

# The Public

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a Weekly Narrative of History in the Making.

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## EDITORIAL

### Easy to Die, but Hard to Live.

A fastidious visitor to Sparta exclaimed, upon seeing the Spartans eat their hard fare, "No wonder they fight so well; death is preferable to such a life." Does the same rule still hold? Are we to attribute the valor of the nation-acclaimed hero to the poverty of the Ghetto? And speaking of Ghettos, is it not passing strange that a nation stands uncovered in the presence of one who has come out of the Ghetto to die, while so few, so very few, will give heed to the host that die of want within the Ghetto?      s. c.



### More Barbarism in Mexico.

Already stories are coming from Vera Cruz giving the lie to the hypocritical cant about bringing civilization and order into Mexico. It is not surprising. Sherman's description of war implies that among those who engage in it there must be some fitted for diabolical deeds. A letter from Sergeant John F. Ryan, marine detachment U. S. S. Vermont, which was published on May 2 in the Winsted, Connecticut Evening Citizen, contains the following hint of what is going on:

Some bluejackets just had a scrap about a half hour ago and killed six more Mexicans. All of the murders that are being committed on Mexicans are being done by the bluejackets and not the marines; so if you read about them in the paper, do not think that I am implicated in any of them as we only shoot the Mexicans who try to kill us.

It is evident that Sergeant Ryan is ashamed of what some of his comrades have done. That is creditable to him. But here is a letter of a different nature published in the Chicago Tribune of May 8, from William A. Loehr, described as first class gunner aboard the battleship Utah. In describing the battle at Vera Cruz Gunner Loehr writes, in part, as follows:

We more than got peppered by the Mexicans. All those beasts are good for is pot shooting. By pot shooting is meant climbing up high buildings and then firing down on us out of windows. We no

sooner had our battalion together than we started in. It did not take long when—bang—down goes one of our fellows with a bullet clear through his head. Death was instantaneous. That worked us fellows up to a savage mood. Kill? Right and left. We put the field guns in the middle of the streets and let fly. We had mercy on nobody, which was proper. Nobody showed a bit of cowardice. Murder and plunder was all we wanted, and we more than gave it to them. For every one of our fellows killed we shot down like dogs about ten Mexicans. It was rather hard for me to kill at the start, but when the fellow next to me was shot through the chest I became as savage as the rest. The fellow that was shot next to me let out a piercing cry and died in about thirty seconds. . . . Firing ceased at about 10:15 p. m. on Tuesday. We had about 150 prisoners, of which we court-martialed about eighty and shot them the same night. That's biz. Show no mercy is our policy now. We took the prisoners and made them dig trenches for us around the entire city. Made them clear the streets of the dead and pull around our three inches, etc. But we never torture them. We kill them just as fast as they show themselves, but never torture them. They would torture us if they were given the chance. We have plenty of grub, as we get a fresh supply from the ship every day. You have no idea how fast we kill them off. Perhaps you would like to know what we do with the dead ones. We take a horse and wagon and fill the wagon with bodies and drive to the outskirts of the city. There we go to an oil tank, sprinkle crude oil on them, and put a match to the pile. Up goes the whole works. What the flames do not consume the buzzards do.

It is due Mr. Loehrl to say that he probably would not have developed the kind of disposition displayed in this letter had he not gone to war. Had he stayed at home he would perhaps not have been the kind of citizen that looks so lightly on the killing of fellow-men. It is well indeed that hostilities have not yet been officially recognized as war, and that withdrawal without further fighting does not yet require the formality of a treaty of peace. That in case of war savagery and atrocities would not be confined to the Mexican side is painfully evident. Not national honor but deep national disgrace will surely be the result of even the most successful war we might wage in Mexico.

S. D.



### A Forgotten Hero.

One searches the war news in vain for mention of the man who precipitated the present crisis in Mexican affairs. Whether this neglect be due to a studied policy on the part of President Wilson, whose hand was forced by an indiscreet action of a blundering subordinate, or to the fates that sometimes adjust reward to merit, it is most fitting. If we are to have a new batch of military heroes as a result of this trouble, it is to be hoped

that among them will not appear the name of the hair-trigger admiral who issued the ultimatum.

S. C.



### Roosevelt's Unwise Friends.

Many Progressive party papers are showing how little they know about progress by positively claiming that had Roosevelt been elected President, Mexico would by this time have been a conquered subject province of the United States. They are paying Colonel Roosevelt a very poor compliment. In effect their statements mean that he would have put a foreign war ahead of all his promises of social justice, and have taken up the cause of the Hearsts, Otises, Rockefellers, Terrazas, and other monopolizers of Mexico's resources. Instead of devoting his administration to relief of Americans from oppression, he would have put it at the service of interests that oppress Americans and Mexicans alike. True friends of Colonel Roosevelt can not but hope that he is being misrepresented. Unless such is the case what a blessing to humanity was his defeat.

S. D.



### Justly Rebuked.

A proper answer was returned by Secretary of the Navy Daniels to the complaint of a delegation of American refugees from Tampico. It was not enough that their lives were saved, was the substance of their complaint, but lives of others should have been endangered or sacrificed in order to protect their property in a foreign country. Secretary Daniels left nothing to the imagination in answering. If it is true that the complainants thereupon declared themselves ashamed of their citizenship, they have surely given their fellow citizens good cause to be ashamed of them.

S. D.



### What Mexico Needs.

The officers and directors of the New York Peace Society show a thorough understanding of the fundamental cause of the trouble in Mexico in resolutions adopted on acceptance by the Administration of mediation. The following part of the resolutions points out the cause although it is faulty in its suggestion of a remedy.

Our country will have a clear right, also, in the conference, to use friendly influence for the settlement of the main issue between the warring factions in Mexico, namely, the problem of land and its ownership. It is well understood that the peons have been deprived of rights which they formerly held and that vast tracts of land have been irregularly acquired by a few individuals. The peons are now contending

for such peasant holdings as were gained in France by the Revolution, in Germany by the reforms of Stein and Hardenberg, in Ireland by recent land bills and in the Philippine Islands in consequence of laws passed since the American occupation. Merely including the contending elements of Mexico in a conference which aims to settle the present war, affords the best ground of hope for settling this paramount economic question. If the United States makes war on Mexico, the burden of it will fall most heavily on the disinherited peasants. We shall slaughter many, starve many and crush all by unendurable taxation. If no obstacle to a conference is interposed it may be possible to avoid foreign war, to end civil war and to effect a reform of land tenure which will make the Mexican peasantry for the first time really free and place them on a plane of comfort such as they have never enjoyed since the Spanish conquest. This will lay the foundation for a stable and constitutional government. Such a result would be an achievement wholly worthy of an administration which has desired only the welfare of our sister republic and has constantly striven for the maintenance of peace on any honorable and just terms.



A reform of land tenure will not bring peace if it does no more than substitute peasant proprietorship as it exists in France, for the present hacienda system. Such a change would increase the number of landholders, but it would still leave the greater number of Mexican peons landless, and all experience shows that the lot of the landless, when exploited by small landlords, is far worse than when exploited by a big landlord. The reform to be effective in establishing permanent peace must recognize the inalienable right of all to the use of the land.

S. D.



### A New Kind of Real Estate Advertisement.

It is not very many years since well-meaning citizens were predicting that the first attempt to apply the Singletax would be met by the farmers with guns in their hands. But so far is this from being true that many rural communities have applied a modified form of the Singletax; and it has proven itself so popular among farmers that it is now being advertised as a means of attracting settlers. The Oakdale and the Modesto Irrigation districts of California are sending out printed matter boasting of the fact that the irrigation tax falls upon the land only, and urging people who are seeking homes to settle there because they do not "tax houses, barns, cattle, personal property or improvements or crops on the land for irrigation purposes." Nor is this statement issued by some rascally malcontent who, too lazy to acquire property of his own, seeks by this means to enrich himself by taking from those who are more industrious

and frugal; but on the contrary it is signed by the president and the trustees of the city of Oakdale, by the president and the directors of the Oakdale Irrigation District, and by the officers of the various public bodies, including bankers and editors. No hint is given of danger from irate land owners. Rather do they boast of the contentment of those already there, and urge their system of taxation as a reason why others should come.



This illustrates anew the peculiar merit that lies in the practicability of the Singletax. Not only is it absolutely just, but it is ideally workable. If the government were to pass a law confiscating all the land now in private hands there doubtless would be armed resistance. But if personal property be exempted from taxes, who is going to take up arms to resist? If homes be exempted, or factories, or any other improvements, at what point will the land owner meet the tax collector with a gun? Clearly at no point. Each step will commend itself and give assurance of the wisdom of the next step, up to the disappearance of the last vestige of Privilege. It should not be inferred from this that all citizens will be equally pleased with the introduction of the Singletax. Speculators who now thrive on the industry of others will be disappointed; but few of them will be willing to confess their cupidity by protracted opposition. Rather will they be disposed to rejoice in the prosperity of all.

S. C.



### A Better Way.

To end the southern Colorado trouble Congressman Bryan of Washington has introduced a bill for condemnation and purchase by the Federal Government of a controlling interest in the mines. That is a clumsy and unscientific way of mending the matter, although it may be the only one within the power of Congress to apply. But the people of Colorado can settle the question more cheaply and effectively by applying the Singletax. Had Colorado adopted the entering wedge to that measure in 1902, when the question was before the voters, there would by this time have been no monopoly of natural resources within the State. But it is never too late to mend. Now is a good time for the voters to correct the error they made when they allowed the Bucklin proposal of 1902 to be counted out.

S. D.



### Senator Penrose and the Singletax.

No outright declaration was needed to let it be

known that Senator Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania is opposed to the Singletax. He could not otherwise be the open and faithful adherent of monopoly his Senatorial record shows him to be. But his argument on the question is none the less interesting. Speaking at Pittsburgh, on April 27, he said: "The advocate of the Singletax would have the community control the increments to real estate, but he gives the holder of real estate no indemnity for his long period of anxious and often ruinous waiting, or in the event of deterioration and depression of value due to changed conditions in locality." Just what the Senator means by "increments to real estate" and what he means by "community control" of them he does not explain. Real estate consists of land and improvements and if the Senator knows of any case where there is any increment to improvements not due to labor performed upon them he should not keep such knowledge to himself. Increment which Singletaxers would have the community tax is the value of land, exclusive of improvements. The Senator complains that the Singletax would "give the holder of real estate no indemnity for his long period of anxious and often ruinous waiting." Well, if the holder while waiting has been putting the land to proper use he will have his indemnity in what has been produced therefrom, or he would have it if he were not taxed on his labor, as the Senator evidently wants him to be. If the land has not been used then indemnity, if due any one, is due the public which has been prevented by the holder from getting possible benefits out of the land. The Senator's argument about deterioration ignores the fact that the public is not merely entitled to increased value dating from a certain period, but to the entire value of land. So, under Singletax conditions, decrease in value must necessarily be a loss to the public, not to the individual holder.

S. D.



### Getting Nearer to the Truth.

William Draper Lewis, dean of the University of Pennsylvania and candidate for the Progressive gubernatorial nomination, comes very close in his speeches to correctly pointing out the foundation of monopolistic power. Dean Lewis sees a valid distinction between monopolies and "combinations which make for efficient business methods and serve the public well." He mentions three proposed solutions of the monopoly question. One is to "regulate the prices of goods as is done with the public service corporations." Another is to dissolve the combination. He endorses neither but approves of a third one: "to deprive those who

possess monopolistic power of the basis or bases on which their power rests." This brings him so near to the fundamental solution that it is a pity to record his failure to suggest any more practical way to apply it than through an interstate trade commission proposed in a bill by Congressman Murdock of Kansas. Upon this commission will rest the duty of finding the basis of monopolistic power and removing it. While it shows a better understanding of the question than is displayed in the administration's anti-trust bills, there is still room for much improvement. All privileges should be unconditionally abolished. No commission should be empowered to condemn some and uphold others. Dean Lewis seems to have been switched off of the right track in endorsing the Murdock bill. He should retrace his way to the point where he discovered the cause of monopolistic power and go straight forward in demanding its complete abolition.

S. D.



### Proof Against Experience.

As though the navy we have has not already caused enough trouble and brought us near to an inexcusable war with Mexico, Congress has just voted an appropriation for two more battleships. In disregard of actual occurrences of the past month some Congressmen repeated the threadbare assertion that a big navy guarantees peace. Congressmen Fess of Ohio, Knowland of California, Hobson of Alabama, and Padgett of Tennessee, especially distinguished themselves in this way, making clear that experience teaches them nothing.

S. D.



### East Is East and West Is West.

The Indian Social Reformer, published at Bombay by K. Natarajan, and devoted to native interests, makes a suggestive comment on an editorial that appeared in *The Public*, February 27. The editorial in question was called forth by a controversy in the India press over the slaughter of cows for sacrificial purposes, and the regret expressed that the people should stand divided over non-essentials, instead of uniting in defense of their country. This prompts the editor of the *Social Reformer* to explain why the people of Europe and America should assume that the Indian people regard British rule as their enemy and not their friend. "None of them," the editor says, "would regard foreign rule, however efficient and beneficent, in their own cases except as an enemy. That this is not the case in India, that the bulk of the Indian population is sincerely loyal and de-

voted to British rule, notwithstanding that it was alien in its origin and is still virtually so to a considerable extent as regards the personnel of the higher branches of the Executive administration. is inconceivable to them and can be made plain, if at all, only by occasional public expressions of loyalty on the part of responsible leaders who cannot be suspected of a desire to flatter Government from interested motives. Perhaps, also, it will enable them to understand why India is an exception to the general rule in Western countries, if we explain that the people of India are divided by sectarian and provincial jealousies of an acute character which makes them, for all practical purposes, as much aliens to one another as the British are to them. . . . The only unifying force in the country at present, besides its geography, its sunshine and its general poverty, is British rule: all else is distractingly divided. And even British rule, unfortunately for us, and also, we think, for its own stability, is betraying a tendency to adapt itself to the separatist and fissiparous tendencies of Indian society rather than to maintain itself as a constraining influence on such tendencies."



This statement has a wider application than that made by the editor. It shows the danger that lies in the attempt of any people to aid by force the people of any other country, whether it be India or Mexico. It also shows the futility of the efforts of a small band of enthusiasts to establish by force political institutions for which the people, as a whole, are not ready. Government, like all things else, is subject to the law of evolution; and since it is wholly a human relation, it must necessarily be in accord with the people over whom it exercises authority. It cannot be in accord with all the people, but it must be in harmony with the major part. And when it is realized that the same substance may have various forms, and be known by different names, it will be seen how far away the Indian Republic is. As the English monarchy is just as liberal as the American Republic, so the British rule in India may, for the present, be more beneficial than that of native princes. The young men of India who have been educated in Europe and America, and who have become enamored of the western idea of individual liberty, return to preach the gospel of freedom to their countrymen. They are doing a great work through their press, and through their personal devotion. But they must not make the mistake of supposing that the change effected in them by a few years' residence abroad can be wrought in the masses at home in a like period. This is a work, not of years, but of

generations; and the best friends of India are not the impatient force-party, but those men and women who are working along educational lines.

S. C.



### Cheap Education.

Insufficient as are teachers' salaries in this country, they are princely as compared with those of some other countries. English teachers, according to the findings of a member of Parliament, are paid almost incredibly low salaries. Men principals having certificates receive \$17 a week, women principals \$12; men assistants receive \$12.25, and women assistants \$9. Teachers without certificates receive as low as \$6.25 for men, and \$5 for women. What kind of talent and service can such a wage command? Is it any wonder that English servants "know their place"? When the aristocracy and the nobility have such splendid schools as Eaton and Harrow, Oxford and Cambridge, while the workers have but a few months under the tutelage of five-dollar-a-week teachers in crowded rooms, is there any likelihood of confusing the classes with the masses? These masses have made England the richest nation in the world; they support the largest military establishment and the wealthiest aristocracy; yet their children have a few months' schooling at the hands of scantily paid teachers. Truly, the stupidity of man is past comprehending!

S. C.



### How News Is Manufactured.

How some newspapers misrepresent public sentiment is shown by a recent incident implicating John R. McLean's Cincinnati Enquirer. Recently the following telegram was received by the Elkhart, Indiana, Progressive Democrat:

Cincinnati, Ohio, April 10, 1914.

Some Reliable Newspaper Man, Elkhart, Ind.:

Please file early Friday evening 300 words showing unfavorable sentiment in your section toward President Wilson's stand on Panama canal tolls. Interview big business men and get them to say something hot.

ENQUIRER.

The newspaper men who received this particular message happen to be truly reliable, however they may appear from John R. McLean's point of view. They not only refused to become parties to this plot to deceive the public, but exposed it. It would be interesting to learn to what extent public opinion has been misrepresented through fake interviews obtained in this way. These methods have probably not been confined to the canal tolls question, nor to the Cincinnati Enquirer. How much

of the so-called war sentiment has been worked up by similar means?

s. d.



### Editorial Management at Its Best.

The merging of the Record-Herald and the Inter Ocean under new management marks the passing of papers long identified with the life of Chicago and the Central West. Of the Inter Ocean little need be said. Born when political passion was at white heat, it pandered to the bigots who would neither forgive nor forget the Civil War. And when that role was played out the paper degenerated into a stupid senility that merited a decent burial years ago. But the Record-Herald was of a better stamp. Professing independence throughout its career, its chief merit—up to the latest management—consisted in moderation in editorial tone and cleanliness of news. At heart it was Republican in the sense that in the last analysis it found an excuse for supporting Privilege by the time election day arrived. It avoided the hide-bound bigotry of the Inter Ocean, and the vacillation of the Tribune. But its independence was negative, rather than positive; and while it had many readers among the progressive Democrats and liberal Republicans it lacked the tang of aggressiveness.



But when the Record-Herald came under the management of Henry Barrett Chamberlin it became infused with a new spirit. Its negative independence became positive independence. It was no longer content to hammer the things that everybody knew were false, and jump on political and social malefactors who stood self-condemned; but it adopted a constructive policy and became a recognized power for the uplift of political and social life. True, the paper did not come out unreservedly for the new economics. That was not possible; for neither its controlling owner nor the mass of its readers were believers in that economy. But it is to the credit of Mr. Chamberlin that he was able to steer a course which on the one hand should satisfy his personal convictions, while on the other it avoided needless antagonism on the part of the owner and the readers. And it is to the credit of Victor Lawson that he was broad-minded enough to permit the introduction of new policies and progressive enough to accept in the end ideas that in the beginning were obnoxious not only to him but to his associates in business and private life. It is one thing to be radical, when one has little or nothing to lose. It is an entirely different thing to be progressive, to see the end, to

recognize the means, and to sanely shape the means to that end. This has been the role so ably filled by Henry Barrett Chamberlin.



What of the Record-Herald and Inter Ocean under the new management? James Keeley takes charge with a phenomenal record for editorial efficiency. The combination of the two newspaper constituencies should give the new paper a paying circulation. But this of itself will not make a successful paper in the truest and largest sense. "The consolidated paper," says Mr. Keeley, "will be independent—in politics and every other phase of activity. It will endeavor to be a constructive force in Chicago and the great Central West. It will work for the upbuilding—physically, commercially and morally—of the city in which it has its home, and in national affairs will strive to uphold the hands of those who are laboring for the welfare of the people as a whole." If Mr. Keeley succeeds in giving a full and honest interpretation to these words, the new paper will have a brilliant and useful future.

s. c.



### A Noble Woman's Heroism.

An example of rare moral courage and of an exceptionally noble character was furnished by Mrs. Edna Gerson Montague of Los Angeles in asking Governor Johnson of California to commute the death sentence of her husband's murderer. The act required strength not only to conquer a natural inclination to seek revenge for a great irreparable wrong, but to endure ridicule and misrepresentation on the part of weaker ones who still make a virtue of barbarism. The influence of such heroism can not fail to be great, even though it did not thoroughly inspire another woman, who was also about to write to the Governor in behalf of the eighteen-year-old murderer of her son. Why she did not is thus explained in the March number of the magazine, *Everyman*, of Los Angeles:

Subsequently it developed that the influence of the Rev. Dr. Brougher, minister of the Gospel of Jesus Christ and of the neighborhood Methodist preacher, had prevailed upon the family to prevent this action. The family have no feeling against the slayer of their boy, and only the kindest sympathy for his broken-hearted mother, but on the advice of their religious counsellors they have decided to let the fate of her son rest in the hands of the Lord.

s. d.



### The Gompers Decision.

It is regrettable that in finally dismissing the

Gompers contempt case the Supreme Court passed no opinion on the merits of the controversy. The dismissal was based on the statute of limitations and leaves the people as much in the dark as they were before, as to whether the court holds Justice Wright's tyrannical action to have been legal or otherwise. Should any similar case occur the whole subject will have to be threshed over again. All this might have been avoided had the Supreme Court let it be known how it would have acted had there been no statute of limitations.



It is further noteworthy that the court declared contempt to be a crime. That will necessitate some additional mental gymnastics on the part of the next judge who sends a labor leader to jail without a jury trial. If contempt is a crime then a prosecution for contempt must be a criminal prosecution and the Sixth Amendment to the Federal Constitution plainly says that "in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed." Clear as this language is, however, there is no lack of able jurists on the bench who will know how to evade it. S. D.

derweighed in one month six hundred tons there is little cause to wonder why this Colorado war is raging. One corporation in New Mexico controls 520,325 acres of coal land in Colfax county, worth at the Government price two hundred and fifty dollars per acre. It returned a sworn statement that \$113,775 is the total and fair valuation—for taxation purposes—while the little cottage is assessed in some cases far more than it could be sold for. However, an appeal was taken to the State Equalization Board which raised the assessment to three and a half million dollars. The county records show that this corporation has mortgaged this tract of coal land for fifteen million dollars.

These mountain coal companies are mostly managed from Wall street. Coal production is so carried on as to fix the price at "all the traffic will bear." Coal is being retailed in Raton by the sack within rifle shot of a six-foot vein. Why does such an injustice continue when the remedy is so perfectly clear and plain? It seems certain that the voters of Colorado now have it rubbed into them to such a degree that they will see the cause and the remedy and apply it. If they, like many, want a remedy that does not remedy, they will tread the old calf path, the same as their ancestors have been doing.

P. H. SMITH.



## PHILADELPHIA COURT PROTECTS TAX DODGING.

Philadelphia, May 4.

In March, 1913, I learned accidentally that the Board of Revision of Taxes in Philadelphia had made several secret rebates to large taxpayers. Thereupon I requested access to the allowance book, armed with a decision by Judge Auderied of Philadelphia (dated 1895, Sixth District Reports, 287) asserting "that every corporation or citizen of a municipality has the right on all proper occasions to inspect and copy its record books and documents. It is not confined to such persons as may have a special interest in the result of the examination . . . and it is not for the respondent to inquire into or pass upon the motives of those who ask to see them."

The Board refused my request on the ground that the allowance book was not a book of public record. Thereupon I brought suit to compel the Board to allow inspection. Decision was made April 28, 1914, by Judges Bregy, Kinsey and Patterson. (1) The allowance book is declared to be a book of public record, but (2) "only those persons who have a special interest in public records have a right to inspect them . . . unless the relator shows some special and personal right different and apart from the general public, he cannot successfully prosecute this writ."

I had not shown any such "special interest different from the public in general." I was, therefore, refused access to the book. How such an unusual interest can be secured by any citizen is a mystery. The book has been declared to be a book of public record, but the public is not allowed to see it!

The assessment business in Philadelphia is in a unique position. The Board of Revision of Taxes which manages the business is absolutely independent of control by mayor and councils. Under the law councils cannot even spend a dollar to investi-

## EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

### THE COLORADO TRAGEDY.

From a Neighboring Town.

Raton, N. M., April 29.

"Louie, The Greek," as Louis Tikas\* was known to his many friends, was a most admirable and lovable character, kind, friendly and sympathetic to the extent of admiration. I have never met a man more to be admired—his testimony before the Congressional Committee, held in Trinidad, brought from a militia officer the threat "I'll fix you for that. I'll get you." And he did "get him" with sixteen others that he gave his life to protect. The sixteen were three women and thirteen children. Most of the sixteen victims of the Ludlow massacre were burned alive by throwing coal oil on the tents and setting them afire. The colony had been shot into many times before, and little pits were dug under the floor for safety, where the victims were when burned.

The mothers and sisters of Colorado, aroused to desperation, have forced Governor Ammons to ask the President for troops (which are now arriving). But does that settle the dispute? Will anything short of the taking of the annual economic value for public use and freeing labor products settle the troubles? The coal company reports the cost to dig and car the coal to be 61 cents per ton. It would cost more if the miners were paid for all the coal they dig; but when it leaks out that one camp un-

\*See Public of May 1, page 416.

gate it. Councils shows no disposition to do so, although the mayor has accused it of criminality. And citizens of Philadelphia, in general, whether "eminently respectable" or just plain folk, don't appear to care.

SAMUEL MILLIKEN.

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## NEWS NARRATIVE

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

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Week ending Tuesday, May 12, 1914.

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### Mexico and the United States.

The activity of the mediators, Ambassador da Gama of Brazil, and Ministers Naon of Argentina and Suarez of Chile, has been unceasing; and there has been no overt act of war on the part of General Huerta or the United States. The three delegates appointed by General Huerta, Senator Emilio Rabasa, Augustin Rodriguez and Luis Elguero, left Vera Cruz on the 10th on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie for Havana, whence they will proceed to Niagara Falls, Canada, for the conferences that are to begin May 18. The Mexican Senate has approved General Huerta's nomination of commissioners, and conferred "full power and ample authority to judge, counsel, carry on business and sign any agreement or treaty whatever." President Wilson has appointed as American delegates Justice Joseph R. Lamar of the United States Supreme Court and Frederick W. Lehmann of St. Louis, former solicitor-general. It is now believed that General Carranza and the Constitutionalists will not be represented at the Mediation Conference.

Slight movements of troops at Vera Cruz, and the taking of Lobos Island, are denounced by General Huerta as a breach of the armistice. General Funston declares no advanced positions have been taken, that the troops have merely been shifted in the present lines to meet the threats of the Federal forces. Lobos Island, a sand dune off the eastern coast, south of Tampico, was deserted by the Mexican lightkeepers, according to report of Admiral Mayo, and men from the destroyer tender Dixie are now maintaining the light for the benefit of navigation.

The Federals still hold Tampico in spite of a week's hammering by the Constitutionalists, but there are reasons for expecting the city to fall at any time. The Constitutionalists have renewed their campaign in the north. Saltillo was not evacuated by the Federals, as at first reported; but

the garrison cannot hold out against present assaults. The Constitutionalists under General Villa are making ready to move on Mexico City, and General Zapata with a large force is advancing on the city from the south.

Reports are to the effect that a consignment of arms and ammunition for General Huerta from Germany has been landed on the Gulf coast, and that another consignment from Japan has been landed on the Pacific coast. The United States had no right to seize the arms unless the ports were blockaded.

Two newspaper correspondents made their way from Vera Cruz to Mexico City on the 9th, where, in spite of their credentials, they were held as suspects, but released on the 10th, and ordered out of the country. These correspondents report that every Mexican they met on the trip believes that the United States and Mexico are at war and that all Americans are necessarily enemies.

The fall of General Huerta seems so imminent, with Villa on the north and Zapata on the south and General Velasco's allegiance under suspicion, that the representatives of foreign governments are urging the United States to have an army ready at Vera Cruz to maintain order. President Wilson declines to send more troops to Vera Cruz at present, lest it be considered a breach of faith. But transports are gathering at Galveston and two brigades of troops under Major General J. Franklin Bell are ready to embark.

### Federal Woman Suffrage Parade.

At Washington on the afternoon of May 9, five thousand woman suffragists representing nearly every State in the Union marched along Pennsylvania avenue to the east steps of the Capitol, where they massed to sing "The March of the Women":

Shout, shout, up with your song;  
Cry with the wind for the dawn is breaking;  
March, march, swing you along.  
Wide blows our banner and hope is waking.  
Song with its story, dreams with their glory,  
Lo, they call and glad is their word.  
Louder and louder it swells,  
Thunder and freedom, the voice of the Lord.

Long, long—we in the past  
Covered in dread from the light of heaven;  
Strong, strong—stand we at last,  
Fearless in faith and with sight new given.  
Strength with its beauty, life with its duty,  
(Hear the voice, O, hear and obey!)  
These, these—beckon us on;  
Open your eyes to the blaze of day.

Life, strife—these two are one,  
 Naught can ye win out by faith and daring.  
 On, on—that ye have done,  
 But for the work of today preparing.  
 Firm in reliance, laugh a defiance,  
 (Laugh in hope, for sure is the end).  
 March, march—many as one,  
 Shoulder to shoulder and friend to friend.

During the singing there were dispatched into the Capitol 531 women, bearing to each Senator and Representative a resolution calling upon him to vote for a woman suffrage Amendment to the Federal Constitution. These petition-bearers were introduced by Dr. Cora Smith King, Treasurer of the National Council of Women Voters, to a committee of twenty-two Senators and Congressmen, headed by Senator Bristow of Kansas, which officially received the petitions and resolutions and was to lay them before Congress later.



In the parade the executive committee of the Congressional Union immediately followed the grand marshal; next came a large chorus and several hundred children preceding divisions made up of women grouped according to vocations, political affiliations and States. Two prominent suffrage organizations represented in the procession, besides the Congressional Union with whom the project originated, were the National Council of Women Voters and the National American Suffrage Association, the latter with a conspicuous float announcing that organization to be "Supporter of the Bristow-Mondell Resolution, Drafted by Susan B. Anthony in 1874. First, Last, and Always." A mass meeting of the suffragists held the same morning had resolved unanimously to "call upon Congress to pass immediately the Bristow-Mondell resolution, which is now before it, proposing an Amendment to the United States Constitution enfranchising women." [See current volume, page 440.]



#### Washington Happenings.

Investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission of affairs of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad continues. J. L. Billard testified on May 7 concerning purchase of a large block of the road's shares in the Boston and Maine. He bought these from the New Haven at 125 and later sold them at 150, making a profit of \$2,748,700. [See current volume, page 439.]



Richard Olney of Massachusetts, who had been asked by President Wilson to take a place on the new Federal Reserve Board, declined on May 5. Harry A. Wheeler of Chicago, also asked to be a member, had not announced his acceptance up to May 12. [See current volume, page 439.]

#### Home Rule in Taxation Endorsed.

The City Council of San Rafael, California, on May 4 unanimously endorsed the pending Home Rule in Taxation Amendment to the Constitution. Similar action has been taken by city councils in Alameda, Chico, Palo Alto, San Jose, Santa Cruz, Vallejo, Tulare and several other places. [See current volume, page 394.]



#### Municipal Ownership News.

Labor and commercial organizations of Grand Junction, Colorado, have appointed committees during the past two weeks to consider the matter of having resubmitted at a special election the municipal ownership proposition defeated last fall. A dispatch from Grand Junction in the Denver News of May 5 attributes this action to the circulation of a pamphlet by former State Senator James W. Bucklin entitled "Nature City; an Ideal Municipality," which describes a city under municipal ownership and singletax. [See vol. xvi, p. 1111.]



Los Angeles, California, on May 8 by a vote of more than two to one decided in favor of a bond issue to acquire and operate a municipal electric light plant.



#### English Politics.

Public interest during the past week has been divided between the Home Rule bill and the new budget, which has led to somewhat milder criticism of the financial proposals than would have followed such action of the Chancellor of the Exchequer under normal conditions. While the budget contains nothing so radical and startling as that of 1909, yet it follows similar lines, and is likely to lead to sharp controversies before it is passed. The mere fact that \$50,000,000 is taken from the class with incomes of over \$5,000, and devoted to raising the standard of health, comfort, and education of the poor, while consistent with Lloyd George's social policy, repeatedly proclaimed, is held by some of his critics to be a sop to Labor. Another striking fact in the new budget is the shifting of taxation from the indirect to the direct tax. The Morning Post says that since 1906 direct taxes have increased 10 shillings per head, while indirect taxes have fallen nearly one shilling per head. This, while very disconcerting to certain schools of political economy, and made much of in their criticism of the budget, will be looked upon otherwise by the new school. [See current volume, page 440.]



Home Rule for Ireland marches on its way, apparently with little deviation from the original course laid down. Many rumors have been spread

abroad, both as to the importation of arms by Ulstermen and by Nationalists, and concessions offered by the Government, but little reliance can be placed upon them. Positive assurances are given out by the Unionists that Ulster will be given what she asks, and equally emphatic denials come from the Liberals and Nationalists. The general expectation is that the bill will be put through the Commons in substantially its present form within the next two weeks; and that when rejected by the Lords, some concessions to the Ulstermen may be agreed upon.



#### German Constitutionalism.

Indignation of the German public over the Zabern affair has resulted in a new order governing the military forces in case of internal disorders. Colonel von Reuter, who set aside the civil authorities in Alsace, based his action on the famous cabinet order of 1820, which provided that if the commander of troops "decides, according to duty and conscience, that the civil authorities are delaying too long their requisition for troops, in view of the fact that they are no longer able to restore order, it is his duty and his right to intervene without the requisition of the civil authorities, and to assume command, and the civil authorities must obey his orders." [See current volume, page 109.]



The new regulation provides that the military forces may not intervene without requisition except "in cases of pressing danger for the public security when the civil authorities, as a result of uncontrollable circumstances, are not in position to issue the requisition. That is to say, so long as the civil authorities are still in power troops may not intervene without a direct request." Although this is a concession on the part of the government, the liberals regret that the order could be changed without consulting the Reichstag.



#### The Labor War.

The work of disarmament in the Colorado strike regions is proceeding slowly. Both sides seem reluctant to comply with the federal order. The number of arms so far surrendered seem to be only a small proportion of those on hand while fighting was in progress. An order issued on May 11 by Colonel James Lockett, who has assumed command in the strike district, gives all persons up to five o'clock in the afternoon of May 13 to deliver their arms, after which a search of all suspected individuals will be made. In accordance with a proclamation issued on May 10 by President Wilson, Colonel Lockett on May 11 also issued an order forbidding the operation of any mine closed when the strike began last September

and not in operation on April 20. Those in operation on the latter date may continue with the men who were then employed there, but no new men may be imported into the district. [See current volume, page 437.]



A statement concerning events connected with the battle at Ludlow has been furnished by Captain Philip S. Van Cise of the Colorado militia, who was one of a board of three officers appointed by Governor Ammons to investigate the affair. He says:

The facts are that the Ludlow colony contained about 500 to 600 persons, and that at a ball game, where four of the members of Company B, 2nd Infantry, were spectators, a wordy war ensued between the women of the colony and the troopers, which was no different from similar instances in all strike controversies, where the strikers' wives give vent to language found only in restricted districts of the cities. In brief, it was a "rag chewing match" and nothing else. The soldiers, at Cedar Hill, a mile and a half from the post at Ludlow, had the only machine gun in the county (not three). This was not brought over until Monday morning when Louis Tikas had refused to deliver over a man said to be detained in the colony. The fighting was started by the strikers about 9 a. m. and Louis was not killed until about 8 p. m. that night. The woman quoted by the "Day Book" was probably Mrs. Snyder, as only one person was shot in the colony, and this was the Snyder boy. She, her husband and two children, a boy and a girl, were in a cellar all day during the fighting. The boy got out (as stated by the husband to the station agent, a neutral and in fact a union sympathizer) and was shot in the forehead, while facing towards the rear. Her other child was about 10 years of age, and there were no babies as stated by her. No woman was shot in any way. Further, Mrs. Snyder and her family did not run to the arroya for refuge, but were taken by the soldiers to the depot and cared for, and a collection of \$18 taken up among the men, none of whom had been paid by a bankrupt State since January. No one deplors the death of the poor women and children more than the guard. The briefest statement is that the strikers started the battle and the soldiers finished it.

Adjutant General John B. Chase ordered on May 7 a courtmartial to convene May 11, to try all military cases growing out of the Ludlow affair, in compliance with the report of the investigating commission.



The Colorado legislature is in special session. The House passed on May 11 the bill authorizing a million dollar bond issue to pay military expenses, and also passed a bill already passed by the Senate authorizing the Governor to close saloons in riot districts. The bill creating a state constabulary was defeated on the same day in the Senate.

Silent picketing continues before the offices of the Standard Oil Company in New York and before Rockefeller's Tarrytown residence. At Calvary Baptist Church, of which the Rockefellers are members, a disturbance occurred on May 10. Mr. Bouck White, the author, requested the pastor, Dr. Cornelius Woelfkin, to answer a question, but before he could put his question he was seized by ushers and forcibly ejected, together with a number of companions.



The Socialist executive committee of New York on May 5 denied all responsibility of the party for the acts of irresponsible free lance agitators. Its resolutions are in part as follows:

Whereas the recent horrible events in Colorado result from the very nature of the capitalist system, not from the peculiar wickedness of any individuals, and demonstrate the necessity for speedily educating the masses of the people and especially the wage workers to the point where they will abolish exploitation and class rule; and

Whereas nothing could at this time better serve the interests of the most reactionary elements of the capitalist class than to have the nature of the issue obscured by some violent outburst of resentment against individuals, which would give the authorities a pretext for drastic measures of repression throughout the country and would make more difficult the task of enlightening the masses to their true interest; and

Whereas, certain persons, some of whom call themselves Socialists, while others are mistakenly associated in the public mind with the Socialist movement, have been indulging in spectacular actions and ranting speeches, calculated to center attention upon the personality of one particular capitalist and so to distract it from the evils of the capitalist system—actions and speeches, moreover, which might have the effect, whether so intended or not, of exciting hot-headed persons to acts of individual violence which would bring disaster upon the organized working class of the nation; therefore

The Executive Committee of the Socialist party of New York County feels it a duty to warn all members and friends of the party against the danger of being misled either by irresponsible free-lance agitators or by capitalist spies and provocators;

It emphatically and unreservedly repudiates all persons who have indulged or may indulge in loose talk of assassination, insurrection, and the like; and it calls on all loyal Comrades to rebuke such utterances wherever heard.



A strike of waitresses against a number of restaurants has for some time been in progress in Chicago. These restaurants have been picketed, but the pickets have refrained from violating an injunction forbidding conversation with employes or patrons. They have merely remained in silence in front of the places, wearing printed cards calling attention to the strike. To stop this, Judge Windes on May 9 issued on behalf of restaurant

proprietor, George Knab, an injunction forbidding the following things:

Meeting and talking to employes of the Knab restaurants.

Intimidating or coercing employes of Knab.

Walking up and down the street before Knab restaurants with no other occupation apparent than to watch the restaurant.

Urging or compelling deliverers of milk, ice or other provisions to refuse to serve the eating places.

To interfere with the ingress or egress of patrons of the dining-house.

To threaten, coerce or intimidate patrons.

[See current volume, page 346.]



The Supreme Court of the United States on May 11 set aside the conviction and sentence for contempt by Justice Wright of Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison. The court held the proceedings void on account of the statute of limitations. Original proceedings began in 1907 and the defendants had once been convicted and sentenced. The Supreme Court reversed this sentence in 1911 on a technicality. Justice Wright immediately instituted new proceedings, but the Supreme Court now holds that these were begun at too long a time after commission of the act complained of. To make the statute of limitations applicable the Supreme Court held contempt to be a crime. [See vol. xvi, p. 611; current volume, page 61.]

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## NEWS NOTES

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—Lillian Nordica, famous American prima donna, died in Batavia, Java, on May 10.

—The International Conference on City Planning will meet in Toronto, May 25, 26 and 27. [See vol. xvi, p. 446.]

—George F. Cooley, a prominent advocate of Singletax and municipal ownership, was elected on April 30, to fill a vacancy in the city council of Seattle.

—The London Times, which attained a circulation of 53,130 in 1913, when the price was 4 cents, jumped to an average of 170,000 copies a day at 2 cents a copy.

—There was held in Chicago on May 10 a memorial service for Mrs. Corinne Stubbs Brown, prominent Chicago educator, woman suffragist and Socialist, who died recently in New York.

—Two women, Miss Catherine Goggin and Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout were appointed by Mayor Harrison as members of the Chicago City Council's permanent charter commission, a body composed of fifteen aldermen and fifteen private citizens.

—A decision of interest to existing public utility corporations was rendered on April 29 by the Public Service Commission of Pennsylvania in denying an application of a company for permission to compete in furnishing of electric light in the Borough of Ashland with a subsidiary corporation of the Eastern

Pennsylvania Railway Company. The commission held that competitive companies are invariably merged and of no benefit to the public.

—Prince Alexander of Teck, third son of the Duke of Teck, is to succeed the Duke of Connaught as governor general of Canada. He will take up his duties in October, at the expiration of the term of the Duke of Connaught. [See vol. xvi., p. 637.]

—Louis Nash was defeated for Mayor of St. Paul at the election on May 5 about 2,500 majority. His opponent, Wm. Powers, had the support of the franchise corporations, of the liquor interests and of the regular Democratic organization. [See current volume, page 339.]

—As a further evidence of sincerity in its war on opium smoking the Chinese government has announced that persons found smoking it under forty years of age will be shot, if over forty years of age they are to be sentenced to terms of servitude. [See current volume, page 37.]

—The Spanish government, by developing a center of Jewish knowledge in Madrid is seeking to recall the descendants of the Jews expelled from Spain in 1492 by Ferdinand and Isabella. These Jews, known as the Sephardic, or Spaniole Jews, live in northern Africa and eastern Europe.

—Battleships also have run into the high cost of living. A first-class battleship, whose up-keep amounted to half a million dollars a year in 1904 now requires a million. As the life of one of these fighting ships is very brief, it costs the country an average of about two million dollars a year.

—Impressive funeral services marked the home bringing of the bodies of the 17 sailors and marines of the United States war ships who were killed in the taking of Vera Cruz. The bodies were brought to New York by the armoured cruiser Montana, and were borne in solemn procession through the city, from the Battery to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where President Wilson delivered the funeral address.

—Owing to the fact that the black soldiers in the German colonial army do not possess "a developed soldierly honor and joy in obedience," a new order of the Imperial Chancellor establishes corporal punishment for the native troops of the colonies. Any commissioned officer may order fifty lashes; noncommissioned officers may order twenty-five. The soldier has no appeal from a sentence to be lashed.

—A severe earthquake occurred on the east coast of Sicily the night of the 8th that resulted in the death of 100 to 200 persons, and the injury of 1,000. The main shock was felt in the territory east of Mt. Etna. Linera, Bongiaro, Catania and many other towns and villages have their tale of death and destruction. Another shock was felt the afternoon of the 10th on the northwestern slope of Mt. Etna, fifteen to twenty miles from the scent of the first shock.

—Columbus, Ohio, adopted a new charter at the election on May 5. It carried by 1,042 majority out of a total vote of 15,958, about one-third of the number entitled to cast ballots. It provides for the Initiative, Referendum and Recall, substitutes for Ward councilmen a city council of seven members at large, and embodies a plan of so-called welfare work. In wards where the laboring element pre-

dominates, the vote was hostile. It secured large majorities, however, in the section dominated by Ohio State University influence. [See volume xv., p. 1138.]

—Statistics of exports and imports of the United States [See current volume, page 374] for the nine months ending March, 1914, as given by the statistical sheet of the Department of Commerce for March, 1914, were as follows:

	Exports.	Imports.	Balance.	
Merchandise ..	\$1,883,042,965	\$1,397,727,313	\$485,315,652	Exp.
Gold .....	46,688,877	57,290,232	10,601,355	Imp.
Silver .....	40,938,453	24,535,708	16,402,745	Exp.

Total.....: \$1,970,670, 295 \$1,479,553,253 \$491,117,042

The imports of merchandise for March, 1914, were \$181,930,039, of which 61.04 per cent were entered free of duty; for March, 1913, the imports were \$155,445,498, of which 54.17 per cent were entered free of duty.

—Four prizes for essays on economic problems have been offered by the clothing manufacturing firm of Hart, Schaffner & Marx of Chicago. The subjects are as follows: "Ship Subsidies by Indirection," "Price Maintenance," "Local Study of the Immigration Problem," "A Study of the Protocol in the Needle Trade Industry," "The Economic Validity of the Singletax," "Reciprocity and Retaliation in Foreign Trade," and "The Development of Trade with South America." There will be a first prize of \$300 and a second one of \$200, for which undergraduates of any American college may compete. Any other American may compete for a first prize of \$1,000, and a second one of \$500. Papers must be in by June 1, 1915. Professor J. Laurence Laughlin of the University of Chicago is in charge of the contest.

—The four Chicago school trustees, John C. Harding, James B. Dibelka, Charles O. Sethness and Henry W. Huttman—whom because of their vote against Mrs. Ella Flagg Young for Superintendent of Schools, Mayor Harrison removed last December by accepting their signed resignations which they had filed with him upon their appointment to office—were by court order on May 4 reinstated as members of the Board of Education in place of John A. Metz, Axel A. Strom, John W. Eckhart and Joseph A. Holpuch. They had brought suit to regain office on the ground that the Mayor's power of appointment of members of the Board of Education does not carry with it the power of removal—a point decided in the case of the Dunne trustees—and that their resignations, though signed, were invalid because undated. Their contention was sustained by Judge Foell of the Superior Court; but his order for their restoration was ignored by the majority of the Board members in office, until contempt proceedings were carried to the extremity of a jail sentence, execution of which was stayed upon written promise of obedience by the eight Board members cited. The term of office of each of the four members thus reinstated expires July 1 next. [See current volume, page 349.]

—The International Council of Women held its quinquennial session at Rome, Italy, May 4 to 11, with twenty-two countries represented. The organization, which was founded in 1888 by Susan B. Anthony, met last at Toronto, Canada, in 1909. By its con-

stitution the Council can identify itself only with such movements as its members unanimously approve, those accepted up to the present time being stated as follows: "(1) To further international peace and arbitration. (2) To combat the white slave traffic. (3) To win suffrage for women. (4) To promote legislation concerned with the general welfare of women and their legal position. (5) To promote the improvement of public health. (6) To protect emigrants, and especially safeguard women and children." Lady Aberdeen of Great Britain is President of the Council, and Dr. Anna Howard Shaw of the United States is chairman of the woman suffrage section. The executive committee voted favorably on a request of the United States government to call an international conference on emigration. It also adopted a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee of women from each country of the world which will communicate with the United States government on the subject of the deportation of girls. [See vol. xii, p. 514.]

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## PRESS OPINIONS

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### The Disciples of Hearst.

Chicago Record-Herald and Inter Ocean, May 11.—The advocates of the grabbing of Mexico are evincing the fine spirit of the Spanish conquistadores. They would put an "inferior" race in leading strings after they had consigned many of its members to the grave by way of preliminary instruction. Their Monroe doctrine is a conqueror's warrant. They go on from the conquest of Mexico to the conquest of Central America. They array a continent against us. They sneer at A, B, C mediation and adopt a course that would invite mediation from A to Z. They trample on American principles and American traditions. They forget that the fathers who announced the Monroe doctrine were the champions of those countries to the south that were struggling for independence. They forget that the Monroe doctrine was a declaration of independence for them, a declaration with a guarantee against a government by foreign powers. Their attitude is that of certain European monarchies toward this country during the civil war. Liberty has been tried and found wanting. The republican experiment is a failure. Drunk with a little imperialism, they are wild to extend the system. They conveniently slight the fact that the people of South American states have solved or are solving their problems. They are infatuated with old and discredited notions of arbitrary power that they once condemned as medieval survivals in Europe, and they have taken over these notions secondhand as if they were a great original discovery. The trash that is being written by these fire alarm publicists, their belated militarism, their amazing ignorance of the teachings of history, their impudent reversal of sound American doctrines, is an offense to the intelligence and the conscience of a nation whose own story is a complete and crushing refutation of their borrowed opinions. They cannot affect the policies of this government and this people. They must not be allowed to make bitter enemies where we want only friends.

### Spurious Patriotism.

The Call (New York) May 7.—The City of New York is going into mourning on Monday. . . . It is not for the miners and their wives and children killed in Colorado. It is not for the 200 miners buried alive in the West Virginia catastrophe. It is to honor the bodies of the seventeen boys who were the first to be killed in Mexico and who will lie in state for a time before their distribution to their relatives. There was no special heroism in their deaths. They were killed in battle, as millions have been killed in battle before, and as thousands will probably be killed before this embroglio is over. There is no especial glory in their deaths. At the best, they were doing their duty. At the worst, they were invading the homes of another people. . . . These seventeen boys died because they were ordered to expose their bodies, but their lives were no whit more heroic than those of the heroes and the heroines of industry who risk their lives every day for the welfare of the country, for its welfare in the realest sense. There is a reason for this public display of official grief over these seventeen boys who enlisted to see the world, to learn a trade, to save money, but not to die. There is a reason why it must be made showy, with brass bands, with bunting, with the Mayor and the President, and half-masted flags, and solemn salutes, all for seventeen enlisted boys. The purpose is to try to arouse that "patriotism" that now refuses to be fired, that cannot be coaxed forth by "our" aggression in Mexico, that is cold at the Mexican war. Something must be done, and so the grief of the parents of these poor boys will be made a mockery, and their bodies be made a show, in order that the frenzy, the lunacy, the hysteria, that passes for real patriotism in times of war may be aroused. Cheap, maudlin, banal claptrap. And that goes for patriotism, too.



### A Rich Victim of a Bad Social System.

Philadelphia North American, May 6.—Hopes were shattered when young Rockefeller, testifying before the Congressional committee, calmly dismissed the reign of anarchy and civil war at the mines he controls as a mere conflict between his agents and some of his former employes; when he admitted that he had not investigated and would not investigate the shooting down of human beings or the cause which led thousands to endure homelessness and suffering for principle, but would spend all the millions invested by his company, if necessary, rather than yield a point or submit to arbitration of his set purpose. When he emphasized this astounding defiance of public rights and humanity by curtly rejecting the intercession of the chairman of the Congressional committee, even after the bloody horror of Ludlow camp, he not only destroyed his own influence for good, but made himself a tremendous obstacle to peaceful adjustment of the whole social and industrial controversy. . . . These things have had an effect upon the public mind which no soft words can allay and no excuses mitigate—the slaughter of those victims of the Ludlow crime will be irrevocably associated with the wealth and the name of Rockefeller. In the thought of his countrymen he must ever bear about his neck, like another Ancient Mariner, the

burden of a wanton cruelty. We do not argue for the justice of this condemnation; no one would contend that the man deliberately plotted or rejoiced in the horrible event. Probably he lacks the perception that might have warned him that his fateful words would be accepted by both sides as notice that only brute force would be employed to end the conflict. But when he flung his defiance in the face of a nation shocked by the inhuman killings, he linked his name for all time with the dreadful deed. . . . The heaped-up bodies in the camp at Ludlow, devastated by machine guns and fire, did not shake his contentment with his course. To the representative of the President of the United States, who pleaded with him to consent to arbitration, conference or anything that would stop the bloody war, he returned a cold refusal; and when the charred bodies of the victims had hardly been buried he made a statement, in which he said again that the issue was "a matter of principle which we could not concede or arbitrate." . . . For him, at least, there seems to be no hope of rehabilitation. So long as that ghastly day at Ludlow is remembered, so long will the public regard his association with any enterprise, however good, as a blighting influence. Merely on his own account, no one of humane mind can contemplate his sentence without commiseration.



#### Spread of City Manager System.

Seattle Municipal News, May 2.—There are now at least ten well known cities being governed under a city manager system and a score or more towns and villages throughout the United States have hired competent business men to manage their affairs. Dayton, Ohio, was the first big city to attempt the city manager form and its new charter, which is regarded as a model, is being copied to some extent in Seattle. After three months of the city manager plan, reports from Dayton give every evidence of the worth of the system. Other cities which adopted the same scheme are Staunton, Va., which was one of the pioneers in the city manager field; Springfield, O., Sumter, S. C., Lockport, N. Y., Phoenix, Ariz., Amarillo and Terrell, Tex., Cadillac, Manistee and Hancock, Mich. Plans for the city manager form are being worked out in Salem, Ore., and Berkeley, Cal.



#### Legalized Murder Stimulates Illegal Ones.

Everyman (Los Angeles, Calif.), March.—There is neither truth no reason in the notion that capital punishment has deterrent value. It did not deter Bundy, nor Fariss, nor Green (the young man so brutally hanged at San Quentin last week). It does not deter any of the ten thousand homicides annually committed in the United States. Hanging could only deter through Fear, and the whole effect of Fear is to weaken the mind and confuse the will. Murder results from loss of self-control, whose greatest vampire is Fear. Those who do murder are mentally and morally weak—through Fear. Thus whatever Fear is engendered by the gallows, leads directly to the gallows. Hate, even more than Fear, leads to murder—and Cruelty leads more surely than either. Hate and Cruelty are the ripest fruit of the gallows. Cruelty, Hate, Fear, Weakness of mind and

will, are the only fruit of the gallows—and these, instigated by Poverty and guided by Circumstances, cause all the murder in the world.

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## RELATED THINGS

### CONTRIBUTIONS AND REPRINT

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#### THE HOLIEST THING ON EARTH.

For The Public.

*Profligate, prude and miser, gambler and diplomat,  
Jostle in mart and temple chanting a lingo pat—  
Shabbily, meanly fearful, shrivelled in soul at their  
birth:*

What!

*A dollar is only a dollar? 'Tis the holiest thing on  
earth!*

*A baby starves in a sweat-shop, another drops dead  
at its loom,*

*Shrunken and hethelled and wistful, cold ere the  
blossom could bloom;*

*Children a-choke in a coal mine, children that rot  
in the reek—*

*And the God that has breathed on their being,  
patient to strike or to speak.*

*Business man, jobber, exploiter, the deadened and  
palsied by gold,*

*Who glow with the tinkle of profit all careless of  
what it may hold,*

*Praying to gods that are golden—Moloch and Baal—  
from birth:*

What!

*A dollar is only a dollar? 'Tis the holiest thing on  
earth!*

*A belly is shattered with shrapnel, a life is torn  
out with a shriek;*

*There's a profit in murder and battle, and the vul-  
tures drip red at the beak;*

*Motherhood, bridehood and girlhood bereft of the  
heart of its soul*

*As the sutlers are kissing their dollars in the lust of  
a soulless goal.*

*Bond-shark, grafter, banker, dealer in dead men's  
bones,*

*Kingcraft, national honor, the cant of usurious  
drones,*

*Counting the dripping profits—no reck of a nation's  
dearth:*

What!

*A dollar is only a dollar? 'Tis the holiest thing on  
earth!*

*Man is born of a woman, and both in the likeness of  
God,*

*And both are traded for profit, though her bitter  
footsteps plod*

*Down the path of the scarlet outcast, the leper the  
luckier scorn*

*In the city within a city where the wretched profits  
are born.*

*House owner, agent or slaver, who sneer with a  
broker's excuse—*

*Secretly scorned by the Devil, as they chaffer and  
bask in his truce—*

They have trafficked in velvet and brimstone or the wages of ghastly mirth:

What!

A dollar is only a dollar? 'Tis the holiest thing on earth!

*Lawgiver, lobby, distiller, breath of the underworld, Yellow-dog, jack-pot, defiant, maggots of men have hurled*

*Their souls out into the open, the shrivelled souls of their birth:*

What!

A dollar is only a dollar? 'Tis the holiest thing on earth!

CHARLES JOHNSON POST.



**SERVICE.**

From the Address of President Wilson in New York, May 11, at the Funeral of the Men of the Navy Who Were Killed at Vera Cruz.

I know that the feelings which characterize all who stand about me and the whole nation at this hour are not feelings which can be suitably expressed in terms of attempted oratory or eloquence. They are things too deep for ordinary speech. For my own part I have a singular mixture of feelings. The feeling that is uppermost is one of profound grief that these lads should have had to go to their death. And yet there is mixed with that grief a profound pride that they should have gone as they did, and if I may say it, out of my heart, a touch of envy of those who were permitted so quietly, so nobly, to do their duty. . . .

Duty is not an uncommon thing, gentlemen. Men are performing it in the ordinary walks of life all around us, all the time, and they are making great sacrifices to perform it. What gives men like these peculiar distinction is not merely that they did their duty, but that their duty had nothing to do with them or with their own personal and peculiar interests. They did not give their lives for themselves; they gave their lives for us, because we called upon them as a nation to perform an unexpected duty. That is the way in which men grow distinguished, and that is the only way—by serving somebody else than themselves. And what greater thing could you serve than a nation such as this we love and are proud of? . . .

We have gone down to Mexico to serve mankind, if we can find out the way. We do not want to fight the Mexicans; we want to serve the Mexicans if we can, because we know how we would like to be freed and how we would like to be served if there were friends standing by ready to serve us. A war of aggression is not a war in which it is a proud thing to die, but a war of service is a war in which it is a proud thing to die. . . .

War, gentlemen, is only a sort of dramatic representation, a sort of dramatic symbol of a thousand forms of duty. I never went into battle, I

never was under fire, but I fancy that there are some things just as hard to do as to go under fire. I fancy that it is just as hard to do your duty when men are sneering at you as when they are shooting at you. When they shoot at you they can only take your natural life; when they sneer at you they can wound your heart. And men who are brave enough, steadfast enough, steady in their principles enough to go about their duty with regard to their fellow men, no matter whether there are hisses or cheers—men who can do what Rudyard Kipling in one of his poems wrote,

Meet with triumph and disaster,  
And treat those two imposters just the same

—these are men of whom a nation may be proud.

Morally speaking, disaster and triumph are imposters. The cheers of the moment are not what a man ought to think about, but the verdict of his conscience and of the consciences of mankind. So when I look at you I feel as if I also and we all were enlisted men—not enlisted in your particular branch of the service, but enlisted to serve the country no matter what may come, what, though we may waste our lives in the arduous endeavor. We are expected to put the utmost energy of every power that we have into the service of our fellow men, never sparing ourselves, not condescending to think of what is going to happen to ourselves, but ready, if need be, to go to the utter length of complete self-sacrifice.



**SHALL WE SLAY OUR NEIGHBORS—AND BE SLAIN?**

From Congressman William Kent's Speech in the House of Representatives on April 27, as Reported in the Congressional Record, page 7912.

Between us and a general war in Mexico there seems to be but one thing, and that is the fact that there is one man in Mexico, one strong man—Villa, bandit to be sure, a child of ignorant Indian parentage, who began an outlaw career because he was robbed, insulted and abused, started out on the hypothesis that he must make war against Mexican society in accordance with the only code he knew, and that code justified barbarous methods. With the little education he had he proved himself to be a great leader of men. That man has been continually growing, not alone in power but in knowledge of what the civilized world demands of him and in knowledge of the needs of his country. The testimony I have received from private sources is that he is a brave man who keeps his word. He has, in a crucial time, had the courage of his convictions, and the enlightenment, almost alone among his people, to believe our protestations of disinterestedness, and seems to possess such a marvelous power of leadership as to hold his peo-

ple in leash. We have now before us the choice of whether, in view of all the facts, we are willing to recognize this man as, in a measure, our ally, whether we are willing to accept his good offices in conjunction with the good offices of the great Republics of South America, or whether we feel it incumbent on us to go into Mexico and to declare war on the Mexican people, 15,000,000 in number, who can not understand us any more than we can understand them, and to fight through a war to its indefinitely distant conclusion.

It is simple to talk about war as something short and determinate; but when the longer we fight the less we are going to be understood and the more inherent hostility we are going to incur—in view of this irreconcilable situation, it is time to see whether in God's name we can not be led out of this hell. . . .

These people are barbaric. We ought to know that. They are 90 per cent Indian. The wars among themselves have been cruel; they shoot prisoners as a matter of course and torture as a matter of course. So-called civilization has been cruel to them; they are only gentle when kindly and sympathetically treated. What a farce it is to expect what we call civilized warfare with a people like this. If we become involved, we shall be forced to accept their view of the game. We can not reciprocate, but we must understand what we shall have to suffer.

Within the last ten years I know of my own knowledge and can give the names of a new type of Americans that have been going to Mexico, men who have sympathy with the common people, who have treated them as human beings. These men have shown the honest, hardworking people of Mexico that ahead of them was opportunity for food, clothing, and, most of all, for their children to have a better chance than they had. To my own knowledge these common people have responded to this appeal and have worked faithfully, so that their children might be educated and become self-supporting and self-respecting. We have been sending there mining and civil engineers and railroad contractors and other producers of things—decent people, who were not there to exploit or rob the Mexicans. We have sent men who have realized that these backward folk, who are living in a fifteenth century, of Indian and Spanish origin, simple and backward, yes, and cruel, though they are, after all, good, honest, kindly, human beings, entitled to a chance and worthy of it.

I could bring many men here who could tell of their own knowledge that these common Mexicans whom we propose to kill are the kindest-hearted people in the world; could tell of their fortitude, their boundless hospitality; could tell of the antecedent causes of their backwardness. If you believe that we can send an army of men into Mexico that will so comport itself that the survivors of these people will have a better understanding

of the altruistic impulses of this country, such impulses having been shot into them, I think you are not thinking.

If we can have ten years more of peace, I believe the Mexicans will come to be friendly with us. I can not tolerate the thought of war with these people, looked at either from our viewpoint or theirs. Thousands of our soldiers would be killed by a people fully armed, incompetent in many warlike ways, but a people in a fighting state of mind. We all know that psychologically as between a man who is mentally in a state of peace and a man who is mentally in a state of war, you can shoot the latter through the heart and before he falls he will kill his adversary, whereas the man who is mentally peaceful will quit with the slightest wound. Those people are excited; as we cow-punchers say, they are "on the prod." They have arms which they did not have until recently, and as long as their ammunition holds out they will make a desperate fight, and it will be a war of miserable reprisals.

If we fight, it will be against a people who do not know civilized methods of war, and who can blame them for not understanding the absurd refinements of murder? I know what such war would mean—the 50 years, the 100 years, the 150 years of misunderstanding and bitterness. It means possibly the wiping out of existence of a people who, though backward, are honest, kindly, hospitable, and industrious, and who, I believe, have the right to live and be led toward civilization through the use of the opportunities of a rich country, and who have been looted, despoiled, embittered, and rendered savage by despots of Spanish and Mexican origin. If those on this side of the line who are chiefly plotting, planning, and fomenting war against this people were free of the lust of profit and land, we should merely call them senseless; we could not call them ghouls.



## CAPITAL PUNISHMENT AND BOYS

Harry L. Hopkins in The Survey of April 25.

"I move that the whole club stand for two minutes in honor of the four gunmen who died today."

The scene was the meeting of a club of small boys in a settlement on the Lower East Side of New York on the evening of the day that society had taken its revenge on four gunmen for the murder of a fellow criminal. It was a slip of a boy, scarcely fifteen, who spoke, learned in all the vices of city streets, the recognized leader of his gang, yet highly responsible in that at this early age he is the main support of a large family. Tonight there was no sign of his usual rollicking deviltry.

"Aw, what 'yu talkin' about. Dago Frank went to the chair first."

"They had a hard time killin' Gyp"—this last

from an underfed youngster whose widowed mother is trying desperately hard to keep him straight.

"They were all dressed in black, and they poured water over 'em to make the electricity work better."

"They sure died game," was one sentiment to which all agreed, for didn't every newspaper in New York announce that fact in glowing headlines? These and many other gruesome facts had fixed themselves firmly in their impressionable minds.

These boys were exceptionally keen, ambitious and clean-minded, a few of them wage earners, most of them in the public schools—a club formed by the union of two gangs from rival streets, now welded together with a fine club spirit. The basket-ball championship won the previous week, the club's annual play now only a few days off, the debate of the evening, were all overshadowed tonight, for the gunmen had been electrocuted, and the details of their death must be firmly impressed on the minds of each one.

What is responsible for the fact that thirty-five boys, all under sixteen, should wish to rise to their feet to pay homage to four men whose crime their keen sense of right and wrong would naturally condemn under normal circumstances?



### AND YOU?

For The Public.

"What would you do," asked the Idealist, "if you were Czar of Russia?"

"I would abolish monopoly of land, for that is fundamental," said the Reformer, "and then resign. What would you do?"

"I would first resign and then teach the people to abolish monopoly of land, the same as now," answered the Idealist. "But what would you do, Teacher?"

"I would use the throne to show the people that they were oppressed by their system of monopoly and by their Czar. Then I would not have to resign."

BOLTON HALL.



### WHERE EXTREMES MEET.

For The Public.

In tropic climes, they say, to obtain a comfortable living, one needs but lie upon one's back in the sun (or shade, as suits one's uttermost desire), and let the luscious dates fall into one's open mouth—all providing available oases have not been monopolized by the "Interests."

Civilization goes the desert one better. Countless labor-saving devices, mechanical contrivances in every branch of industry, great and small; a wonderfully extensive "division of labor"; an unbelievably vast, though simple, system of distribu-

tion and exchange (yet in its infancy)—all these have so multiplied the powers of man, that one, to live in luxury, needs but lie upon one's back in the sun (or shade, as suits one's uttermost desire), press a button, and the most delicious viands will be conveyed automatically into one's eager mouth—at least such might be almost the case except that the oases have been monopolized by the "Interests."

HARRY W. OLNEY.



### IN HARMONY WITH THE LAWS OF NATURE.

Paper read by Francis W. Garrison before the Browning Society of Philadelphia.

No human law can endure unless it be firmly based upon the decrees of Nature.

What is a State? The wise behold in her  
A creature born of time, that keeps one eye  
Fixed on the statutes of eternity,

To which her judgments reverently defer.

Imbued with this spirit, Singletaxers seek the Divine will in the laws of nature, content to recognize therein the nurse, the guide, the guardian of our hearts, and soul of all our moral being.

The natural right to life and liberty is infringed by many human laws, but none is more fundamentally disturbing than that which permits the private ownership of land; for land is the source of all wealth, and access to it on terms of equality is essential to the enjoyment of life and liberty. We have set up an inequality which has thrown the whole system out of gear, and is responsible for many of our social perplexities.

Not only does land monopoly interfere with the production of wealth, but, by making rent a landlord's perquisite, it forces government to resort to taxation, and renders the distribution of wealth unnatural and arbitrary.

Rent is the price paid for the exclusive use of natural advantages, and it ought to be contributed to the common fund to offset society's surrender of these advantages to individuals. But this public value has been turned to private uses until it is said that "Baer has the hard coal, Weyerhauser has the forests, Rockefeller has the oil, Morgan has the iron, and we thank God that the sun is ninety-four million miles away."

Upon examination it will be seen that the Singletax—or the public appropriation of ground rent—is not a tax at all, but rather a readjustment of property rights in harmony with the laws of nature and a fulfillment of the command, "Render ye unto Caesar that which is Caesar's." By taking social earnings for social purposes, we shall leave everyone in free possession of his individual earnings.

The landowner today is in the position of the slaveholder a generation ago, and must be pre-

pared to pay the penalty which nature exacts for the infringement of her laws. Thoreau relates how the Pilgrims assumed the ownership of a large tract of land on Cape Cod to which no one laid claim. But after many years, an Indian appeared, "who styled himself Lieutenant Anthony." He claimed it, and of him they bought it. "Who knows," adds Thoreau, "but a Lieutenant Anthony may be knocking at the White House some day? At any rate, I know that if you hold a thing unjustly, there will be the devil to pay at last."

The statesmen of our time are all at sea because of the irrepressible conflict between Capital and Labor. They are at sea with a compass that cannot work, because of obstructions. The compass of trade is competition, which regulates prices in obedience to the natural law of supply and demand. Fenced away from the natural source of wealth, laborers are forced into idleness and destructive and unnatural competition. The demand for labor is artificially restricted, and the supply increases automatically, spreading misery in wider and wider circles. "What profits it to the human Prometheus," said Huxley, "that he has stolen the fire of heaven to be his servant, and that the spirits of the earth and the air obey him, if the Vulture of Pauperism is eternally to tear his very vitals and keep him on the brink of destruction?"

The Conservation movement and the New Freedom of President Wilson advance with confident step upon the secondary bulwarks of monopoly, only to see, looming ahead, the citadel where the owners of the earth lie entrenched behind statutes of their own devising. But the laws written by landowners will be revised by the common people, who are beginning to grasp political power after their long and painful struggle.

. . . free thoughts, like lightnings, are alive;  
And in each bosom of the multitude  
Justice and truth, with Custom's hydra brood,  
Wage silent war.

It must be borne in mind that the adoption of the Singletax does not imply fresh burdens, nor even the substitution of one kind of burden for another. All but landowners now pay ground rent in addition to taxes. The removal of taxes from industry, and the freeing of natural resources, will result in increased business activity and will tend to make the demand for labor catch up with the supply, thereby raising wages and adding to the purchasing power of the laboring classes. Land speculators alone stand to lose, but while they form a comparatively small class, it is the most powerful class of modern society, comprising the men whose ownership of the earth has made them well-nigh independent of their fellows, and deified them in their own eyes and in those of the unthinking public.

The instinct which makes man a tax-hating ani-

mal is as deeply imbedded in his nature as the love of liberty, which is the fruitful germ of human progress. The millennium will not arrive with the substitution of rent for taxes, but until this step is taken, the road to freedom will remain closed and bolted, and the deadly struggle between Monopoly and Labor, between the tax-eating and the tax-paying classes, will continue.

Rest not in hope want's icy chains to thaw  
By casual boons and formal charities;  
Learn to be just, just through impartial law;  
Far as ye may, erect and equalize;  
And, what ye cannot reach by statute, draw  
Each from his fountain of self-sacrifice.

❁ ❁ ❁

## THE DESERT.

For The Public.

Among the peoples of the earth, of every race or clime, only the Arab walks the Desert without fear.

Only those who share its dangers  
Comprehend its mystery.

The awful Desert, "red in tooth and claw."

Its enigmatic and mocking face, its threatening and wizard eye, its brooding and fearful silence, its sobbing and ghost-filled solitude, its desolation, its endlessness, its burning sands, and the ceaseless beat, beat, beat of its never-to-be-tamed and tempest-tossed heart puzzles and perturbs the mind, and only he who responds to the lilt and thrill of danger will answer its challenge and go alone upon its sand. The coward looks, shrinks, stops, and turns in fright away.

The tawny-hided Desert crouches watching—

What one sees, however, is not the real Desert, but the Desert masked—masked in terrors. The awful mask it wears when from its side it would drive the small, ignoble soul. For the Desert hates a coward, and buries him low in her storm-swept sand. But to its lover the Desert is tender and warm, calls him from far away, and lulls him to sleep in its arms,

And plays a tune with subtle fingering  
On a small cither full of tears and sleep  
And heavy pleasure that is quick to weep,  
And sorrow with the honey in her mouth.

The Desert has a lure and a call for the brave, and the danger loving soul will listen and follow its voice. Go alone upon its sand, go on and on and on till he hears the beat of its wild heart. Then, in reverence, he will pause and wait. Soon, from whence he knows not, he will hear a voice, not harsh, but soothing sweet in siren strains, musical, and very sad—the angel voice of Love.

Fine sounds are floating mild about the earth.

He hears and half-understands the words—veiled, oracular, and shrouded in mystery, and they touch his soul

With one brief hour of madness and joy.

And ever afterward, amid the rush and roar of city streets, or sated with the dull, cold luxury of Pleasure's hall, or lying low upon the solemn bed of sickness, he will recall with self-pity and a touch of pain, the long, long ago when his faint heart feared to follow that never-to-be-forgotten voice. Then, with shame and tears, he will regret that he turned away from the Desert's call—from its romance, its hardship, its danger, and its contempt of death, to embrace a life smooth, smug, conventional and commonplace, in a land where the spirit of Mammon rules and reigns, and is worshipped more than God.

O mighty Mother! Mother of heroes. Mother of poets and dreamers. Mother of mystics and seers. Mother of romance. Mother of beauty. Mother of love. O, mighty mother, forgive thy recreant son!

When one hears a song or a poem on the Desert, and in some future hour hears again the same song or poem in the town, he will be surprised to find that it has lost a certain peculiar and fascinating flavor—a call, a lure, a witchery the Desert lends to the thing it loves.

Thou messenger, magical, strange.

This is true of the Arab. The Desert robs him in "vesture unimagined fair." But the town dishonors him. In its cramped and crowded air he is a poor crouching creature, shrunken in spirit and stature, homesick and heartsick for the Desert—for its sun and its sand.

But see him on the Desert—he triumphs there!

The Desert crowns him, and every grain of sand smiles to welcome him. For the Desert is his Mother, his cradle, his playground, his alma mater, and when he takes his last, long, loving look at its sky and its sand, he would hear Allah call while he lies like a child who is weary with play, soft on its breast and safe in its arms.

WILLIAM OTIS BROWN.

on his way to church, we try to detract attention from our own defects by poking fun at those who differ from us. With knowledge of this characteristic, it must have required considerable temerity on the part of the publishers to bring out Professor Münsterberg's book in English. That it has met with sufficient success to justify a popular edition is an encouraging sign of our emergence from the adolescent period. The work, however,—intended originally for the Germans—is appreciative, rather than censorious. He finds us a self-determining nation; our political life dominated by a spirit of self-direction, our economic life by self-initiative, and our intellectual life by self-perfection. His best criticism is naturally aimed at our schools and universities. The fair-minded reader cannot deny some of the points he makes with regard to our schools.

In his witty preface to the new edition, the author says: "Whatever the most careful author may report about America must necessarily be untrue before the printer's ink is dry upon the sheets. It was in the long by-gone days, when Theodore Roosevelt was ruling in the White House, when the suffragettes, the automobiles, the socialists and the cabarets and the law-abiding trusts were rare. The position of capital has gone through distinct development; the social conscience has been awakened; the old-fashioned faith in the system of checks and balances to the influence of the masses has lost its hold. The workingman has learned his strength, and the merger man his weakness."

Many of the subjects which are dealt with minutely will be merely tautological to the well-informed American reader. Yet because of its minuteness of analysis, and because the writer is not psychically one of us, this work becomes a compendium of our chief social institutions, and is a valuable reference work for the book-shelves of the sociologist.

JOSEPH DANZIGER.

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## BOOKS

### AS OTHERS SEE US.

**The Americans.** By Hugo Münsterberg. Translated by Edwin B. Holt. New popular edition. Published by Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, N. Y. 1914. Price, \$1.00 net.

We, as a nation, display a sort of adolescent self-consciousness toward any critic of ourselves. A foreigner of note who is interviewed just after his ship passes quarantine and before he has stepped on American soil, can win our instant affections by admiring the height of our sky-scrapers, the intensity of our "hustling" proclivities and the beauty of our women. On the other hand, in the same spirit which prompts the small boy to shy a snow-ball at the top-hat of the dignified deacon

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## BOOKS RECEIVED

—**The Operation of the New Bank Act.** By Thomas Conway, Jr. and Ernest M. Patterson. Published by J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. 1914. Price, \$2.00 net.

—**The Mexican People: Their Struggle for Freedom.** By Gutierrez de Lara and Edgcomb Pinchon. Published by Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. 1914. Price, \$1.50 net.

—**Interpretations and Forecasts: A Study of Survivals and Tendencies in Contemporary Society.** By Victor Branford. Published by Mitchell Kennerley, New York. 1914. Price, \$2.50 net.



"Why are you beating that poor man?"

"Aw, he says war is brutal, an' I say it ain't."—**The Masses.**

The pirates' song:

Sixteen men on a dead man's chest,  
Yo ho for a raspberry sundae!—Puck.



In Colorado, remember, the women vote as well as the men.

In the fall of 1910 a man named Smith was running for sheriff against a man named Jones. One evening just before election Smith rode up to the barn-yard of an old farmer. The farmer was milking a cow and was having difficulty with a lusty calf that continually tried to "butt in." The candidate, to gain the favor of the farmer, took the calf between his legs and held it until the milking was done. He then introduced himself: "I am Mr. Smith, the Republican candidate for sheriff of the county. I suppose you knew the man who's running against me."

The farmer's eyes twinkled as he slowly drawled: "Wall, I reckon I do. He's in the house now, holding the baby."—Everybody's Magazine.



"What do you mane by writing me that my Jimmie can't pass into the next grade?" stormed an irate female, bursting into the principal's room. "An' after him doin' such grand work all the year."

"Why, Mrs. Flaherty," replied the teacher, "you must know better than that. I've sent you his report-cards every month and you know that his marks have been nearly all 'D's' "

"Indade they hov, and yit you say he can't pass. I don't understand it, mum."

"I am afraid you don't understand our system of marking. D means deficient, you know."

"Sure I don't know phat that may be, mum, but Jimmie told me all about the letters. Sure 'D' is dandy, 'C' is corking, 'B' is bum, an' 'A' is awful—an' he's got 'C's' and 'D's' ivery month"

—Harper's Monthly.



Customer (to his barber)—Your hair restorer has made my hair come out more than ever.

Barber—Ah, you must have put too much on, sir. Made the hair come right out, instead of only half-way.

## THE ROCKEFELLER STATEMENT

"It is the inalienable right of every citizen to work without interference whether he be a union man or a non-union man."

Millions of people read this sentence in the daily papers last week. They paid particular attention to it because it came from John D. Rockefeller Jr. when he was discussing the Colorado Labor War.

The statement may be all right. The Rockefeller policy's all wrong. Where's the fallacy? It was pointed out in an editorial by Mr. Danziger in *The Public* of May 8—one short paragraph which can be read almost at a glance.

Our circulation department will have this little editorial reprinted on a slip, ordinary-envelope size. Everyone who will distribute a few hundred or thousand copies is urged to write for them immediately. No charge will be made for the slips.

While attention is focused on the Colorado situation this editorial will be read by practically everybody into whose hands it falls. A supply should be left with the secretary of every labor union in the country. Blanket your territory with them.

STANLEY BOWMAR,  
Manager.

## A School on a Farm

growing and harvesting of crops on a 670-acre farm. As the seasons change, every day brings new and real experience. Put the whole boy to work where he will get the "how" as well as the "why." Shops, work with tools and animals, deep woods, a beautiful lake, tramps, boating, bathing, sports, right associates, with an exceptional school and camp equipment—just the thing the city boy most needs—vigorous, healthful, out-of-door life in the sunshine. The Summer Camp Session opens June 15th. Get catalog and particulars from **The Interlaken School**, Edward A. Rumely, President, Rolling Prairie, Ind.

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