been agreed to, was asserted in the course of testifying in a law suit on May 27 in New York City by former President Roosevelt. The law suit was one brought by A. D. Wales against the United Mine Workers for \$200,000 on the ground

that he had proposed the plan which finally led to settlement of the strike. Ex-President Roosevelt was called to testify to show that the plan adopted was his and not Wales'. In testifying Mr. Roosevelt is reported as saying:

I made up my mind that I would have to take drastic action unless the miners and the operators got together. I conferred with both sides and found the attitude of Mr. Mitchell and the miners to be entirely reasonable, while that of the operators was entirely unreasonable and offensive. I intended to send in the United States army and take possession of the coal fields and only wanted to get the authority. I told Senator Quay that I was going to take drastic action and that the people of the East were going to get coal and get it right away. I told him that I wanted him to arrange with Governor Stone of Pennsylvania to make a formal request on me for federal troops at any time that I might advise him that I was ready to act. I was to notify him when to make the demand. I told General Schofield that I was going to send only a general who would regard the situation as one of practical civil war and take orders only from me as commander in chief of the army. He was not to pay attention to any court orders or to any other authority than me. General Schofield agreed to that.

Further on he said that he said nothing of his intentions to any member of his Cabinet. Being asked whether he intended his action to be Constitutional he replied: "I intended my action to be Constitutional as the Constitution was construed by Abraham Lincoln." [See current volume, page 514.]



Before sailing for Spain on May 30, ex-President Roosevelt issued a public statement in which he commented on existing conditions as follows:

There is widespread apprehension among our people. The pinch of poverty is felt in many a household. We cannot ignore the conditions which have brought about this state of things. The cost of living has not been reduced. Not the slightest progress has been made in solving the trust question. It has been shown that the reduction of the tariff in no shape or way helps toward this solution. The economic conditions are such that business is in jeopardy, and that the small business man, the farmer and the industrial wage worker are all suffering because of these conditions. The truth simply is that the only wise and sane propositions, the only propositions which represent a constructive governmental progressivism and the resolute purpose to secure good results instead of fine phrases were the principles enunciated in the Progressive platform in connection with the trusts and the tariff alike. Our policies would have secured the passing around of prosperity and also the existence of a sufficient amount of prosperity to be passed around. Throughout the country all I can do to emphasize these facts will be done.

He said further that his chief duty for this year is in New York State and announced his intention

to continue his fight against the Barnes machine and the Murphy machine.



Washington News.

A delegation of business men from Chicago and other cities of the Middle West called, on May 28th, on President Wilson. They told the President that a general business depression exists and asked, in view of this, that the administration's trust program be modified. To the pending trade commission bill they had no objection, but they asked that the bills be dropped forbidding interlocking directorates and regulating issues of railroad securities. The President, in replying, said—that in his judgment nothing was more dangerous for business than uncertainty; that it had become evident through a long series of years that a policy such as the Democratic party was now pursuing was absolutely necessary to satisfy the conscience of the country and its perception of the prevailing conditions of business, and that it was a great deal better to do the thing moderately and soberly now than to wait until more radical forces had accumulated and it was necessary to go much further. That while he was aware of the present depression of business there was abundant evidence that it was merely psychological; that there is no material condition or substantial reason why the business of the country should not be in the most prosperous and expanding condition. He urged upon his visitors the necessity of patriotic co-operation on the part of the business men of the country in order to support rather than to oppose the moderate processes of reform, and to help guide them by their own intimate knowledge of business conditions and processes.

[See current volume, page 514.]



With the avowed purpose of exempting labor and farmers' organizations from prosecution under the anti-trust law the House, on June 1, adopted the following amendment to the Clayton bill:

That nothing contained in the anti-trust laws shall be construed to forbid the existence and operation of fraternal, labor, consumers', agricultural, or horticultural organizations, orders, or associations, instituted for the purpose of mutual help, and not having capital stock or conducted for profit, or to forbid or restrain individual members of such organizations, orders, or associations from carrying out the legitimate objects thereof.

Nor shall such organizations, orders, associations, or the members thereof be held or construed to be illegal combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade under the anti-trust law.



The result of a referendum vote taken by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States on the interstate trade commission bill was announced on June 1. The bill was approved by a vote of 522 to 124. It represents the sentiment of 245 commercial organizations in 35 States.

NEWS NOTES

—The Indianapolis Singletax Club reorganized on May 30 by election of John T. White, president; E. C. Barker, vice president and J. H. Springer, 1104 Prospect street, secretary.

—Memphis Singletaxers organized the Memphis Singletax Club May 21. The officers are Judge A. B. Pittman, president; R. G. Brown, vice president; A. G. Riley, secretary-treasurer.

—Jacob August Riis, born in Denmark in 1849 and prominent for many years in his adopted country as social worker and author of books exposing New York slum conditions, died at Barre, Massachusetts, on May 2.

—A. B. Farmer of Toronto was nominated on May 27 as an Independent Tax Reform candidate for the Provincial Legislature by the Tax Reform Association of Eastern Canada, and the Single Tax Association of Ontario.

—The platform adopted by the Progressive party convention of York County, Nebraska, on May 2, declared for municipal home rule in taxation and for "shifting of the burden of land taxation upon the unearned rise in the value of the land itself rather than upon the improvements."

—It is reported that the balloon in which Professor Andree and two scientists attempted to reach the North Pole in 1897 has been discovered in a forest in eastern Siberia. The men ascended from Dane's Island near Spitzbergen with the expectation that the winds would carry them across the Pole. Nothing was afterwards heard of them.

—Mr. Wakatsuki, finance minister of Japan, announces that the financial policy of the new cabinet will be one of strictest economy and necessary retrenchment. No foreign or domestic loans will be made, and a full inquiry will be made into the methods and incidence of taxation, "in order that an adequate measure of reduction may be effected."

P O

—At an expense of more than \$30,000,000 the Italian government is tunneling the Apennines to divert the River Sele, which enters the sea below the Gulf of Naples, and turn it upon the arid lands in the southeastern part of the country. The total length of conduits will exceed 1,000 miles, and the number of people benefited will be over two and a half millions.

—By a vote of 23 to 8 the Columbia Senate approved, on the 27th, the second reading of the treaty recently negotiated between this country, and Columbia. The treaty, which has not yet been acted upon by the United States Senate, gives to Columbia free passage through the Panama Canal of its troops, warships and materials of war. It also awards to Columbia the sum of \$25,000,000. [See current volume, page 373.]

—At the regular competitive talk for high school students before the Chicago Single Tax Club on the 29th, the prizes of five, three and two dollars, were won by G. H. Pimbley, Tuley High School; Julius

C. Kaplan, Chicago Law School; and Jacob Kaplan, Crane High School. Five students entered the contest. These competitions, which occur on the last Friday of each month, are open to third and fourth year high school students of Chicago and vicinity.

—Iowa's state-wide Direct Primary on June 1 resulted in the nomination of Senator A. B. Cummins, Republican, for re-election over A. C. Savage, candidate of the stand-pat faction. For the Democratic senatorial nomination E. T. Meredith, progressive, was defeated by Congressman Maurice Connolly. Governor George W. Clarke, Republican, was renominated. John T. Hamilton of Cedar Rapids received the Democratic gubernatorial nomination.

—"The freest city on the North American continent," is the title applied to the new charter that has been presented to the city council of Edmonton, Alberta. The charter provides for an elective commission, including the Initiative, Referendum and the Recall, the preferential ballot and adult suffrage. It must be submitted for popular approval, and afterwards to the Provincial legislature; and it is hoped that a board of five commissioners may be elected early in December.

—Glenn Curtis, the aviator, made a flight on May 28 at Hammondsport, New York, in the old machine constructed by Professor Samuel P. Langley in 1906. He thus demonstrated that Langley was, so far as is known, the first inventor of a heavier-than-air flying machine that would fly. Professor Langley's error was shown to be not in construction but in method of attempting flight. He had tried to start the machine by catapulting it into the air, which only wrecked it. Curtiss showed that had Langley run it along the ground he would have been the first to make a successful flight.

—Two new city departments have been created in Chicago, public welfare and public service. The Commissioner of public welfare will be Mrs. Leonora Z. Meder, who has announced that her work will be divided into two branches, employment and social survey: "The employment branch will study municipal questions affecting hours of labor, employment and the remedies for existing industrial conditions. Lodging-houses for both men and women will be studied also in this connection. The social survey department will gather information of all kinds, studying the facilities for recreation, the causes of vagrancy and things of that nature."

—Statistics of exports and imports of the United states [see current volume, page 468] for the ten months ending April, 1914, as given by the statistical sheet of the Department of Commerce for April, 1914, were as follows:

	Exports.	Imports.	Balance.	
Merchandise	\$2,045,590,767	\$1,571,219,302	\$474,371,465	Exp.
Gold	47,138,263	60,752,406	13,616,143	Imp.
Silver	45,481,002	26,749,237	18,731,765	Exp.

Total.....\$2,138,208,032 \$1,658,720,945 \$479,487,087 Exp.

The imports of merchandise for April, 1914, were \$172,640,724, of which 61.84 per cent were entered free of duty; for April, 1913, the imports were \$146,194,461, of which 52.55 per cent were entered free of duty.

PRESS OPINIONS

Minnesota's Good Example.

Christian Science Monitor (Boston) May 13.—By conserving its natural resources, preserving its gifts from the nation, husbanding its revenues and income from land sales and from timber and iron ore royalties, and by holding intact all accretions to the capital thus acquired and intended to be used in furtherance of educational and other public purposes, Minnesota has accumulated a trust fund amounting to \$30,221,418, a sum exceeding, it is held, that of the combined funds of similar character in twenty out of the twenty-five States east of the Mississippi river. . . . This is something to be justly proud of, and wherever there is opportunity for any state or any province in any country now laying the foundations of government and society to secure as patrimony for the schools large tracts of undeveloped territory, the example of Minnesota may well be potent. Take long rather than short views of the problem. Let the increment of value that follows growth of population come to the State and to the schools rather than to speculators in lands. If money is needed immediately derive it from leases and rentals and not from sales. If mineral wealth is discovered retain title but permit mining on a royalty basis. Thus may a State or province endow its own educational institutions, lessen the burden of direct taxation, and avoid repinings over waste of capital entrusted to it by the central government.



Pity the Poor Rich!

Daily News and Leader (London) May 8.—Mr. Pretyman once more lifted up his voice yesterday and wept over the sorrows of the unhappy rich, crushed under the weight of income tax, super-tax death duties, mineral duties and "the ridiculous system of land taxes." One answer to these lamentations Mr. Herbert Samuel supplied with commendable promptitude. The income chargeable to super-tax has increased by £8,000,000 in the last two years—from £141,000,000 to £149,000,000—so that in spite of Mr. Lloyd George's whips and scorpions and in spite of the "flight of capital" and the absence of Tariff "Reform," the rich, like the mass of their neighbors, are getting richer and richer with astonishing rapidity. Mr. Snowden is not exaggerating when he says that there are "hundreds of millions" which can be drawn upon in an emergency; and it is a fact obvious to the naked eye that the pleasures of the wealthy have not as yet been restricted in any degree by the taxation which moves their champions to such vehement outcries. Fashionable life was never more costly and extravagant than it is at present; and the real burden of taxation on the average working man is certainly equal to and probably greater than any which the ordinary wealthy person with all these much decried imposts upon him ever has to face.



The World Moves.

Cleveland Press, April 30.—At the Democratic

State convention in Columbus in 1894, Tom L. Johnson and John H. Clarke made speeches in favor of direct election of United States senators. Democratic "statesmen" and other ward heelers in the convention booed the speeches and called Johnson and Clarke crazy.

RELATED THINGS

CONTRIBUTIONS AND REPRINT

SELF-MADE.

For The Public.

He had a half a million, so they find,
But I a doubt encounter of the tale,
For surely he would never spread his sail
Upon the Styx, and leave so much behind.

But what he was went nimbly on, for he
Had made himself, a self-made man, they say,
And that is what he took along the day
He launched upon the vast eternity.

"A self-made man," he carried quite enough
To prove a workmanship that was unique,—
His friends agreed that he was pretty sleek,
His enemies, that he was pretty tough.

Thus hard, and tough, and sleek, and slippery,
Grim on occasion, cruel as a curse,
His sole ambition for a swollen purse,
And not a thought for what he ought to be.

A self-made man! But in the making he
Unmade a thousand, so his dubious fame
Is resting like a blot upon his name,
And that is all the world will ever see.

Or here or there 'twere better he had known
A mighty law that we have lately learned,
That in the end we get what we have earned,
And only gather what our hands have sown.

Excepting this, that sowing to the wind
The sequence grows beyond a little span,
And, though it be a nation or a man,
We reap the whirlwind, as the world shall find.

A triple score of years he toiled amain
To make himself the thing he came to be;
But to unmake it what if he should see
Some other scores of penitence and pain?

BENJAMIN C. MOOMAW.



THE YOUNG MAN'S DREAM.

For The Public.

The Richest Young Man in the World had of late become interested in philanthropic, benevolent and social movements,—incidentally he had heard something of the economic movement. He knew there were lots of poor people in the city in which he lived, but he never asked himself what made them poor. He assumed that it was a part of a well ordered plan—the methods of God are

inscrutable, and past finding out. Perhaps people were poor because they helped the rich to experience a thrill of benevolence in the bestowal of charity. Or perhaps they were poor because they were vicious, or incompetent, or at least inferior.

Yes, inferior—that was it. They were not bad, these people, just inferior. One must not judge harshly and again the Young Man felt the same Thrill of Benevolence, and blessed the poor and went on doing good. Is it not a blessed world in which there are so many opportunities for Doing Good?

One morning the Richest Young Man in the World read of a Mr. Ford in Detroit, a wealthy manufacturer of automobiles, who announced that he was going to distribute ten million dollars of his profits among his employes. He was going to distribute this enormous sum in wages, said the newspaper reports. Of course, Mr. Ford, too, was fooling himself, for he was not a magician, and could not make profits wages merely by calling them so. Wages are not something one man gives another—they are what is Earned, they are the Product. If Mr. Ford gets any of that it is indeed a monstrous thing, and he or Society is to blame. But if he doesn't get any of the Wages of these people who work for him, but chooses to give something out of his profits, that is very Good and Generous of him, but he isn't raising Wages—he is doling out Charity. Nor can this kind of Benevolence ever be made to serve as a substitute for Justice, always assuming, of course, that there is an Injustice.*

The world praised Mr. Ford. And though one may say very properly that it was Good and Generous of him, the world's praise was, as usual, stupid. It said, "Mr. Ford sees Wages are too low." For if he was really distributing Wages, how comes it that Wages being the Product ever got into his hands? Wages are never too low. They can be neither too low nor too high. And why? Again because Wages are the Product. They may not be retained by the Wages Earner; he may not be able to retain them. But then they are stolen, and that is a different matter and opens up all sorts of apparently complicated but really simple questions of distribution, questions of responsibility, too. But never any question of dividing up.

The Richest Young Man in the World, having heard of Mr. Ford, suddenly conceived the desire to emulate him. For he, too, had a vast number of men working for him—not just as Mr. Ford has, for the Young Man was the head of a great landed estate in the great city of New York. The

*The American Manufacturer, organ of the employing manufacturers, thus indicates the weakness of Mr. Ford's position: "He is professing to be making a fair division with his employes, and thus in effect confessing that he has all along been taking from them more than he was justly entitled to." We see no reason by which this conclusion of the American Manufacturer can be avoided.

men who worked for him went to their daily labor to earn enough to pay him rent. Now Rent is of two kinds—Rent for the use of houses and Rent for the use of Lands. The kind which constituted the real, persistent and ever increasing income of the Richest Young Man in the World was the Rent for Lands. Not that the Young Man ever really discriminated. As he had built the houses from the Rent of Lands, and as the Rent Bills included a charge for housing as well as a charge for permission to occupy the land which was here before the young man came, he never stopped to think about it at all.

But when the thought came to the Young Man that it would be nice to emulate Mr. Ford, he saw it for a moment in a somewhat different light. Mr. Ford had men working for him for whom he "provided work," as the saying goes, though how one can "provide work" is not clear. The opportunities for work were here before Mr. Ford came. The most that Mr. Ford did was to co-operate with others in the use of this natural medium by his contribution of brains and capital.

But with the Richest Young Man this was not precisely the case. He had men working for him, it is true—more men than Mr. Ford, perhaps—for his rent receipts were large including those from many families among the more fecund of the population, and in centers where people were most closely congested. He had heard that thirty per cent of earnings, in some cases more, of these people were paid over to his agents, as they had been to his father's and grandfather's agents before him. It was somewhat curious, he reflected, this difference between him and Ford, for although both had great numbers of men and women working for them, one "paid Wages," again as the saying goes, and one, himself, received them after they were earned. It was really funny when you came to think about it. And the problem how to emulate Mr. Ford was not such an easy one. Perhaps it would be best to see his rent collector, and this functionary was therefore hastily summoned.

Then said the Richest Young Man to his chief collector: "You have the names of all my tenants?"

"Yes," replied the collector.

"And you would estimate the number to be?"

"Several hundred families, sir, I can get the exact number for you."

"Well," said the Richest Young Man, "I am anxious to do something for these people. Many, I am told, are very poor. I have read about Mr. Ford, and I wish to follow his example—I want to share my profits with the people who work for me as my tenants. For they do work for me, do they not?"

"They assuredly do," said his agent.

"And many are deserving?"

"I have every reason to believe they are. But of course it is no business of mine to ascertain

that. They pay their rent; if they do not they must vacate the premises."

"And of course that is right," said the Richest Young Man. "The houses are mine, and if some one did not build them the people would have no roofs to shelter them. Of course, I have some rich tenants, too?"

"Yes, but these pay less rent on the average per cubic foot of space than do the very poor who dwell in your cheaper tenements."*

The Young Man raised his eyes in sudden surprise. "What do you mean? I do not sell them space."

"Oh, but you do. That is the very thing you do sell them."

"It is not possible."

"But it is possible. If you thought it was wood and iron and bricks and mortar alone you were selling them, you are mistaken. If that were all, your income, though still great, would be much smaller and would tend to diminish with the years. Buildings deteriorate, but cubic space in a great city is valuable and becomes more so with time."

"It is a great problem," said the Richest Young Man. "But you must help me solve it. You are to figure out the number of my tenants. You are to tell me how much they pay each for his cubic foot of space. That seems funny, you know, that I should be in the business of selling space to the poor when I have just begun to feel for their poverty. And then you are to divide twenty per cent of my income by the entire number of my tenants, omitting, however, the rich or less deserving, and send each his check for a pro rata amount. You will do this for me?" said the Young Man, with a burst of enthusiasm and glistening eyes. "These people work for me and I want to recognize all they have done for me in a substantial way, especially as I hear that there is much poverty in the city now. Do you hear about it?"

"Oh, yes," said the agent with an indifferent air. "There are always complaints. They were rife even in your grandfather's time, when"—added the Agent, with a twinkle in his eye—"New York City space was worth much less a cubic foot than it is today."

"Well," said the Richest Young Man, somewhat impatiently, "figure it all out for me, and be ready to report by the first of the month."

* * * * *

And thus it came about that the Agent presented himself to his Principal on the day set.

But his manner had undergone a notable change. It was no longer with a confident air that he faced his employer. There were visible doubt and perplexity in his attitude. He began hesitatingly.

"Your checks have not been made out, Sir. The calculation is beyond me. You want to help the people who are working for you. Mr. Ford

could do it, but you cannot. Good God, a whole city is working for you. I cannot make five million checks, for they would have to include the babies born tonight, and every immigrant that comes through Ellis Island. The child born in the East Side tenement helps to swell your income. And what is its share of your income? I do not know. But make no mistake; it has a share which is its by inalienable right. But you, alone and of yourself, have no means by which you can work exact justice. You cannot even go as far in this direction as Mr. Ford."

"And then must Justice remain undone?" asked the Richest Young Man despairingly.

"Perhaps it is an insoluble problem," said the Agent.

JOSEPH DANA MILLER.



THE THREE GREAT MYSTERIES.

From an Article by Dr. Frank Crane in the Chicago Examiner of November 6, 1911.

No matter how much knowledge is in a man's head, how much skill in his hand and how much purpose and force in his heart, he is still a fool unless he has met and arranged with the Three Great Facts.

Not that any man can understand one or all of these three mysteries. It is safe to say no man understands them. Since the beginning of human time they have sat like sphinxes by the roadside of every man's life.

But one can do better than understand; one can adjust one's self to them. After all, in anything, the truest wisdom is not knowledge, but adjustment.

We do not know what electricity is, but we can adjust ourselves to it, we can use it, make it work, and cause it to serve us in the telegraphic wire instead of killing us in the lightning. So also we do not know what gravitation is, nor chemical affinity, nor life; but we can employ these mysteries to our advantage.

The last Three Mysteries of life, which men in general cannot use, and by which they are baffled and downcast, are those I have mentioned. To adjust ourselves to them implies the highest degree of intelligence and of moral power.

First, death. Death is as natural as life. It is a certainty. How many people have settled with it? Sad to say, to most persons Death comes as an awful calamity, a blow in the dark, an event that upsets all calculations and defeats all the aims of life. A wise man is one who is always as ready to die as to live; his books are in order, his business arranged, and his thoughts are so set that death may come at any moment. No man, who is not so has a right to call himself happy or intelligent.

Second, failure or sickness. In whatever a man proposes, he ought to make definite plans for what

*A fact in New York, and perhaps generally in other cities.

he will do in case he fails. Any fool can manage to get along with good health; only a wise man knows how to be ill. Any general can succeed if he invariably is victorious; the great general is the one who knows what to do when defeated.

Third, ignorance. What one does not know is infinite, compared with what one knows. The supreme test of character is one's relation to the unknown. Out of the unknown come the plagues of life; for the unknown is the lair of the greatest enemy of life—fear. Out of the unknown issue fear of God, of spirits, of nature, of the dark, of fate, of disease. Properly adjusted to the unknown we have religion, instead of superstition; our lives are made moral and brave and free, instead of base and cowardly and enslaved. The clear, scientific, religious mind sees plainly the difference between the things it can and cannot know; the untrained, low mind blurs the line between known and unknown. This is the chief distinction between the intelligent and the unintelligent thinker.

Whoever, therefore, will have peace, poise and wisdom let him make definite arrangement with the three sphinxes—Death, Failure and the Unknown.

BOOKS

A LIFE HISTORY.

The Story of a Ploughboy. By James Bryce. Published by John Lane Co., New York and London. Price, \$1.25 net.

The author of this remarkable story is not an ex-ambassador or a viscount, but no one who reads his book will doubt the fact that he has what sovereigns can neither bestow nor take away, namely, the touch of genius. That is to say, he stands on his own feet, thinks with his own head, and writes in his own way. The following quotation is characteristic:

"When you are speaking," he said, "you give your own opinion, you say that things ought to be so and so. That's right enough; only, you ought to back it up with authorities. If I were you, I'd quote the Social Reform leaders often; I'd say, 'Karl Marx, the famous German writer, says so-and-so,' or 'Listen to what Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace says on this.' You know all those men well enough."

"No," I said, "I don't."

"Oh, yes, you do; although you don't show it off."

"No," I repeated, "I haven't read a great deal in that line; indeed, some of those writers are merely names to me. But even if I had them all off, I wouldn't quote them. What I want people to do and what I think they need most to do is to look at things with their own eyes. They don't need Russel Wallace to tell them that one man has no right to own all the land in a parish."

This independence is fine. To get people to look at things with their own eyes is a great desideratum. But, after all, independence does not consist in neglecting the teachings of others, but rather in weighing the teachings, and then independently accepting or rejecting. One can not but think that if the Ploughboy had weighed the practical teaching of Henry George he might have arrived at a less vague conclusion in the end of his experiences.

But the story as a story is a wonderful record of the life and development of an humble lad of the open country in Scotland. It is, as Edwin Markham says in the introduction, "a big story bearing the blood-prints of reality. . . . It depicts the processional of Scottish farm life with its ever-present sense of the long arm of the landholder, an arm directing the fortunes of the workers, coercing their acts and speech, conditioning their personal conduct toward their neighbors; and through it all sounds an Aeschylean note of the fate that shadows our time—the might and the mercilessness of Property."

As my quotations show, it seems hard to write about the book without stressing the sociological features, and yet the story is a real story, and impresses the reader as essentially a true story. There are cruelties, sufferings, love-scenes, poetry, and plenty of bold acting and crude thinking, just as you would expect in such a life history. You have the feeling that the author could not write any other book, certainly not until he has passed on into other experiences. Up to date he has told us his whole self, outside and inside.

JAMES H. DILLARD.



A CALIFORNIA ROMANCE.

Overland Red. Anonymous. Published by Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston. 1914. Price, \$1.35 net.

For a certain delightful sort of summer reading *Overland Red* is perfect—a good story, not too thrilling to lay aside when one's nap-time comes, not a whit lagging in interest when one awakes. Here struts forth the dear old-fashioned wild west: desert, canyon, retired sheriff, tramp boy, charming ranch heiress, gold-hunting, sharp-shooting, mustang-riding—the chapter, "Blunder," is an enchanting character sketch of a colt—and in all and through all, *Overland Red's* "line of talk." Red's language is almost too diverting, belittles the plot. But then his expressions are the *climate* of this California story. (Any Californian will understand, "and God help all the rest," as Red says and the *San Francisco Star* promptly quotes.)

The book is named after a man, but the writer's real heroes are horses, and every lover of them, as he meets Blunder and Boyar and the Yuma colt, will wonder that their proud biographer could choose to remain incognito.

A. L. G.

PERIODICALS

Sociological Conferences.

The Survey (New York) of May 30 is given over to long and excellent accounts of "The Meetings at Memphis," which included the Southern Sociological Congress as well as the National Conference of Charities and Correction with its allied organizations. Mary Wilcox Glenn of New York is to be the president of the 1915 conference, which meets at Baltimore.

A. L. G.



Eugenics.

We got a queer disease, my sister'n I,
That makes folks allers give us the go-by;
'Tain't nothin' like the measles nor the mumps;
It don't come out in spots, nor yet in bumps.
It's cuz o' somethin' 't happened long ago,
When we was home with Ma an' Pa, yer know,
An' Pa was out o' work fer most a year,
An' Ma was sick. O my, you'd oughter hear
Her cough! 'Twas fierce! An' Pa, he useter say:
"The kids 'd do well if we was out the way."
So then he up an' shot hisself an' Ma.
Folks said 'at he was kinder crazed—poor Pa!
An' somehow 'n other that give Meg an' me
This queer disease they call "heredity."

—Mary Vida Clark, in The Survey.

PAMPHLETS

Pamphlets Received.

The Unfinished Task. By Dayid Wenk, Los Angeles, Calif. 1914.

A Plan for a Rational Feasible Currency Bill. By M. C. H. Park, Waco, Texas.

Report of the National Conservation Association, June 1, 1914. Published by the Association, Colorado Bldg., Washington, D. C.

The Pageant of the Little Town of X. By Virginia Tanner. Published by the Massachusetts Civic League, 3 Joy St., Boston. 1914. Price, 5 cents.

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Fourth Annual Report, January, 1914. Published by the Association, 70 Fifth Ave., New York.

Report for 1913-14 of the Land Values Press Bureau of the United Committee for the Taxation of Land Values, 11 Tothill St., London, S. W., England.

Present Day Problems, Social, Industrial and International. By Clay MacCauley. Published by the International Peace Forum, 195 Madison Ave., New York. 1913.

Christianity and the Singletax: Address delivered by Jessie L. Lane of the Woman's Singletax Club of the District of Columbia, at Washington, D. C., April 12, 1914. Address Riverdale, Md.

Union Scale of Wages and Hours of Labor, May 15, 1913. Whole Number 143, Bulletins of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor. Printed at the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1914.

Is Life Worth Living? By William James. Reprint of an address at Harvard University and before the Phila-

delphia Ethical Culture Society in 1895. Published by the American Ethical Union, 1415 Locust St., Philadelphia. Price, 10 cents.

Fifteen Questions Asked by the Providence, R. I., "Visitor," a Roman Catholic Weekly, and Answered by Daniel De Leon, Representing the Socialist Labor Party. Published by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party, 45 Rose St., New York. 1914. Price, 25 cents.



Sam's friends were reasoning with him patiently at the street corner.

"Now, Sam, it's time you went 'ome. That's the best place for you."

"It's this way," argued the erring brother. "If I go 'ome now, she'll say I'm drunk—if I don't go 'ome, she'll say I'm drunk. It's this 'ere suffragette movement that's set 'em arguing. I've a good mind to go 'ome and break the winders."—Manchester Guardian.



"Now boys," said the school master, "I want you to bear in mind that the word 'stan' at the end of a word means 'the place of.' Thus we have Afghanistan—the place of the Afghans; also Hindustan—the place of the Hindus. Can any one give another example?"

Nobody appeared very anxious to do so, until little Johnny Snaggs, the joy of his mother and the terror of the cats, said proudly:

"Yes, sir, I can. Umbrellastan—the place for umbrellas."—Sacred Heart Review.

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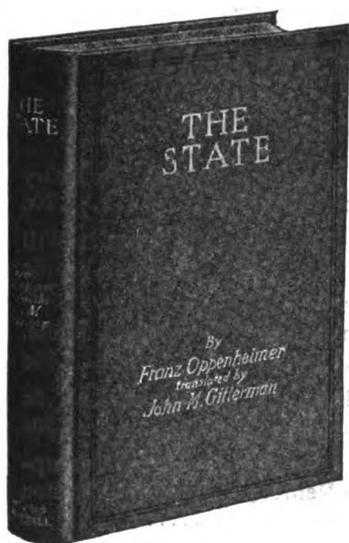
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