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EDITORIAL

Principle Versus "The Rules of the Game."

"It is to be regretted that some opponents of my nomination could not accept the verdict of the state-wide primary," says Roger Sullivan in his post-election statement. "By all the rules of the game such a verdict should have been accepted," he also says. Politicians of the Sullivan stamp will make fewer mistakes when they learn that democratic voters will not knowingly support plutocratic nominees, "the rules of the game" to the contrary notwithstanding.

S. D.



Illinois' Narrow Escape.

Illinois is in the predicament of the boy who was whipped by his mother to keep his father from whipping him. It escaped the clutches of Scylla only to fall into the maw of Charybdis. The democratic Democrats who bolted Sullivan, and attempted to elect Robins, succeeded only in electing Sherman; but that half victory was worth all that it cost. Mr. Sullivan represents the sinister influences that dominate the party when it is not democratic; and to have placed him in the Senate as a reward for this betrayal of democratic principles would have been to discourage every aspiring young man who seeks party preferment on account of honest service to the people. It was a big price to pay, but this was one of the things that is cheap at any price. Better that the state be misrepresented by a Republican than by a Democrat. Fatuous politicians thought Mr. Wilson's popularity great enough to sweep a Sullivan into the Senate; but, despite the fact that Mr. Sullivan made a most effective canvass, the democrats have been spared the disgrace of his election. Mr. Robins made a brilliant campaign; and although kept from success by the handicap of a dying party, he and his friends nevertheless made many converts to democratic principles. It was not in the cards for him to win, but he and those who stood with him have the satisfaction of

knowing they have done effective work in the cause of truth.

s. c.



A Lesson for the Democratic Party.

There is a lesson for the Democratic party in the election returns. It can not continue to be half progressive and half reactionary. It must become wholly one or the other—or die. There is furthermore the lesson that the safer course is to become wholly progressive. The Democratic losses principally occurred where the party nominated reactionary candidates. Roger Sullivan's defeat was clearly due to the thousands of progressive Democrats who voted for a genuine democrat, Raymond Robins. Had the party nominee been a democrat, say John Z. White or Carl Vrooman, these voters would not have gone outside of its ranks for a candidate, and Illinois would not have sent Sherman back to the Senate. There was a similar occurrence in Ohio, where reactionary Timothy Hogan was the candidate; in Iowa, where reactionary Maurice Connolly had been nominated in preference to the progressive Meredith; in Washington, where the party refused to nominate progressive George F. Cotterill; in Wisconsin in the case of the reactionary gubernatorial candidate, John C. Karel; in New York, Connecticut and elsewhere. The election in 1912, in Colorado, of the reactionary Ammons as governor gave the State an administration so servile in its adherence to monopolistic interests that the voters refused this year to favor a different Democratic gubernatorial candidate, although, as also happened in Wisconsin, they did elect the senatorial candidate, as well as a democratic Democrat, James H. Teller, as Supreme Court Judge. The voters in many states have saved the party from further discrediting itself by defeating the reactionary candidates so stupidly nominated.



These reactionaries clearly hoped to secure election by claiming their election to be necessary to uphold President Wilson. Lacking merit themselves, they figured on appropriating for their own benefit the credit that belongs to the President. These plans failed, as they should have failed. The defeat of these candidates—some of whom had the President's endorsement—was a much better way to uphold his administration than to entrust them with power to bring shame and discredit upon it.



It was inevitable perhaps that with so many unworthy candidates to defeat a few worthy

candidates, such as Stanley Bowdle in Ohio, ~~had~~ have suffered. But these cases were surprisingly few. In California, where the Democratic party had a democratic nominee in James D. Phelan, it elected him easily in spite of the strong temptation, that many democrats must have felt, to support so excellent a democrat as the Progressive nominee, Francis J. Heney. The Democratic party has received notice to become thoroughly democratic. Will it heed?

s. d.



Political Straws.

Elections may bring sorry comfort to the politician, but they enable the statesman to catch the drift of public opinion. Yet even as a political barometer they are not always interpreted aright. Too often, indeed, men look only for evidence of what they want to believe. Some points of the recent election however stand out with sufficient prominence to arrest attention. One of these is the fact that President Wilson is more popular than his party. The Democrats of the whole country are still in the minority and owe their continuance in power to the divided ranks of their opponents. There is tendency toward a healing of the Republican rift which means that as the Progressive party disappears the Democratic party will find it harder and harder to win an election. The party is singularly fortunate in having a standard bearer whose popularity has increased with service; but it should not be forgotten that the most powerful influences of the financial world will oppose a further extension of his program. Nor will these influences be confined to the opposition parties.



The slump in the Progressive party vote, and the corresponding increase in the Republican vote, indicate an early reunion of the two wings of the protectionist party. This does not mean, however, that all of the Progressives will return to the Republican fold. A goodly number of them are democrats who, becoming disgusted with the Democratic party, thought to be rid of Bourbonism by joining a new party. Had Speaker Clark or Mr. Underwood, instead of Mr. Wilson, been President these Progressive democrats would have been confirmed in their choice. But Mr. Wilson from the day he took charge of the party has been breathing into it the breath of life, until it begins to show signs of revival. As the third party melts away these radical members will be drawn again to the Democratic party. And with

them will come many from the Republican party, who have heretofore been repelled by Democracy's Bourbonism.



If no higher motive than expediency be considered the Democratic party must grow more and more radical. Voters imbued with the spirit of protection naturally will incline toward the Republican party, which is bound up in that philosophy. Hence, the logic of circumstance will compel the party now in power to continue an aggressive program. Should it turn back, should it resume its time honored shuffling and dodging, backing and filling the large element of democratic Democrats will be as eager to smash the machine as the Democrats of Illinois were to repudiate an unworthy candidate. It is one of the healthy signs of the times that voters are judging parties by present principles rather than by past achievements. And it is still more encouraging that they are going down to fundamental principles. Now is the time for the Democratic party to lay aside its ante-bellum Bourbonism, and begin to manufacture campaign material for 1916 by enacting laws that will destroy privilege, and secure to the mass of the people their share of the fruits of science and progress. This is a rare opportunity for the party.

S. C.



The Progressive Party's Lesson.

The returns show that many progressive voters have lost confidence in the Progressive party. Probably no one has done more to help them to this conclusion than Theodore Roosevelt. The party leader's militarist and protectionist views, together with economic blindness in other directions, could have no other result. Then, also, must be considered his opposition to the efforts of such men as Amos Pinchot, who endeavored to release the party from the reactionary Perkins influence. It would be unfair to attribute the party's one conspicuous triumph this year, the re-election of Governor Johnson in California, to the fact that Johnson was the only candidate of his party for whom Roosevelt made no speeches. But it is not unfair to draw the conclusion therefrom that Roosevelt's help is not needed to bring success, even though it does not actually weaken the candidate. If the Progressive party would regain lost ground it must abandon its reactionary tariff program, repudiate Roosevelt militarism and substitute advocacy of fundamental remedies for its superficial program of boards and commissions to supervise evils that ought to be abolished. S. D.

Democrats Who Succeeded.

The elections have played havoc with reactionary Democrats and—it is furthermore pleasing to note—the democratic candidates have, as a rule, won. Warren Worth Bailey is triumphantly re-elected in the nineteenth Pennsylvania district, a Republican stronghold. Re-elected also are David J. Lewis of Maryland, Edward Keating of Colorado, Frank Buchanan of Illinois, Robert Crosser of Ohio, William Gordon of Ohio and others. On other than the Democratic ticket are elected such democrats as William Kent, Independent, of California; John I. Nolan, Progressive, of California, and Meyer London, Socialist, of New York, and no doubt a number of others. The voters have shown unusual ability in discriminating between Democrats and democrats. The influence of the democratic element in the next Congress should be strong enough to inject more democracy into legislation.

S. D.



What Pennsylvania's Anti-Gangsters Should Consider.

In Pennsylvania Penrose, extreme protectionist, was opposed by Pinchot and Palmer, moderate protectionists. If protectionism is a sound doctrine at all, then Penrose was right. If protection is an economic benefit, we can not have too much of it. All three candidates appealed to protectionist voters, telling them that they opposed abolition of the tariff. Such unanimity necessarily confirmed the foolish fears of these voters that tariff abolition would be harmful. So they logically reasoned that the tariff would be safest with Penrose, even though he was personally objectionable. When the protective tariff is at stake, protectionist voters have no time to listen to arguments for purity in politics. The way to attack the Penroses is to attack protectionism and to offer no apologies for doing so. To be moderate in attacking it is to confess that it should not be attacked at all.

S. D.



Cannot Always Be Fooled.

Missouri's plutocrats have failed in their attempt to hobble the Initiative and Referendum. A subservient legislature submitted what was called an anti-Singletax amendment. Its real object was to prevent use of the Initiative for any purpose distasteful to plutocracy. The drastic provisions regarding Singletax were but intended to make possible an appeal to an unreasonable prejudice. But the voters have nevertheless overwhelmingly rejected it. Judge W. H. Wallace, George W. Fal-

loon and others who appeared in the limelight on this proposition may now realize that while Missouri voters could be fooled in 1912, they can not be fooled all of the time.

S. D.



The Trick That Failed.

In Ohio, as in Missouri, plutocratic interests sought to push through plans of their own by appealing to ignorance and prejudice concerning the Singletax. As in Missouri, the scheme ignominiously failed. The State Board of Commerce, in order to block municipal ownership, initiated an amendment limiting the tax rate of localities and authorizing an unscientific and unreasonable form of classification of property for taxation. It endeavored to secure popular approval of this amendment by proclaiming that it would "make the Singletax impossible." But the people of Ohio either saw through the trick or do not want the Singletax made impossible, for they rejected the measure by over 200,000 majority. The State Board must now devise some other scheme to block municipal ownership.

S. D.



Wealth Without Work.

What rich man was it who said that Henry George had first shown him the one sure and safe way to wealth without work? There are others equally quick to perceive. The following advertisement appeared in a recent issue of the New York Times:

Tentative Land Value Maps of the City of New York for 1915 Prepared by the Department of Taxes and Assessments, and published today by the Record and Guide.

This issue contains 140 maps and an index map, showing the tentative front foot values of inside lots on each side of every block and of acreage where the land has not been subdivided into blocks and lots, in the Boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond, upon which the assessments for the year 1915 are intended to be based, subject to correction by the Tax Commissioners. These Land Value Maps will be invaluable to any one intent upon making use of the opportunities for profitable investment that will be opened up by the new rapid transit lines.

Price, \$2.00 per copy, The Record and Guide Co., Publishers, 119 West 40th street, New York City.

Is this to be the result of pointing out to our city dwellers the immense momentary and future values in the land which belongs, or ought to belong, to them all as members of the community? Those who are to be benefited by any reform are usually less quick to see the possibilities of it than are its opponents.

GRACE ISABEL COLBRON.

Once More: The Right to Work.

In reference to the editorial comment on page 914 on the circular of the Colorado Coal Mine Managers' Committee Mr. J. F. Welborn, president of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, sends us the following statement:

Evidently you were not fully versed in the facts of the controversy at the time the editorial was written, nor was the prominent educator and economic expert who commented on the statement of the operators in regard to the constitutional right of every man to work, where, for whom and upon such terms as he sees fit.

This strike was not the work of the managers of the mines or of any large portions of the miners, less than ten per cent of whom were members of the United Mine Workers of America. It was planned outside of the State of Colorado, led by outsiders and financed from the outside. It was brought about to shut out of employment all but miners who were members of that particular union and compel mine owners to collect for it, from the men's wages, such dues, assessments, benefits and fines, as it might levy against the workmen.

I am sure that had we yielded to the demands of the United Mine Workers of America, when their officers came into the State a little over a year ago, more men would have left our employ than for varying reasons responded to the strike call. "You must discharge every one of your 12,000 loyal and satisfied workmen unless they join the United Mine Workers of America" was the effect of the demand of the union. To have recognized it would have meant the closing of all the mines of Colorado to all workmen who would not become members of that organization.

Colorado is today turning out all the coal that the market demands. The workmen are strongly opposed to the acceptance of the truce proposal which provides for re-employment of those known by many to have been guilty of violence. Is it not our duty to protect those men who have been loyal to us and not force them into working relations with others who have murderously attacked and threatened them?



While all this is interesting it is beside the point. There was no discussion in that editorial of whether the mine owners should or should not have granted the demands of the union. The discussion concerned only their statement that in resisting these demands they were upholding a right which they claimed for every man "to work where, and for whom, and upon such terms as he sees fit." If such a right exists then it belongs to the union miners as well as non-union, and conditions must be wrong which shut them out from work in the mines controlled by Mr. Welborn. If it does not exist it can constitute no defense of the mine owners' course.



The right to work is a right that should be

claimed for every man. But it is neither necessary nor desirable to add thereto "where, for whom, and on such terms as he sees fit." To enforce the right to work all that is needed is to give labor access to all unused natural opportunities. But every attempt that has been made in Colorado to take steps toward establishing the right to work has met with bitter opposition from the very interests that now claim to be standing for more rights than justly belong to the workers.

It is because available mining lands are monopolized that the miners' right to work is restricted. Because it is so restricted workers have no other means of resisting oppression than by banding together in such organizations as the United Mine Workers. Like all palliatives this plan has its weaknesses and its objectionable and unfair features. But it is unjust to hold the union workmen or union officials responsible for these. The responsibility lies with economic conditions that make combination necessary for defense of labor, and with the individuals who, as citizens, uphold these conditions. Such individuals can not properly complain when they find themselves injured by forces which their own acts have called into being. Upholders of monopoly do not seem entitled to sympathy when they suffer from the acts of labor combinations.

s. d.

Getting the People to the Land.

A correspondent who speaks of himself as having been a "near" Singletaxer since Henry George published *Progress and Poverty*, but still doubts that the Singletax would secure "free access to land," writes:

All my experience and most of my observation and reflection confirm me in the belief that the great mass of men who want access to land for the purpose of working it, find no insuperable obstacle to earning and paying its price. Those who find difficulty in doing it are chiefly of the class that find difficulty in doing anything anywhere. On free land they would find the same difficulty in making a living that they find where they now are. The great difficulty is within, not without. I realize very vividly now, and realize its significance, in looking back to my boyhood on the land, that what the great proportion of the neighboring farmers' boys wanted was not "access to" but "exit from" the land. And repeated trial by benevolent associations seems to me to have demonstrated that few of the mass of the unemployed and unemployable can be gotten away from the city by any push or pull, and what few make the trial mostly return. Few of such men were ever present for the drawings of the public domain during the last score or two of years. At such distributions too, I believe, that the proportion of

genuine farmers, men who really wanted land to till and live their lives on, instead of to sell and make a speculation out of the "unearned increment," is small.

The fundamental error of the correspondent lies in his supposition that he is a "near" Singletaxer. He is very, very far from it. It may be doubted, indeed, if any one can be a "near" Singletaxer. The question is so simple and definite that he must be or not be. One who imagines himself a Singletaxer, but is not, will betray the fact by the strange and contradictory positions assumed. Our correspondent, for instance, seems to think the land to which men should have access is in one part of the earth, and the men who would have access to it in another part. Or that the men are afloat on the ocean, vainly seeking a means to reach the land. This thought appears in his reference to his "boyhood on the land," and to the efforts of well-meaning persons to get the unemployed in the cities to go on the land. The inference to be drawn from this is that these persons do not wish to be on the land, that they have no use for land. But is this a fact? Are not all these persons now using land? Will they not continue to use land as long as they live? When the correspondent quitted the farm of his boyhood days, was it not to change from that piece of land to another piece of land? Is he not today, though living in a city, as much dependent upon land as when he lived on a farm?

When Singletaxers speak of opening up land to use, or making land accessible, they do not mean that the people in the cities shall go on the unused lands in the country, to become farmers. It is not unlikely, indeed, that with the improvements in farming implements there may be fewer farmers than at present in proportion to the urban population. What the Singletaxer means is to have access to land, to all land, to any land, to the land that will at any given time best satisfy human wants. The relative desirability of land is now measured by its price; and the high priced land is not in farms. Men not only must have land, but they do have it; the difficulty is that they use it under unfavorable conditions. Owing to an erroneous system of taxation the men who use the land are obliged to pay the land owners for its use, and in addition they must support the government that makes the land valuable. This paying twice for the same thing constitutes a burden on production. Society endures it. The constant addition to the power of labor by science and invention enables men to live in spite of the handicap; but the bur-

den is so great that the weaker and the less fortunate fail, and become dependent upon their stronger and more fortunate brethren. These men who fail are not to be relieved by being put on farms, for conditions on the farm are as hard as anywhere else. They can be relieved only by making production easier.



It is not a question of getting access to the land. We are now on the land. We cannot get off of it. But we can make this occupancy harder or easier by law. At present the terms upon which industry occupies the land are very hard. The system of taxation in vogue, by laying most of the cost of government upon industry—and to that extent relieving the land-owner—encourages speculation in land. And land speculation, by taking large quantities out of the market, enables the owners of land that is used to exact an exorbitant toll for its use. Singletax, by shifting the cost of government from industry to land values, will force all unused land that has value to be placed on the market, which will cause a fall in the values of used land. Industry that is now able to pay inflated prices for land, and in addition support the government, will, when receiving the same land at a lower rate, be much more prosperous. And men who are now unable to make headway against adverse conditions will be set upon their feet. The solution of the problem of the unemployed is not to be found in sending him out into the wilderness and setting him at work for which he is not fitted; but in employing him where he is at work for which he is fitted. Our correspondent must dismiss from his mind the idea that land means farm land only. Land in the sense used by economists means the material universe outside of man. It means minerals, waterfalls, forests in a state of nature, and city lots. Since all opponents of the Singletax admit that it will reduce the price of land, and since all men are now on land and using land, does it not follow that land will be more accessible; and being more accessible will not this better the condition of the users?

s. c.



Simplifying the Railroad Question.

One of the greatest obstacles to the solution of the railroad problem is a factor that is not ordinarily connected with it at all. That is the shifting of land values. Men commonly say a road should be run through a certain territory because it would "build up the country," and "make property more valuable." That is true in part. It

makes some kinds of property more valuable, when the question arises as to what the rate shall be to pay for the road and to keep it running. No distinction is made between one property owner and another, or between property owners and non-property owners. Manifestly, the owners of property benefited by the road will profit at the expense of those who are not so benefited. This introduces another factor in routing and in operating the road. Instead of being built where it will best serve the whole country, it may be bent this way and that in order that it may serve the influential beneficiaries. President Ripley, of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, instanced as an example of waste in operation the four and five duplicate trains on as many roads from Chicago to Kansas City, Omaha and St. Paul. Although the lines from Chicago to Omaha are closely parallel the whole way, the attempt to use one road to serve all the territory reaching the cities now served on the other lines by means of branch roads, would cause a shifting of values; and vigorous protests would follow. Each community wants the best possible service, without considering the general cost to the community.



If a way can be found to lay the cost of building and operating the road on the individuals whose property is enhanced in value by the road, the extension of railroads can be put on a legitimate commercial basis. In other words, if the owners of property especially benefited have to pay into the public treasury all the value over and above what comes to all property, there will be no sinister influence at work to divert the enterprise from the commercial needs of the community. Such a result can be secured by increasing the tax on land, irrespective of its improvements, until it has covered into the public treasury the whole value that the road brought to the land. This is demanded by the simplest dictates of justice, and by the far-reaching demands of expediency. Goods, houses, and personal property are not enhanced in value by the coming of the railroad. The road is a benefit to the owners of this kind of property, but they have to pay for the benefit to the owners of land, in higher prices and rents. And since the owners of the land can and do collect from the owners of other kinds of property a larger toll for the use of their property they should be required in their turn to give it to the agent that created the value, the public acting through the railroad.



The same logic applies to street cars, drainage,

pavements, and all manner of governmental services. All confer a value upon land owners in addition to what is conferred upon other citizens; and this special interest constitutes one of the chief sources of political corruption, and inefficiency of public management. Remove this special interest of one class of citizens, and the way will be cleared for the legitimate extension and operation of all kinds of public service. Continue this special interest, and public service will be clogged and stalled in spite of all the good intentions in the world.

s. c.

Exploiting Misfortune.

To engratiate themselves in public esteem newspapers are ever ready to demonstrate their faith in the virtues of advertising by seizing upon every striking event. Oftentimes these enterprises are of public benefit in righting wrongs and in relieving suffering. But occasionally they are of questionable merit. The keen rivalry between the Chicago Tribune and the Chicago Herald is responsible for a venture whose wisdom may be questioned. When the Herald hit upon the idea of sending a Christmas ship to Europe with presents from the children of America to the children of the war-afflicted countries it caught the public imagination. The press throughout the country took up the idea, and the response has been such as to warm the heart of the veriest cynic. But now the Tribune, eager to do something to offset this happy stroke of the Herald's, launches a plan to bring the "war orphans" to America. It proposes to send to Europe "a corps of physicians and nurses who will see that no children are accepted except those free from taint of every sort—strong, sturdy, bright-eyed, clean-limbed children such as can be welcomed in the Tribune homes with safety."

Without questioning the motives or the propriety of such an undertaking, its justice and wisdom are doubtful. If the act be urged in behalf of the unfortunate children of Europe who have been orphaned by the war then no discrimination should be made against the ill-favored, the sickly, and the crippled children. It is, indeed, these doubly unfortunate little ones who should receive first consideration. Were the Master who so long ago cried, "Suffer little children to come unto Me," to carry physical succor to the war orphans there is little doubt as to which He would select first. But if the act be urged on behalf of families in this country who are in need of chil-

dren then it is of doubtful wisdom to deprive those countries of their "strong, sturdy, bright-eyed, clean-limbed children," and leave the others. The greatest of the hardships to the warring countries will be the lowering of the standard of the physique of their people. The strongest, sturdiest, brightest-eyed, and cleanest-limbed men are being killed off at an unprecedented rate. The general size and strength of the races are being lowered. The proportion of defectives will be much greater than they were before the war. It is not to the interest of this country that those nations should deteriorate. On the contrary, it is of the utmost importance to the world at large that they recover as quickly as possible from this awful calamity.

How ill advised, then, would be a movement to bring to this country the finest of the children. That the children, both the favored and the ill-favored, should be aided to the utmost power of our resources goes without saying; but the best way to help all the children is to serve them in their own lands and among their own people. One dollar will go as far there as three dollars here; and every sturdy son and daughter matured there will to that extent help to redeem the blighted nations. Let the Tribune do its utmost to save the war orphans—and may great success attend its efforts—but let it do so with a view to saving the unhappy nations as well as the children. And should it be found that the warring nations object to our sifting their seed and culling the best, as they might most naturally do, let not the generous hearted Americans, who would help the best of the children as their own, withhold their hand from the less favored.

s. c.

Observing Treaties.

Some of the Americans who are pointing the finger of scorn at Germany for disregarding the treaty with Belgium should pause now and again to recall the effort required to keep this country from repudiating its treaty with Great Britain regarding the Panama Canal. When we had throttled the Philippine Republic, we were estopped from protesting against England's destruction of the Boer Republics. Had we exempted American ships from Panama tolls in defiance of our treaty with England, we should have had to be silent in the presence of the invasion of Belgium.

s. c.

William Denison.

A quiet and unobtrusive, but none the less effi-

cient worker in the cause of democracy passed away at Chicago on October 4. William Denison died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. Laurence Hewitt in his seventy-first year. He was born at South Shields, Durham County, England, on July 17, 1844. For the past forty-four years he has been a resident of Chicago. For a long time he was a writer on political and economic subjects. Under Governor Altgeld's administration he was superintendent of West Park Boulevards. Three years ago he designed and laid out Riverside cemetery at Fargo, N. D., since which time he had retired. He is survived by a widow and four children.

S. D.

RESTRICTION CAUSES THE RUM PROBLEM.

We can't get total abstinence—as yet; we have tried our best—by force, and we can't. Do we want it now? Would it be any good if we got it before we got something else? Let us look at the evident facts.

Total abstinence brings a better way of living which creates new demands for goods—it can bring new expenditures only if some one will “give” the reformed men work; that is, give him permission to work on the land. This the lord of the land, being a good business man, will do only on condition that the landless men pay him, directly or indirectly, all that they get over a mere living. If a man saves by not buying rum, he can live on less than before, and there being more men than there are places, he bids lower than before to get work. There are men waiting for every place; even for every job. No one can work unless he gets space on the earth to live in, and materials from the earth to work on; consequently, where all the resources of nature are owned, competition for the use of them brings wages down.

It is true that in general any individual will get higher wages after his rescue from drink, but the total amount of wages paid out for the same amount of work will be no larger than before. To double the skill and industry of all men at once, in the absence of any free land, would only increase the amount of rent and would enrich no one but the owners of the land. It is no more the quality of work done than it is the number of workers that determines wages. The amount of opportunity to work fixes wages.

Millions of people need the products of work, yet the amount of work that can be done at present is limited, because all the opportunities of labor are held by a few; a part is held out of use for speculation and the use of other opportunities

is discouraged and limited by the exorbitant rents asked for land.

At the same time the ability to pay for the product of the labor of others is limited; because nearly every man has to pay out a large part of his earnings in rent, or in interest or purchase money of land, for the mere privilege of working.

If a man gets higher wages than others, it is because he does more work or else he does better work; but whether he does more work or does it better, he takes the job away from some less vigorous or some less skilled competitor.

The increased wages which a reformed man gets will reduce both the pay roll and the rate of wages. For four dollars a day to a man who hangs seventeen doors a day is lower wages than two dollars a day to a man who hangs seven. If living was easier in Prohibition towns they would be swamped with immigrants. That's the reason living is no easier in Prohibition states than in license states. That's the reason “the Interests” and employers in Coatesville, Pennsylvania, are satisfied with closed saloons.

Temperance is a benefit to the man who reforms; but to make individuals better workmen is no benefit to society, as long as all the places and all the means of work are in the hands of others. No matter how much more sober, how much more industrious, how much more skillful you make the mass of men, the results of it all go to the world owners.

We put such high license and excise taxes on drink that only those whose big capital can pay the Government charges, get control of it: so we make a practical monopoly of it for the great brewers and the Whiskey Trust, who are the landlords, or who pay tribute to the landlords.

Then they can afford to take three corners of a street and fit them up magnificently for saloons—run free clubs practically to get men to drink.

The price of liquor goes up to some hundreds per cent profit (a \$1.50 bottle of whiskey costs only about 13 cents to produce), then men “treat” because it is generous.

There is more milk sold in New York today than there is liquor; but nobody “treats” to milk, because it costs only three cents a glass. Competition keeps it there and it does not pay to advertise and push the sale of milk.

To make liquor free would destroy the treating habit, which starts more men toward the drink habit than anything else. We could decrease drinking by abolishing the laws that put a premium and an extra profit on pushing the sale of

drink; but it would do little good with things as they are.

The birds, the Temperance people, and the bees toil to fit the earth for man. The landlord gets it all.

BOLTON HALL.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

THE INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK.

Bloomington, Ill., November 4, 1914.

The Bell Telephone Company asks its local managers over the country to interview a banker, a real estate man and a manufacturer as to the prospects for 1915. The question was courteously submitted to The Daily Bulletin, and the reply led unavoidably to the Singletax argument. We might have added if we thought it would be understood that if the producer received wages anything like the equivalent of what he produces, and exchange would be unhampered, there could be no over production and there could be no panics. A fair wage system is the only cure and only Singletax can bring it about. Appended is the letter:

Prospects for 1915 from a newspaper viewpoint seem to be encouraging. When the outlook is threatening there is an impulse to keep up by lowering prices; when the outlook is bright no such pressure is felt. The newspapers just now are agitating a raise from the penny paper to the two-cent paper. And this can not be said to be induced by higher cost of materials.

We of this territory can speak only of the general index. We are not in a factory field and we therefore escape the vibrations of a money market. A rich agricultural community, and this the richest in the world, is the last to feel adverse influences. It is natural to believe that the heavy destruction of wealth anywhere must effect the whole network of exchange. Whatever may be the formative after condition, the first effect will be a greatly increased demand for our foodstuffs and even manufactured goods.

There is lots of land held out of use in this country, but even then agriculture and manufacturing seem to show an abundance rather than a scarcity of production, and the chief excuse for trusts was to control agricultural output and dismantle factories in order that the demand would so far exceed the supply as to justify high prices. The war will do naturally what the Trusts did through combination, that is, drain away that so-called surplus production which left uninterfered with makes high prices impossible. It would seem, according to this reasoning, that 1915 will be the boom year in the United States.

T. A. BRALEY.
J. F. O'DONNELL.



LAND TAXATION IN NEW ZEALAND.

Wellington, N. Z., September 15.

The war is absorbing all public interest at the present time. But we are taking advantage of the opportunity to demand the abolition of all customs taxes on food and on the necessaries of life generally.

Hon. James Allen, Minister for Finance, gave in his budget speech some figures re unimproved values. He showed that our total unimproved values increased from £161,324,000 in 1908-9 to £212,936,000 in 1913-14, or by £51,612,000; while in the same

period "taxable land values" all above the £500 exemption limit, increased from £106,198,550 to £140,448,406—i. e., by £34,249,856; and the land tax increased from £604,900 to £767,451—i. e., by £162,551. This 34 millions sterling all went to the 40,889 land taxpayers; but out of the 34 millions no less than £25,747,558 went to the 6,148 payers of graduated land tax, the amount assessed to graduated land tax increasing in the five years from £58,437,718 to £84,185,276.

The land tax exemption being £500, the graduated tax commencing at £5,000, and the total number of landowners being estimated at 150,000 and the unimproved value in private lands at £170,000,000, we arrive, in round figures, at the following highly interesting table:

Holdings.	No. of owners.	Unimproved value.	Average U. V.	Land tax at 2d. in £.
Up to £500 u. v.	110,000	£30,000,000	£ 273	£ 2-5-6
£500 to £5,000	34,000	56,000,000	1,647	13-8-3
Totals up to £5,000	144,000	£86,000,000
Over £5,000 u. v.	6,000	84,000,000	£14,000	£116

Mr. Allen's figures, therefore, back up the contention that, even with no exemption for the additional tax, by far the great majority of the landholders themselves stand to gain by our Cost of Living Plebiscite proposals, adding 2d in the £ to the land tax, reducing customs taxes by the amount of the revenue so raised. Up to £500 u. v. the average landholder will pay £2-5-6 under the 2d. land tax, while gaining on the average £10 a year by the reduction of customs taxes. And the low average (£1,647 only) of the holdings between £500 and £5,000 u. v., shows that the great bulk of the 34,000 between those limits must come under £1,000 u. v., and therefore stand to gain, not to lose, by the change.

It will be noted that while on a 5 per cent basis (5 per cent on £34,249,856) the power of the land monopolists to levy rent tribute on the people has increased, as compared with 1908-9, by £1,712,492 a year, the land tax has increased by only £162,551. Thus for every £10 the people pay the land monopolists in increased rent tribute the land monopolists pay the people in increased land tax less than £1. So we need make no bones about drawing from the land monopolists by an increased land tax whatever we may require to abolish the food taxes, reduce the taxes on other necessaries, and meet the cost of the war.

We have fairly got our teeth into this business and we mean to hang on to it for all we are worth. Otherwise the land monopolists will go practically scot free as per usual, and the workers will have to foot the war bill.

We have been writing Sir J. G. Ward on this matter, but so far have failed to get him to make a definite pronouncement on our side.

ARTHUR WITHY.



A birthday is not worth celebrating unless the life that began on that day is a life that has honorably faced its earthly responsibilities, and grown with the years into something finer and more useful than it was at its birth.—Youth's Companion.

INCIDENTAL SUGGESTIONS

FRIENDSHIP AND BROTHERHOOD.

Oberlin, Ohio, November 2, 1914.

Phillips Brooks has said: "There is no culture, no method of progress known to men that is so rich and complete as that which is ministered by a truly great friendship."

The undersigned deferentially dissents.

Friendships are bi-personal. Their very nature—the reason of their being is that two natures find between themselves reciprocation of ideas or ideals. These ideas, or ideals, may or may not affect the community in which they exist. And a great friendship is impossible of community participation therein for the reason that their being great friendships excludes, or may exclude, all relations to community well being. Therefore it is clear that friendships may exist without being in any sense an influence for good to others or to the community. Friendships, per se, are personal ideas or ideals multiplied by two—beyond this they may or may not affect communities.

On the other hand, the sense of a community is impersonal. It is a consensus of consciences. And a community sense which banishes or precludes injustice to the least of its members is a far greater "method of progress" than personal friendships. To desire and contend, to strive and spend for the establishing of justice among men; to fight with logic based on self-evident truth against monopoly and inordinate greed, and for the joy and justice of equality of opportunity in mother earth—this is infinitely greater than personal friendships—an infinitely completer "method of progress" than the greatest friendships in the world. The Man who came up out of Galilee sought to discover no great friendships. With Him the brotherhood of man dwarfed all other earthly relations.

J. A. DEMUTH.



ONLY A TEMPORARY SUSPENSION.

Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 5, 1914.

The reference on page 1038 to the suspension of the Vorwärts in Berlin leaves the impression that the suspension was permanent. As I understand, it lasted only a few days. The paper agreed to omit references to the class struggle for the present on the ground that all Germans are united and party differences dropped during the war, and the military suppression was thereupon canceled. I am stating the facts from memory and am not sure about details.

While I agree heartily with The Public's opposition to war, its arguments seem a little dry and rationalistic, appealing to common sense and utility, as if people were swayed only by forces that can be stated in syllogisms. It does not seem to do justice to the great social passions of solidarity and patriotism, which go wrong and then wreck nations. This bourgeois rationalism seems a limitation of the Single-tax movement, with which I otherwise agree.

WALTER RAUSCHENBUSCH.

WORLD PEACE AND THE PHILIPPINE QUESTION.

Mt. Vernon, Ohio, October 26.

The late address of Mr. Mann in the House of Representatives is suggestive of commercial statesmanship and should class the speaker with those who for private gain would counsel government to do that which government would not permit done unto itself.

If the Philippine Islands are to be "the fighting grounds of the future," if "conflict between the states and the Orient, commercial or otherwise, is inevitable," why insist upon holding to or remaining within the "fighting" zone? "If the great population of China" will not permit us and our goods "to come to their shores" unless at the same time we shall not "shut out" their people and their goods, who, in all honesty should or would blame them? And it is possible that Mr. Mann truly voices the American mind when he insists that the United States is in such "position" that such a jug-handled sort of proposition "cannot be abandoned" that its ethics of justice is such that the wrong must be maintained and that, as he suggests, the United States must be possessed of "the power to enforce" the wrong? Is that his idea of fair play?

If China and possibly the other nations mentioned as looking covetously toward the islands, are "sleeping," why waken it or them—or, better yet, why seek to enforce a wrong which will surely waken and arouse just anger? Why through an unjust policy seek to take from the people of the Orient that which is rightfully their own—the nation engaging in entangling alliances—seeking to force unnatural assimilations? Is it possible that the peoples of the western hemisphere have already grown too numerous for the lands assigned to them by the decree of the gods? Must the aborigines ever be driven from their own homes and lands?

Cannot Mr. Mann and those who contend for and seek to enforce injustice (economic or other) see that such demands can only be likened to killing the goose that lays the golden eggs; that when commercialism has captured the trade of another country, the capturing will produce the same conditions and results as do robber bees when they attack and subdue a weaker colony, the honey bees joining the robbers, all migrating to the one hive—that of the robbers? And can such advocates hope that man, robbed and defeated, will act with less acumen than does the honey-making little bee? To do so is nature's law. Then why advise and urge a policy which would prevent? Why a policy of protection, a policy which will steal the laboring chances of a foreigner, a policy which will drive a people from their homes, and then legislate a forbidden harbor? Are the states to reverse their declarations of 1776?

Why look forward to possibilities "100 years from now," and, foreseeing "the inevitable conflict," not so legislate as to void the predicted "possibilities"? Is that the policy of statesmanship? Why overlook "the principles which ought to guide us"? Why not legislate for permanent world peace in so far as the Philippines are concerned, and so as to allow every race of peoples to retain that which is their own?

Why not act the rule which demands "Do unto others as we would wish them to do unto us"?

J. J. FULTZ.



A QUERY.

New York, Oct. 5.

Andrew Carnegie, arriving a few days since fresh from his estate in Scotland, is reported to have said, "We have shown the world how to free our fellow-men. It is now our duty to show to the world how to stop killing them."

True, chattel slavery ended in the United States of America in the sixties, but is the working man, black or white, free in any country on earth today? And furthermore, can we ever free him, and stop these cruel wars as long as we harbor and uphold the social and industrial conditions that make a Carnegie and his swollen fortune possible?

JOSIE THORPE PRICE.

NEWS NARRATIVE

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

Week ending Tuesday, November 10, 1914.

General Election Results.

The congressional elections of November 3 resulted in considerable reduction in the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives and a slight increase in Democratic strength in the Senate. With some changes still possible the party strength in the next House will be approximately as follows: Democrats 229, Republicans 195, Progressives 9, Socialists 1, Independent 1, Democratic majority over all, 23, as compared with 145 in the present House. This situation will not be changed materially by any later returns. In the present House the party vote is: Democrats 290, Republicans 129, Progressives 15, Independent, 1. The next Senate will have Democrats 55, Republicans 40, Progressives, 1. Democratic majority, 14, as compared with 12 in the present Senate.



In State contests the results were as follows: Arizona, Democratic, re-elected Governor Hunt and Congressman Hayden; California, Governor Johnson re-elected as a Progressive party man, defeating John D. Fredericks, Republican, and Charles B. Curtin, Democrat. James D. Phelan, Democrat, was elected United States Senator, defeating Congressman Knowland, Republican, and Francis J. Heney, Progressive. William Kent was re-elected to Congress as an Independent. Colorado elected Carlson, Republican, for Governor over former Senator Patterson, Democrat. Senator Thomas, Democrat, was re-elected United

States Senator. Edward Keating was re-elected to Congress from the strike district. Connecticut re-elected Senator Frank Brandegee, Republican, over the Democratic candidate, Governor Simeon E. Baldwin. Delaware elected Governor Miller, Republican, to Congress, over Democratic Congressman Brockson. Idaho elected Moses Alexander, Democrat, Governor, and re-elected James Brady, Republican, Senator. Illinois re-elected Lawrence Y. Sherman United States Senator over Roger Sullivan, Democrat, and Raymond Robins, Progressive. Elza Williams, Democrat, was re-elected as Congressman-at-Large. Robert C. Moore, democratic Democrat, was defeated for State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Former Speaker Cannon, Floor Leader Mann and Congressman McKinley, all reactionary Republicans, were re-elected. Indiana re-elected Senator Benjamin Shively, Democrat, over ex-Senator Albert Beveridge, Progressive. Iowa re-elected Senator Albert B. Cummins, Republican, over Maurice Conolly, Democrat. Kansas elected Capper, Republican, Governor over Hodges Democrat, and re-elected Senator Curtis, Republican. In Louisiana the only important contest was in the Third Congressional district where, on the sugar tariff issue, W. P. Martin, Progressive, was elected over Henri L. Gueydun, Democrat. Massachusetts re-elected Governor Walsh, Democrat, but in other contests Republicans were successful. Michigan re-elected Governor Ferris, Democrat, but elected Republicans to other State offices. Minnesota elected W. S. Hammond, Democrat, over W. F. Lee, Republican. In St. Paul Louis Nash, Singletax Democrat, was overwhelmingly re-elected County Commissioner. Nebraska re-elected Governor Moorehead, Democrat. In Omaha Laurie J. Quinby, Democrat and Singletaxer, was elected State Senator at the head of the ticket. In Nevada Senator Newlands, Democrat, is apparently elected over Platt, Republican, but the vote is very close and precincts that are missing may yet change the result. New Jersey elected eight Republican and four Democratic Congressmen. New Hampshire re-elected Senator Gallinger, Republican. New York elected Charles S. Whitman Governor, over Governor Martin H. Glynn, Democrat, former Governor William Sulzer, Prohibition and American, and Frederick Davenport, Progressive. Sulzer's vote was about 120,000 and exceeded Whitman's plurality. Colby's vote was about 40,000. For Senator, James W. Wadsworth was elected over James W. Gerard, Democrat, and Bainbridge Colby, Progressive. The legislature is Republican. Meyer London, Socialist, was elected to Congress from the Twelfth district in Manhattan. The vote stood: London, 5,969; Goldfogel, Democrat, 4,938; Barowsky, Republican, 1,133. Oregon elected all Republican candidates. Ohio elected Warren Harding Republican, Senator, over Timothy Hogan, Democrat, and Frank Willis, Republican,

Governor, over present Governor J. M. Cox, Democrat. Robert Crosser was re-elected to Congress from Cleveland. Pennsylvania re-elected Boies Penrose Senator, over Gifford Pinchot, Progressive, and Mitchell Palmer, Democrat. Martin Brumbaugh, Republican, was elected Governor over Vance McCormick, Democrat. Pinchot's vote slightly exceeded Palmer's. Both combined exceeded Penrose's. In the Nineteenth Congressional district Warren Worth Bailey, Democrat and Single-taxer, was re-elected to Congress by 668 plurality. South Dakota elected Ed Johnson, Democrat, Senator to succeed Crawford, Republican. The Republicans elected all State officials. Wisconsin elected Paul Husting, Democrat, Senator, over Governor Francis McGovern, Republican. Emanuel Philipp, Republican, defeated John C. Karel, Democrat, for the governorship. Wyoming elected a Democratic-Progressive fusion State ticket consisting of candidates for Governor, State Treasurer and Secretary of State.



Taxation Amendments.

Amendments on taxation were voted on in several states on November 3. California's Home Rule in Taxation Amendment is still in doubt. It is known to have carried Los Angeles, San Diego and Imperial counties, and to have lost in San Francisco and Alameda. Amendments were carried abolishing the poll tax and exempting shipping from taxation. An amendment disfranchising non-property owners at bond elections was defeated.



Ohio defeated, by a majority estimated at over 200,000, the proposition of the State Board of Commerce for which it was claimed that "it would make the singletax impossible." It limited the rate of local taxation to one per cent except where a popular vote authorized an increase to no higher rate than one and one-half per cent. It further authorized classification of property for taxation at different rates but forbade separation of land from improvements in classifying. In Missouri the so-called anti-singletax amendment was overwhelmingly defeated. Nebraska adopted by a large majority the amendment recommended by the Nebraska Press Association allowing the legislature to enact such tax legislation as it sees fit. This had been opposed on the ground that it had been proposed by singletax advocates, the chairman of the Press Association's taxation committee having been State Senator-elect Laurie J. Quinby. In Oregon the amendment was defeated to exempt from taxation \$1,500 of improvements and personal property. North Dakota adopted an amendment for classification of property for taxation. [See vol. xvi, page 254; current volume, pages 394, 439, 589, 727, 845, 854, 869, 880, 896, 974, 992, 1037, 1040.]

Woman Suffrage Election Results.

Seven States voted on woman suffrage on November 3. The proposition carried in Montana and Nevada, increasing to eleven the total number of States where women have equal suffrage rights with men. The measure was defeated in Ohio, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota. [See current volume, pages 613, 706, 713 and 1046.]



Liquor Election Results.

Six states voted on November 3 on statewide Prohibition amendments. These carried in four: Arizona, North Dakota, Colorado and Washington. They were overwhelmingly defeated in California and Ohio. In California an amendment was adopted inhibiting resubmission of the question for eight years. Ohio, besides defeating Prohibition, adopted an amendment repealing the present county option law and making the township and residence districts of cities the units for local option. In counties which have voted to abolish saloons under county option, the adoption of this amendment repeals the prohibition in all those parts where the popular majority favored saloons. The legislature is also denied the right to enact statewide prohibitory legislation. [See current volume, page 712.]



Miscellaneous Referendums.

Louisiana adopted on November 3 a constitutional amendment for the recall of all State officials except Judges. North Dakota seems to have adopted Initiative and Referendum amendments, while Texas and Wisconsin have rejected amendments submitted there. Arizona defeated abolition of capital punishment. California adopted prohibition of prize fighting, the red light abatement act and Torrens land title act. It defeated the eight-hour law. A number of other measures are still in doubt. Buffalo, New York, adopted a new charter, including the commission form of government, by a vote of 36,436 to 20,621.



Socialist Legislators Elected.

Besides electing a Congressman in New York the Socialists have elected members of the Legislature in various places. They elected four Assemblymen in California from Los Angeles, eight Assemblymen and one State Senator in Wisconsin, one Assemblyman and two State Senators in Oklahoma, one Assemblyman each in Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Kansas, and three in Illinois.



Governor-Elect Whitman's Position.

Letters to all candidates for Governor were

addressed on September 1 by the New York Lower Rent Society of which Benjamin C. Marsh is secretary. The candidates were asked whether they would sign a bill, in case of passage by the legislature, permitting a referendum vote to be taken in New York City on the question of taxing land values at a higher rate than improvements. Governor Glynn declined to commit himself, saying that the legislative committee had rejected the proposition, that the Merchants' Association had declared against it and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment had opposed action pending an investigation. All other candidates, including Governor-Elect Whitman, responded favorably. His letter, as published in the Tenants' Weekly, follows:

In reply to your letter of September 1st, let me say that, should I be elected Governor, and should the Legislature pass a bill submitting to a local referendum the question of gradually reducing the tax rate on buildings in New York City to 1 per cent of the tax rate on land, I, as Governor, would do nothing to interfere with such a referendum.

[See current volume, page 976.]

Roger Sullivan's Reflections.

In a post-election statement Roger Sullivan commented on the result in Illinois as follows:

It is regrettable that we have people so minded as to penalize a man for the religion he got from his mother, and that we have men willing to capitalize this baseness for the sake of getting office. This appeal to religious prejudice, particularly when given countenance by high personages in Democratic officialdom, is still effective in some parts of Illinois.

No man ever had a cleaner, more fairly won nomination. It came by direct vote of the people in the face of combined opposition from all political machines and all political payrolls—city, county, state and federal—in Illinois; it came without appeal to prejudice or factionalism, or resort to personalities. By all the rules of the game such a verdict should have been accepted. It is to be regretted that some opponents of my nomination could not accept the verdict of the state-wide primary election in the spirit that governed the leading contestants in the primary.

It is regrettable that the people were unwilling to give the national administration's work a fair chance to be tested by time. Cook county seems to be about the only debatable ground in the country where consistent Democratic success was recorded. This, is, personally, highly gratifying.

[See current volume, pages 997, 1039, 1046.]

Public Forum as Fels Memorial.

Plans for a public forum as a memorial monument to Joseph Fels were submitted to Philadelphia's city council on November 5 by the Joseph Fels Memorial Committee. The place proposed is the north plaza of the City Hall, where open air

meetings are now usually held. [See current volume, page 248.]

The Labor War.

On request of Federal Judge Woumans of Arkansas President Wilson on November 4 ordered federal troops to the Arkansas coal fields near Fort Smith. The mines are under a federal receivership, a strike is on and Judge Woumans claims inability to enforce his mandates.

Striking waitresses in Chicago were enjoined on November 5 by Circuit Judge Baldwin from engaging in picketing. This injunction includes even the silent picketing in which the strikers have been engaged. The picket would quietly stand on or walk about the sidewalk in front of the boycotted place, wearing a card stating that a strike was on, but saying nothing to anyone who chose to patronize the place. [See current volume, page 229.]

The Executive Committee of the American Federation of Labor presented its annual report on November 9, preliminary to the formal opening at Philadelphia on the 10th of the annual convention of the Federation. The report deals largely with troubles in the mining districts of Colorado, West Virginia and Michigan. Concerning these it says in part:

Land-holding conditions involved in some mining districts have enabled the operators to establish what amounts to a feudal operating system for the mines.

They own vast tracts of land, hundreds and even thousands of square miles in extent, on which the mines are located.

The mining companies own and therefore control all roads that traverse the land. They own the houses in which the miners live; the villages made up of these miners, the schools, the churches which minister to their spiritual needs, the stores from which they buy their clothing, food and other necessities, the postoffices where they get their mail, money orders, and conduct their crude banking transactions.

Every detail of mining life is under the supervision of the mine operators through their power of ownership.

In time of strike the mine operators have the power of eviction and have forced hundreds of strikers and their families to seek shelter in tent colonies, with the consequent danger of exposure. There can be no real freedom under such conditions of industrial tyranny.

In addition to the problems arising from the feudal ownership of land, the mine operators have assumed police power. They employ armed mine guards to maintain their regulations and to guard mine property.

In times of industrial peace the mine guards serve

as police and prevent "undesirable" persons from trespassing on the land of the mining companies.

The elastic term, "trespass," has been interpreted to mean all manner of organizing activities. . . .

Regarding the use of injunctions the report states:

Judge Dayton of injunction fame issued a temporary restraining order and a preliminary injunction forbidding the officers and all persons who now are or hereafter may be members of the United Mine Workers of America to organize the mines or to strike or to aid in a strike against the company.

Eighteen employes of the company and organizers were charged with contempt and haled before Judge Dayton. They were found guilty and sentenced to pay fines and serve jail sentences.

These are distressing proofs of how even the judiciary may be used by the mine operators as a strike destroying agency.

Speaking of Colorado it says:

In Colorado the same feudal conditions prevail in the coal mining fields. The mining companies owned all the dwellings; caused county commissioners to vacate parts of roads in their favor; required passes of those using public highways; controlled stores, churches and schools, and maintained their regulations by the use of armed mine guards. The mine operators' policies have been determined by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, which is controlled by the Standard Oil Company. There, too, all the organized agencies of the state were subservient to the corporations.

The laws of the state affecting miners were broken with cynical disregard.

Civil authority in Colorado broke down under the contest that ensued. The state militia was put at the service of the coal companies. The striking miners, driven from their homes, were collected in camps to endure the long siege.

These industrial struggles in the coal fields are most vigorous illustrations of a great menace to industrial justice and peace.

The detective agencies have made of the gunmen's work a specialized occupation or profession. The nature of the work attracts a daring and venturesome, lawless class of rovers who followed some of the predatory methods of gaining a livelihood. The men are shipped from one state to another whenever corporations may have need of their services.

Secretary Wilson of the United States Department of Labor called attention to this in his first annual report.

The report praises the Clayton bill, saying that "it contains the most fundamental, the most comprehensive enunciation of industrial freedom found in any legislative act in the history of the world." Reference was made to the European war and the conditions and policies condemned which led thereto. The following suggestion was offered:

Militarism and competitive armament must be abolished, and tribunals for awarding justice and agencies for enforcing determinations must be instituted. International interests and issues exist. Political institutions should be established corresponding to political developments. Those most interested

should lead in demands for world federation and the rule of reason between nations.

The working people of all lands bear the brunt of war.

[See volume xvi, page 1091, current volume, pages 515, 925.]



Cattle Quarantine in Chicago.

The Illinois State Board of Health on November 4 seconded the action of the Federal Government in ordering the Chicago stockyards closed under a nine-day quarantine. Beginning with November 5 all shipment of animals to or from the yards was stopped and all animals affected with or exposed to foot and mouth disease were killed, except some prize cattle which have been isolated. After the yards have been thoroughly disinfected they will again be opened. [See current volume, page 1069.]



Mexico and the United States.

General Carranza withdrew from Mexico City with his cabinet and set up his government at Puebla when the Provisional President, Eulalio Guterrez, was chosen by the Aguas Calientes Convention. He refuses to recognize the action of the Convention. On the 9th he issued an ultimatum, declaring himself the chief head of the Republic, and calling upon the military chieftains attending the Convention to return to their posts on pain of being supplanted by the next in rank. [See current volume, page 1065.]



General Guterrez, the new President, who took the oath of office on the 7th, has proclaimed himself the chief executive, beginning November 10th, and has appointed the following cabinet: Foreign Minister, Fernando Iglecias Caderon; Minister of Communications, General Antonio Villareal; Minister of War, General Juvencio Robles; Minister of Interior, General Jose Blanco; Minister of Public Instruction, Signor Soto y Gama; Minister of Justice, Jose Vasconcelos; Minister of Progress, Pastor Roaix; Minister of the Treasury, Felicits Villareal. Enrique C. Llorente will be appointed Washington representative of the constitutionalists. The new government threatens to treat General Carranza as a rebel unless he recognizes the action of the Convention. General Villa adheres to the Guterrez government.



The European War.

Little change in the general situation has followed the fourteenth week of fighting. The fall of Kiao-Chau, though of minor importance as compared with the whole, is the most striking incident. It marks the passing of the last of the German

possessions in Eastern Asia and the Pacific. In Eastern Europe the Russians have continued their successful campaign against the Germans and Austrians, and have thrown a small advance army into Armenia. Desperate fighting, with heavy casualties, has marked the contest of Germany and the Allies in France and Belgium; but only slight changes have been made in the long battle line that still extends from Ostend to Switzerland. Great Britain and France announced officially on the 5th that a state of war existed with the Ottoman empire. [See current volume, page 1066.]

Italy.

The new cabinet was announced on the 4th. Signor Salandra, the former Premier, retains the posts of Premier and Minister of the Interior. Baron Sidney Sonnino is Minister of Foreign Affairs; Paola Carcano, Minister of the Treasury; Vittario E. Orlando, Minister of Justice; and the remaining posts are retained by the men who held them during the former ministry. No indication is yet given that Italy will break her neutrality. [See current volume, page 1067.]

Japan.

The German fortress of Tsing-tao surrendered on the 7th to the Japanese and British forces. The garrison is said to number about 7,000, while the attacking forces are given as 30,000 Japanese, 800 British, and 400 Sikhs, or Indian troops. The naval force has not been made public, nor the losses. Nearly three months were required to subdue the place. Kiao-Chau, of which Tsing-tao is the stronghold, is a small province, 200 square miles in extent, on the south side of Shantung Peninsula, China, seized by Germany in 1897 as an indemnity for the murder of two German missionaries by Chinese mobs. The population is given as 192,000. The white population, including the garrison, in 1913, was 4,470, of whom 3,806 were Germans. Japan announced at the beginning of hostilities that she would give the territory back to China. She now says she will administer the province till the close of the war. The fall of Tsing-tao releases the Japanese and British forces, and permits them to give all their attention to the few German cruisers that are still raiding commerce in the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

The Campaign in Western Europe.

The struggle between Germany and the Allies has continued along the same lines, and with small outward results. More re-enforcements have been brought into action, but the greater desperation of the Germans to break through to the coast cities, and the more dogged determination of the Allies to hold on, have resulted only in greater casualties. Fighting continues more or less along the entire line from Ostend to the Swiss border, but the most

determined efforts of the Germans have been directed against the Allies' line in Southern Belgium and the extreme north of France. The scene of the chief attack has been shifted from the banks of the Yser and the immediate neighborhood of Dixmude to points near and on the Franco-Belgian border. Large German re-enforcements are reported gathering for another effort to break through the Allies' lines at Ypres, Armentieres, and Arras; but it is also surmised by military critics that forces will have to be withdrawn from the West to relieve the pressure of the Russians on the East. It is estimated that the strength of the Allies is increasing faster than that of the Germans. No decisive action is known to be impending.

Belgium.

The second week's report of the American Commission for the relief of Belgium shows that besides the 2,283 tons of cereal foodstuffs delivered it has in hand food to the amount of 17,000 tons that will be delivered by November 13. The requirements after December 1 will be 30,000 tons monthly. The Commission now has assurances of 32,000 tons for delivery in December and January.

The Campaign in Eastern Europe.

Russian successes have marked the week's activities. The German forces have continued to retreat without offering any resistance since they left the vicinity of Warsaw. It is apparently their plan to fall back upon their fortified lines in Silesia, Posen and East Prussia, where better railroad communication will enable them to operate to better advantage. The Russians have again entered East Prussia, and the advance guard is reported to have occupied Pleschen, Prussia, ten or fifteen miles west of the boundary. Frost is in the ground, and Russians report unburied dead in following the retreating German forces. Nothing decisive is expected in this scene of activities until the Germans have settled in their new position. The Austrian forces also continue to retreat before the Russians in Galicia, having been separated from their German allies, and forced back to the Carpathian Mountains. The Russians now threaten Cracow. The Austrians on the South continue operations within the borders of Servia, in which they claim victories that are denied by the Servians. Much interest now centers about the diplomatic struggle over the Balkan states. Bulgaria is offered Macedonia, which is largely Bulgarian, and which she expected after the war with Turkey, if she will oppose Turkey in the present war. Greece is reported to have annexed Epirus, now the southern part of the new state of Albania, which was denied her by the London conference that arranged the boundaries after the last Balkan war.

Turkey.

Hostilities are enveloping Turkey. War was formally declared by Great Britain and France on the 5th. The advancing Russians who crossed the Armenian border have met only slight resistance from the Turks, who seem to have made little preparation for the invasion. The Russian force is supposed to number from 90,000 to 120,000. The action against Turkey will be at a great disadvantage unless the Turkish fleet is overcome, which will permit the transport of troops to Constantinople by water, or the Balkan states become involved, and permit the Russians to cross their territory. Meantime the French and British fleets are conducting a vigorous bombardment of the forts guarding the Dardanelles, in the hope of reaching the Turkish capital with their fleets. Some of the defenses are reported destroyed. Minor actions have occurred at Akabah on the Red Sea, and at other points where war ships have thrown a few shells into garrisoned towns and forts, but nothing of moment has yet taken place. The Turkish fleet, re-enforced by the German cruisers, Breslau and Goeben, is supposed to outrank the Russian Black Sea fleet; but no trial of strength has yet occurred.

**On the Sea.**

The first sea action that can be dignified by the term battle occurred on the 1st off Coronel, Chile, when the German ships Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Nurnberg, Dresden and Leipsic engaged and defeated the British ships Good Hope, Monmouth, Glasgow and Otranto. The battle occurred during a heavy storm between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening. The Good Hope was sunk, and the Monmouth disabled, and probably sunk or beached. No survivors of the Good Hope's crew have reported. The British ships were weaker in gun power than the Germans. Had the battle been delayed a short time till the arrival of the battleship Canopus, which was on its way to re-enforce the British, the Germans would have been the weaker. The British loss in men is given as 1,550, including Admiral Cradock, the commander of the British fleet. The German loss, as given by Admiral Graf Von Snee, commander of the German fleet, was six men wounded. The German Cruiser Emden, which has played such havoc with British shipping in the Indian Ocean, was attacked in the Bay of Bengal by the Australian Cruiser Sydney. The Emden was driven ashore on an island of the Cocos group, and burned. Twenty-four vessels, representing 55,005 tons, and a value of \$10,000,000, were victims of the Emden's prowess.

**South Africa.**

Light engagements have been reported between the Troops of the Union of South Africa and small bands under General De Wet and General

Beyers on the 8th on the Vet River, southeast of Bloemhof, in which the rebels were defeated. General Botha still treats the rebellion of small consequence, though he is pushing energetically the campaign to suppress it.

NEWS NOTES

—Arizona elected on November 3 its first woman State Senator, Mrs. Frances Munds, Democrat, of Yavapai County.

—The Interstate Commerce Commission on November 6 modified a former decision so as to permit granting of allowances by trunk lines to industrial branches.

—The National Executive Committee of the Progressive party held a brief meeting in New York on November 6 and then adjourned to meet again on December 2.

—The Canadian government, it is reported, has ordered the suppression of newspapers publishing articles calculated to promote sedition among alien residents in Canada. Weekly papers printed in German in Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Edmonton have openly condemned Great Britain, France and Russia and upheld Germany and Austria.

—At the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Singletax League at Boston on October 30, the report of Secretary Goodale showed an increase in membership of 50 per cent for the year. It further showed that much active work had been done. The League decided to incorporate. The following officers were elected: President, Lewis J. Johnson; vice-president, Henry D. Nunn; second vice-president, M. C. O'Neill; treasurer, Robert E. Blakeslee; secretary, Ernest E. Brazier. The Executive Committee in addition to the above officers includes Edmund J. Burke, Robert B. Capon, James R. Carret, John S. Codman, Hollis C. Joy, Charles H. Porter, Francis G. Goodale, Alexander MacKendrick, Professor John R. Nichols and Professor Comfort A. Adams.

PRESS OPINIONS

Woman Suffrage Constantly Gaining.

Philadelphia North American, November 7: There has been a disposition in some quarters to cite this week's election as a defeat for woman suffrage, because, of the six states in which a vote was taken on the question, only two declared for the women. But those who apply the rule of thumb to the suffrage fight forget that every new position won by the suffrage forces is won forever. This is a movement which never retreats. It is the most striking illustration of the maxim that revolutions never go backward. Montana and Nevada have been added to the white states of the map; and they will always be white. No state that ever gave the vote to its women ever took it away again. Nearly every other forward movement has had its instances of reaction. . . . But a position once won for woman suffrage is forever won. Instead of becoming a source of weak-

ness to the movement—a citadel which has to be defended—each new suffrage state is an impregnable base from which the attack can be carried on against the common enemy. This is true not merely because of the demonstrated benefits and justice of suffrage, but because suffrage changes the entire political organism of a community; and the women themselves, once having the right to vote, will never give it up. And it can never be taken from them without their consent. The fact that suffrage failed in four states—Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota—in nowise offsets the victory in Montana and Nevada. For the movement makes a marked and permanent advance, while it loses nothing. . . . The states in which women now have political rights equal to those of men are Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington, California, Kansas, Arizona, Oregon, Nevada and Montana and virtually Illinois. It is an inspiring showing, and should give the women of Pennsylvania added courage for the fight to take this state out of the black patch on the map of the republic.



Governor-Elect Whitman and Tax Reform.

Tenant's Weekly (New York) November 9: Mr. Whitman's vote shows that the people of New York State appreciate a candidate who says unequivocally that, as Governor, he will not interfere with referendum home rule in taxation. The strenuous efforts of the Allied Real Estate Interests to defeat Mr. Whitman were adequately rebuked by the believers in fundamental democracy. Ten militant Senators and Assemblymen, who favor the referendum on untaxing buildings in New York City, were elected from New York City—and as many more who favor the principle. Mr. S. Clinton Crane, Republican candidate for Assembly from the Twenty-third New York District, whom the Society to Lower Rents and Reduce Taxes on Homes opposed, because he has bitterly opposed this referendum, was defeated decisively. Mr. A. Ellenbogen, Republican candidate for the Assembly from the Fifteenth New York District, against whom the society conducted a campaign, barely got elected, through the eleventh hour admission made for him by the Allied Real Estate Interests, that he was neither in favor of nor opposed to the referendum sought by the society. He ran about five hundred votes behind the head of his ticket. Mr. Ogden L. Mills, whom the society also opposed because of his opposition to the rule of the people, was elected Senator, but polled less than half of Mr. Whitman's vote in his district. Without the endorsement of the Progressive party, Mr. Mills would probably have been badly defeated. As the Republican party is now in complete control of the State Government, they will have to face squarely the responsibility for defeating the home rule referendum on taxation.



Why India Is Loyal.

The Panjabee (Lahore), September 15.—It is a great mistake to imagine that the splendid outburst of Indian loyalty is merely or even mainly an expression of India's gratitude for all that England has done for her. Gratitude, though a virtue ingrained in Indian nature, is not among the highest

virtues and in the present case it has played only a subordinate part. It is the growing national self-consciousness of India and the reality and intensity of her desire for national self-fulfillment to which is principally due her readiness to make every sacrifice in defense of an Empire with whose well-being she believes her own highest well-being to be inseparably bound up. The practical demonstration of Indian loyalty, in other words, is part of the same struggle in which India has now for years been engaged—the struggle for obtaining her rightful place in the Empire and in the brotherhood of nations. Not that the demonstration of loyalty is the price which India offers for the constitutional liberty she so ardently desires; it is only the vulgar who could look at the thing in that light. As a matter of fact the desire and the demonstration are equally spontaneous expressions of one and the same spirit—the spirit of self-realization of Indian humanity in the stage of development it has reached.

RELATED THINGS

CONTRIBUTIONS AND REPRINT

LINES TO BEAUTY.

For The Public.

Softly and sweetly on wings of mind,
Comes music to my ear,
Sounding down through eons of time,
Cosmic and unrefined.
Would that a master tongue were mine,
To tell in simple song,
Of the flood of beauty that fills my soul;
Tell it to all mankind.

For man needs beauty most of all.
'Tis sunshine to his soul.
Beauty of spirit, Beauty of flesh,
Beauty of trail as well as goal.
And the music I hear with my inner ear
From out of the cosmic deep,
Contains the germ of a coming time,
When the social mind will reap

A harvest of grand and beautiful men
And women, and girls and boys,
It carries the seeds of radiant deeds,
So noble and fine and free,
That the very earth will rock with mirth;
Become a child of glee;
Will feel the thrill of an inner will
To cast into the sea

All that is ugly and sordid and mean,
All that is cheap and shallow,
Men will clear the world of fear,
When men the muse of beauty follow.
For beauty is life, and life is joy;
And joy, what may that be
But love of men; and thus again
I know love's harmony.

F. GUY DAVIS.

CAN PERMANENT PEACE BE SECURED?

Advocate of Peace—November.

We hope that it will not be considered inappropriate if we undertake for the sympathizers with the cause of peace, so far as we may speak for them, to lay down some of the principles calculated, we believe, to insure firm and everlasting peace between nations. In so doing we feel called upon definitely to reject certain of the ideas which heretofore have controlled the international relations of States, because we recognize that the growth of intercourse between nations has rendered such theories in truth obsolete.

We deny, for example, the absolute right of any nation to determine its course of action irrespective of possible effects upon its neighbors, just as States deny such right to an individual person. We assume that a nation is a member of a common family or community, and that as such its sovereign rights, so called, must be limited by the corresponding rights of other nations. We conceive that this proposition denies to any nation the right to initiate war against another; that this be true whether there be claim of infraction of boundaries, oppression of those of common blood, affronts to honor, historical enmities, or whatever may be the real or fancied cause. From these considerations it follows that it would be as wrong internationally for a nation to attack another as it is nationally wrong for a private individual to declare blood feud against his neighbor. The restriction placed upon a nation entering into the society of nations must be that it thereby surrenders its rights to be advocate, judge, and executioner of its own policies, irrespective of who may be injured directly or indirectly by such conduct. Does not the existing world-wide distress afford an absolute demonstration of the futility of any other conclusion?

We therefore declare that with the termination of the present conflict there should be an agreement between the nations of the earth which shall preclude any nation from determining alone the righteousness of its own cause as against the interests of another nation.

We recognize in the present conflict the absolute breakdown of the theory that the strength of a nation rests upon the perfection of its military system and the development of its enginery of war. We consider that current history demonstrates that one nation's determination to base its very existence on the ability to control by arms the will of other nations leads only to a similar determination on their part. The inevitable result is simply the ultimate injury or destruction of all. Militarism, in short, defeats the very ends for which it purports to exist.

We therefore further declare that the employ-

ment of armaments by a nation should not go beyond the preservation of internal order, and that they should never be used for foreign aggression. When the fires of the present conflict are extinguished, the nations must submit at once to some plan of co-operative, collective, and radical reduction of armaments. To this plan the United States, of course, must be a party. Hence we are resolutely opposed at this time to any increase of the military or naval strength on the part of our own government, for we dare hope that in this respect, as already with regard to democratic government, the United States shall remain the leader of the world.

We recognize that the Hague Conferences, however beneficial they may have been in giving a partial sanction to the purposes of arbitration between nations, have absolutely failed in their treatment of the subject of war. This, we regretfully say, is because they have not adequately considered the views we have hereinbefore expressed, because they have regarded war between nations as the inevitable if not the legitimate expression of the assumed national will of disputants, and because they have succeeded, and that most feebly, simply in cloaking some of the savagery and brutality of international conflict.

We declare that the time is now come when the ax should be laid to the root; that hereafter no "Conference" should undertake to lay down rules aiming to "regulate" military or naval warfare. It must rather declare armed conflict to be internationally unrighteous and intolerable. It must acknowledge that it is no more possible to formulate rules for civilized warfare than it is to codify the laws of civilized piracy, civilized highway robbery, or civilized murder. No good can come from further shutting eyes to this fundamental truth.

To the end of making the views just expressed more effective, we declare that the nations of the earth should by common agreement determine to permit no international flotation of bonds for the purpose of carrying on war or procuring the means of war; that they permit under no circumstances the exportation of arms or munitions of war from one country to another; that they stamp out, as they would a plague, the manufacture or construction of munitions or vessels of war by private individuals or corporations, whether designed for national or international purposes; that, should the necessity demand it, they allow only the arming of international forces for the enforcement of international peace.

Further, to insure the abolition of international war, we declare that so long as a state of war continues the neutral nations of the earth should forbid trade with any country found guilty of indulging in war, and that they should enforce such determination internationally; that all alleged breaches of treaties should be referred to a ju-

dicial body for determination, which body must be clothed with every moral sanction, and, if necessary, which we do not expect, with every physical sanction to enforce its judgment.

The ends we have in view, ambitious and far-reaching as they may seem, are simple and readily resolvable into a single proposition, which is that no nation shall have power henceforth to indulge in conduct toward another nation which would be illicit or condemnable if indulged in by one man toward his neighbor.

That nations may never again fall into the awful error destroying now the youth and hope of Europe, that there may never be another war, we solemnly call to all right-thinking people of the world for support and co-operation in the establishment and maintenance of these most important principles.

We have made bold thus to express ourselves with reference to the cause we so humbly but earnestly represent, because we would that the foundation of the new world order may be begun at once.



THESE, TOO, WERE MEN.

T. W. Mercer, in *London Labor Leader*.

These, too, were men! These corpses ranged in rows,

And piled in ghastly heaps on moor and fen;
These silent hosts we fools accounted foes,
These, too, were men!

How slow we learn! How slowly man outgrows
The traits of beasts that dwell in cave and den,
And rises o'er the brutes, his history shows.

Shall we not blush, and hang our shamed heads
when

Our rulers boast new triumphs, deadly blows,
And foemen slain, if we remember then—
These, too, were men?

BOOKS

FANCIES.

Sunlight and Shadow. By Louise W. Kneeland.
Published by Sherman, French and Co., Boston.
1914. Price, \$1.00 net.

The dedication of this volume of verse to "The Great Mother" indicates the leaning of the poet toward nature and love as expressed in a shower of titles—"Nightfall," "Winds of March," "Winds of the Hills," "June," "Winter," "Twilight," "Love's Invitation," "Love's Fulfillment," "Love's Communion," "Lovers' Vows"—and others in which we find the impassioned theme expanding in more or less original measures. Perhaps one of

the most rhythmical and common-place of these is the domestic picture painted in "The Desired":

O let me make a happy little place,

Where I can drink the comfort of your smile,
Where I can see the radiance of your face
And know that heaven has come to stay awhile.

O let me make a garden hid away

With pansies set, and pinks and gilly flowers,
When birds will sing the livelong summer day,
And shady walks allure the golden hours.

And we will have a room, where firelight falls

At dusk—where crickets chirp and winds do
moan—

In flickering lights and shadows on the wall,
While we do sit and rest, we two alone.

Ah, let us make a happy little place

For just us two, where you will softly smile
And I can see the radiance of your face

And know that heaven has come to stay awhile.

From the selfish sentiment of these stanzas one may jump to the blast of "The Oath":

Hear us, ye Damned!

By the starved child's

Pitiful cry, the sunken

Cheeks robbed of

The glowing rose;

By the short and labored

Breath, the racking pain,

The body's slow decay;

By all the agony,

Brooding in the Mother's

Heart, the muttered

Curses on the lips of men

Tortured by their helplessness,

Hear us, ye Damned!

By these, by these

We swear that we,

Who have the power,

Will use it

To bring about

The REVOLUTION!

Hear us, ye Damned!

It is not necessary to quote the second page of shuddering statements to the damned, turn to the soothing quatrain, "Brothers"—

Should you think that in some there's no virtue,

And your feeling of comradeship halts,

Believe me, the reflection won't hurt you,

That at least we're made one by our faults.

All in all, the sentiments expressed in both the "sunlight and shadow" of these prose poems may pass without criticism, for they make very forcible appeal to the higher and truer instincts of human nature, and will sustain the test of renewed reading and quotation.

A. L. M.

BOOKS RECEIVED

—*Drift and Mastery*. By Walter Lippmann. Published by Mitchell Kennerley, New York. 1914. Price, \$1.50 net.

—Learning and Doing. By Edgar James Swift. Childhood and Youth Series. Published by the Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis. 1914. Price, \$1.00 net.

—The High School Age. By Irving King. Childhood and Youth Series. Published by the Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis. 1914. Price, \$1.00 net.

—Natural Education. By Winifred Sackville Stoner. Childhood and Youth Series. Published by the Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis. 1914. Price, \$1.00 net.

—The Child and His Spelling. By W. A. Cook and M. V. O'Shea. Childhood and Youth Series. Published by the Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis. 1914. Price, \$1.00 net.

—One American's Opinion of the European War: An Answer to Germany's Appeals. By Frederick W. Whitridge. Published by E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 1914. Price, 50 cents net.

—Property and Contract in Their Relations to the Distribution of Wealth. By Richard T. Ely. Published by the Macmillan Co., New York. 1914. In two volumes. Price, \$4.00 net, per set.

"Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth." That is, when the other class goes through with it.—George R. Kirkpatrick.

"Doesn't your choir-sing at the prison any more?"
"No; several of the prisoners objected on the ground that it wasn't included in their sentences."—Sacred Heart Review.

"How did your novel come out?"
"Well, replied the self-confident man, 'it proved beyond all doubt that it isn't one of these trashy best-sellers.'—Washington Star.

A noted wag met an Irishman in the street one day, and thought he would be funny at his expense.
"Hello, Pat!" he said. "I'll give you eight (in) pence for a shilling."
"Will ye, now?" said Pat.
"Yes," he replied.
The Irishman handed over the shilling, and his friend put eight pence into his palm in return.
"Eight in pence," he explained. "Not bad, is it?"
"No," answer Pat; "but the shilling is!"—Tit-Bits.

"Now tell us," sternly demanded the young legal luminary whose brow overhung like the back of a snapping turtle, addressing the cowering witness. "what was the weather, if any, upon the afternoon in question?"—Puck.

"Did you put fresh water for the goldfish, Mary?"
"No, mum, thay ain't drunk up what I gave them yesterday."—Princeton Tiger.

In Huron, a hewer, Hugh Hughes,
Hewed yew-trees of unusual hues.
Hugh Hughes used blue yews
To build a shed for his ewes;
So his ewes a blue-hued yew shed use.

—Tit-Bits.

PERIODICALS

In Memory of Bishop Spalding.

The November number of the Christian Socialist of Chicago bears the title "Bishop Spalding Memorial Number." Bishop Spalding, who was one of the leading Socialists in the Christian Church, delivered a sermon at the General Convention of the Episcopal Church a year ago that won him much regard from the Socialists. The Memorial Number contains the Bishop's own story of his conversion to Socialism, the text of his General Convention address, and other articles by him. The publishers (The Christian Socialist, 5461 Drexel avenue, Chicago) will send to any address copies of this "Memorial Number" for one cent a copy in bundles of ten or more, \$4.50 for 500 copies, and \$8.00 for 1,000 copies.

S. C.

Boys' Life.

The Boy Scout movement is generally supposed to be militaristic. But strong evidence to the contrary is presented in the November number of Boys' Life (Fifth Avenue Building, New York), organ of the Boy Scouts of America. This number, though called "The War Number," is largely devoted to advocacy of the peace movement, containing articles by Andrew Carnegie and David Starr Jordan, besides much else to the same purpose.

S. D.

What are your wages? I don't mean how much a week do you get; but what life do you get as the reward of your toil?—R. Blatchford.

After a while the world is going to quit looking for good men, and begin looking for those things that make good men.—Appeal to Reason.

Benn Pitman's Shorthand.

A complete census of the shorthand clerks in the departmental offices of the United States Government at Washington, duly signed by the chief clerks of the several departments, shows that out of a total of 1,579, 796 write the Benn Pitman system. The proportionate use of other systems is shown as follows.

- Benn Pitman, 796 writers, 50.4%
- Graham, 242 writers, 15.3%
- Munson, 86 writers, 5.4%
- Isaac Pitman, 67 writers, 4.2%
- Gregg, 66 writers, 4.2%
- Cross, 45 writers, 2.8%
- Barnes, 25 writers, 1.5%
- Pernin, 25 writers, 1.5%

All others (totaling 14.8%), less than 1% each. These facts will help those who intend to study shorthand to decide which system to take up. Government experts know.

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Benn Pitman, Founder.

Jerome B. Howard, President