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## CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL:	
A Consolation .....	961
"Civilization" and Barbarism .....	961
Should More Billions Be Wasted.....	961
Another Consolation .....	962
Blowing Both Hot and Cold.....	962
War and Trade.....	962
A True Statesman's Advice.....	963
A Superfluous Investigation.....	963
Blind Men Searching for a Rainbow.....	963
How Public Improvements Increase Rents.....	965
Which Is the Greater Crime?.....	965
The Whole Truth.....	965
"Regularity" and Principle.....	965
Construing Language to Conceal Thoughts.....	966
The Railroad Rate Case.....	966
Dr. Andrew A. Forsythe.....	966
Franklin Spencer Spalding.....	967
What Cannon's Return Means—R. F. Pettigrew....	967
EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE:	
What Influenced Maine.....	969
How War Might Have Been Averted—George Lans- bury .....	970
INCIDENTAL SUGGESTIONS:	
Something for Nothing—E. W. Van Valkenburgh....	970
Stamp Taxes or Tariff Taxes—Samuel Milliken.....	970
NEWS NARRATIVE:	
The European War.....	971
Mexico and the United States.....	972
Fowlds in New Zealand.....	972
Dr. Gorgas Honored.....	972
Congressional News.....	973
Women Oppose Taxation of Industry.....	973
Commission on Industrial Relations.....	973
The Labor War.....	974
Roosevelt on the Nebraska Progressive Platform....	974
Wisconsin Politics.....	974
Democrats Urged to Support Robins.....	975
Non-partisan Robins Movement.....	975
National Popular Government League Endorses Robins .....	975
News Notes .....	976
Press Opinions .....	976
RELATED THINGS:	
Implied Prayer—Mary C. Farmer.....	977
Economic Causes of Disease—William C. Gorgas....	978
Fight On—Berton Braley.....	979
BOOKS:	
Brand Whitlock's Story.....	979
Pamphlets .....	980

## EDITORIAL

### A Consolation.

There is this to be said in extenuation of Congress' neglect to pass the Seamen's Bill, with its safety at sea provisions: We have become so accustomed to the wilful destruction of human life that another Titanic or Empress of Ireland disaster will not cause the shock of former days.

S. O.



### "Civilization" and Barbarism.

In "civilized" warfare a military aviator performs his duty in a laudable manner when he drops bombs on defenseless civilians, even though these civilians be women and children. But the civilian who catches the military aviator on the ground and in any way molests him is guilty, under rules of "civilized" warfare, of an atrocious crime and subject to the death penalty. What is there more barbarous and unfair than this in savage warfare?

S. D.



### Should More Billions Be Wasted?

According to the Statesman's Year Book, the United States has spent since 1900 on the army and navy the sum of \$3,308,066,310. Such a sum might appear to the ordinary man as ample to prepare for any possible war. But complaints of unpreparedness are still as loud as though nothing had been spent. In his 1913 report General Wood bewailed the insufficient supply of guns and ammunition. Today the Navy League is at work urging more expenditures, so that we may be prepared for war. One of two things is evident, if General Wood and the Navy League are not mistaken. Either the United States has in the past fourteen years dumped more than three billion dollars into a bottomless pit, or a state of preparedness for war is a luxury far more expensive than any possible financial loss due to unpreparedness. Perhaps General Wood or the Navy League can shed light on that question.

Evidently we have been unprepared for war during the whole period within which we were spending 3,300 millions for more "unpreparedness." To that expenditure can not be correctly attributed the fact that no foreign nation has attacked us. Our immunity must have been due to entirely different reasons. The 3,300 millions were simply thrown away without any return. How many useful and desirable things has the nation been compelled to forego on account of such waste of ten times the amount required to build the Panama Canal? Is it not time to adopt a wiser policy?

S. D.



### Another Consolation.

It is a satisfaction to know that the world has progressed far enough to be rid of the Christian minister who blasphemed his God by declaring war a necessity in order to keep humanity within the means of physical subsistence. Malthusianism is dead.

S. C.



### Blowing Both Hot and Cold.

In a prominent place in bold face type on its first page the Chicago Tribune of October 5 presents a number of "peace epigrams," the first two of which are the following:

One of the lessons of the war is the foolishness of preparing for war to insure peace—those who prepare for war go to war and those who prepare for peace live in peace.

The best defense against giving offense is no defense.

In the same issue is an editorial entitled "Unpreparedness Illustrated," in which a plea is made for adoption of the very policy declared "foolishness" in the epigram. Possibly the Tribune feels like Hearst, that in times when peace talk pays best it is well to prepare for later appeals to war sentiment.

S. D.



### War and Trade.

Minority Leader Mann opposes the granting of independence to the Philippines because we shall need the islands by and by for military purposes, when the nations of the East are at war with the nations of the West. "I have no doubt," says this redoubtable defender of special privilege, "that such a conflict will come. The logic of all history teaches us that such a conflict is unavoidable. I hope it may be only a commercial and not an actual war, but I have little faith that peoples and races can long compete commercially without an armed fight." To one holding Mr. Mann's views such a conclusion is not unnat-

ural, indeed, it is inevitable. For, when the state confers upon some of its citizens a special privilege, by means of which they are able to extract a part of the common wealth without contributing a corresponding amount to the common wealth, the laws of trade are set awry. A person so privileged cannot sell to his fellow citizens, for they have been deprived by law of a part of their purchasing power, and he must go abroad to find a market. It is this unnatural trade seeking a foreign outlet that leads to all the wars. For, from looking upon trade as desirable only when we can sell, which in the last analysis means giving goods for gold, the protectionist comes to look upon all traders who would give their goods for his gold as enemies.



If Representative Mann could but comprehend once the essence of trade he would realize that "commercial competition" so far from leading to "an armed conflict" is the thing of all things that when given entire freedom will avoid armed conflict. Nations do not trade. Neither do races or peoples trade. Individual men and women do trade. And when they are free to buy and sell where they please, mutual good will result. The housewife has her favorite marketmen, her husband has his favorite merchants, and there is a tendency toward friendliness in their relations with each other. But let the municipality limit merchandising to a single dealer, and immediately wrangling and jangling between customers and merchant begins. Even were the single merchant the fairest in the world, giving his customers the best bargains, still they would accuse him of taking advantage of his power, and enmity would inevitably result. But trading has exactly the same elements whether it be between buyer and seller in the same village, in the same state, in the same country, or in different countries. Wherever trade occurs under free conditions it must result in each person's receiving what he values more than what he gave. It is friends and not enemies who do us kindnesses of this nature; and the freer and more intimate we become in making these trades, the greater will be our friendship.



Mr. Mann is one of those unfortunate persons who has looked for economic guidance to the learned men who have laid down laws to govern the trade of nations. In the depths of their studies, surrounded by vast numbers of books of men similarly qualified, and unhampered by the facts of reality, these great men

have figured out systems of tariffs and bounties by means of which any country can by observing them enrich itself at the expense of its neighbors. Any person who stops to think sees at once that this is as impossible as perpetual motion; but unfortunately a great many persons do not stop to think. They, like Mr. Mann, accept this false philosophy without question, and set out to apply it. That is, they set up a legal system whose avowed purpose and intent is to secure to their own country more benefits from trade than they confer upon the countries with whom they trade. But the unthinking people of those countries have the same idea, and apply the same system. That is, they seek to secure for their country more than they confer upon others. Manifestly, all cannot succeed. Actually, all fail. And because each does and must fail, disappointment follows, enmity is engendered, and the "armed fight" sooner or later follows.



But if Mr. Mann would turn from the books of his learned exponents of false trade-philosophy and study his own motives and the consequences of the very next purchase he makes—if it be no more than the buying of a newspaper—he will have a complete understanding of the laws of commerce. If he buys the paper as he approaches the railroad station, while there are several newsboys at hand, the price will be a cent. If he buy it after the train has pulled out of the station, when he has access to but one boy, the price will be five cents. Here he has the combination of the motives, the principles and the results of all trade. Does not his heart warm to the little street Arab? And does he not instinctively dislike the train boy? Yet both are human beings, and both are acting from exactly the same motives; that is, to benefit themselves. The difference in the result is due entirely to the fact that one boy is selling papers in a free market, while the other has a monopoly. Trade is as natural as breathing, and needs no more assistance from lawmakers. Congressmen can help trade only by maintaining its absolute freedom; that is, by preventing piracy and all other restraints to the freest possible exchange between one man or woman and any other man or woman in any part of the world. When Congress has established this condition it will have rendered war forever impossible.

S. C.



#### A True Statesman's Advice.

Some members of the visiting Belgian Commission are observant enough to take note of

other troubles than those which war brings. Thus they commented, in an interview in the Chicago Evening Post, on the—to them—surprisingly large stretches of unused fertile land noticeable on the trip from Montreal to Chicago. They could not see why this land should be allowed to lie idle when there were so many unemployed men seeking work. At least one of the delegation, Emil Van der Velde, saw and suggested a remedy. "These idle lands should be taxed more than improved lands," he said. "That will force them into use." What would he have thought of us had someone told him that that very remedy has long been urged but that so far no legislative body could be induced to apply it? Diplomatic considerations, and the courtesy due a host from a guest, would probably have kept him from openly expressing the opinion such information concerning us would logically create. If the advice of this wise Belgian statesman should help the movement for proper taxation of land values, we will have good cause to look upon his visit as a stroke of rare good fortune for us.

S. D.



#### A Superfluous Investigation.

Now another investigation of the labor problem and search for the solution is to be instituted. This time it is to be by the Rockefeller Foundation. Before beginning this search, would it not be well for the trustees to inquire whether the subject has not been already investigated? Why not appropriate a modest amount for return postal cards, to be addressed to the various organizations engaged in work of an economic, sociological, political reform or charitable nature, asking them whether the question needs any more investigating and if so, why? For the organization that wants to be helpful in abolishing poverty, there is already available all the information needed to show the way to accomplish that object. To defer taking the necessary steps, on the plea that more investigations are needed, is to lay oneself open to the suspicion of either having failed to learn that sufficient investigations have already been made, or of harboring a strong desire to secure credit for good intentions, and an exceeding reluctance to carrying such alleged intentions out.

S. D.



#### Blind Men Searching for a Rainbow.

What seems to be the most exquisite bit of grim humor ever perpetrated on a long suffering public is the announcement that the Rockefeller Foundation, which has been endowed by John

D. Rockefeller with \$100,000,000, is to make "a world investigation of the relations of labor and capital, with the object of running down the causes of 'bitter enmities' and searching out the remedy." In making the announcement, the trustees of the Foundation say:

In spirit and method the investigation of the problem will be like that carried on by the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research and other inquiries instituted by the Rockefeller boards. All alike are practical in aim and scientific in method. In the anomalies which modern industrial conditions disclose there is plenty of evidence of social disorder. Labor and capital in their relations to each other too often suggest the bitter enmities and destructive capacities of opposing and contending forces, and too rarely suggest the possibilities of harmonious and united action conforming to the laws of individual and social need. . . . In facing the problem of industrial relations the Rockefeller Foundation is deliberately attempting to grapple with what it believes to be the most complicated and at the same time the most urgent question of modern times.



There are those who will think this the sheerest hypocrisy. As well set the wolf, they will say, to discover why the sheepfold is lean. This may be extreme. It is not impossible that the trustees of the Rockefeller Foundation would really like to see better conditions prevail in social and industrial relations. If a number of learned men can retain a life-long belief in their several religions, Catholicism, Protestantism, Mohamedanism, Buddhism and Brahmanism, or if all Germans can support the Kaiser, while all non-Germans condemn him, is it not possible for a man to be honest, and at the same time to miss the point in the economic problem? Imagine a kindly and indulgent slave owner. He is distressed by the lack of harmony between master and slave, and appoints men with pay to look into the cause. They have a practical aim, and adopt a scientific method. They discover that the slave's chief handicap is lack of foresight. He is improvident and has no heart in his work. He complains of his food, his shelter and his clothing. He is lazy, and provokes the overseer's lash. He drinks to excess whenever he has the opportunity, he gambles away everything he has, and he has little regard for family ties. The committee, after an exhaustive investigation, recommends that means be adopted to awaken the slave's spiritual nature. With proper religious training he may be got to leave off gambling, the use of liquor, and stealing, and be brought to appreciate the Scriptural injunction: "Servants, obey your masters." There would be no questioning of the institution

of slavery itself, of the right of the master to take from the slave all but his bare keep, because to do that would be to interrupt the pleasant relations between the committee and the master.



The Rockefeller Foundation trustees propose to investigate the industrial problem as the medical institute searches into the origin of disease. But will they? The men in the Institute for Medical Research analyze diseased tissue with microscope and test tube, until they find the organism that caused it, and then with greater zeal they search for the means that will destroy the organism without killing the healthy tissue. Each discovery is hailed as an addition to the sum of human knowledge, and a material gain to the race. It brings fame and honor to the discoverer, and gratitude to him who made the work possible. But suppose a discovery of science led to a large pecuniary loss to the wealthy patron; it might then be a question with the discoverer whether he should announce his discovery, and ruin his patron—and so cut off his own income—or retain his secret, and continue his researches.



May this not be the predicament of the Rockefeller Foundation trustees? How long can they prosecute their studies into the industrial problem before they discover that taxes on industry are a burden, that speculation in land forestalls industry, and that monopoly prevents an equable distribution of wealth. And having learned this much will they not grasp the truth that industry will be stimulated by the removal of taxes, that greater opportunities for the employment of labor will follow the putting to use of idle land, and that the discontent of labor will cease with an equable distribution of wealth? But, and this is the great obstacle that lies in the path of the trustees, to proclaim this truth is to condemn their benefactor, and it may be to throw themselves out of a job. For, of all the great fortunes that ever were made none other was ever more dependent upon a privilege granted by the state to an individual. The state has given Mr. Rockefeller exclusive possession of oil and mineral lands, which he has been permitted to do with as he pleased. By using some, and holding the rest idle, he has been able to keep wages down and prices up, while the state has gone for its revenue to the very man who has already been victimized.



The problem is not a matter of persons, but of principle. Efforts have been made by the state

of Colorado, and by the President of the United States, to establish peace and harmony between the Colorado miners and the employing companies. The men have agreed, but the companies refuse. The companies take the stand that they have a right to do as they please with their own. This is sound ethics, if subject to two qualifications: First, that the property is really their own; and, second, that it be not used to the injury of others. That the companies really own their tools and equipment may be conceded; but that they own in the same sense the minerals in the earth is impossible. The earth belongs to the people, and if their agents, acting in the name of the state, give certain portions into the possession of a part of the people, they still have the moral right to direct its use, and they have the legal right to tax it. If the state were to tax at its full rental value unused as well as used land, it would be impossible to hold valuable lands out of use. If idle lands be put to use there will be a greater demand for labor, and an increased supply of goods; which will result in higher wages and lower prices. Greater demand for labor will not only raise wages, but it will enable the laborer to exact better treatment from employers. And with higher wages, better treatment, and lower prices the unrest of labor will disappear. But this solution strikes at the foundation of the Rockefeller Foundation. Have the trustees the courage to face the issue?

S. C.



### How Public Improvements Increase Rents.

The part played by public improvements in increasing land values is shown in the city of Cleveland. According to Building Inspector Virgil D. Allen, since 1911, the time of the last quadrennial assessment, land values have increased from \$400,000,000 to \$600,000,000. At the same time population is estimated to have increased from 580,000 to 650,000. So with a fraction more than twelve per cent increase in population, there has been  $33\frac{1}{3}$  per cent increase in land values. To what is the difference due? Mainly, Mr. Allen holds, to three-cent street railway fares, by which car riders save \$2,000,000 a year, or would save if rents had not increased proportionately. Under a proper system of taxation this rent increase of \$2,000,000 a year, instead of going into the pockets of private individuals, would have gone into the public treasury and an equal amount of taxes now levied in Cleveland on labor and its products would have been abolished. One of the objects Tom L. Johnson had in view, in working

for three-cent fare, was to teach Clevelanders this economic lesson. Have they learned it? S. D.



### Which Is the Greater Crime?

Morally it is sometimes a greater crime to enforce a law than to violate it. The Chicago Tribune of October 2 publishes a pathetic picture of a mother and two small children destitute, because a judge gave a six months' sentence to the father who, being out of work, stole some food. Unfortunately the Tribune draws no other moral from this incident than to make it the basis of an appeal for charitable contributions. There is not a word about the great wrong committed by the incompetent judge, who knows no other measure of right or wrong than statute law. And there is not a word about the more fundamental wrong which deprived a man of employment in a land teeming with opportunities withheld from use. It is not improbable that the selfrighteous judge who sentenced the man was himself an upholder of the very conditions that deprived the man of employment and drove him to the crime for which he was punished. The very fact that stealing of food is a more or less reprehensible act, makes far more reprehensible the perfectly legal act of upholding conditions which drive men to theft or mendicancy.

S. D.



### The Whole Truth.

In the Joliet Prison Post of October 1 a prisoner writes as follows:

Any man who has brains enough to be a successful criminal, has certainly the makeup in him of a successful man of business.

A rather trite remark this, but a prisoner's view of matters may easily be obscured. So the prisoner is not to be blamed for failing to give the logical and not so trite addition to that remark: "If society did not make opportunities for crime so plentiful and opportunities for useful industry so scarce, most of those who have become successful criminals would, instead, have devoted their efforts toward becoming successful men of business."

S. D.



### "Regularity" and Principle.

Illinois Democrats who opposed Sullivan's Senatorial candidacy at the primaries, but who hesitate to vote against him in the coming election, are trying to salve their conscience with Mr. Sullivan's declaration that he will support President Wilson. Support Wilson, yes, on the open polls

of the Senate where a vote means a record, but what of his action in committees and in caucuses and behind closed doors? It is there that the real legislation of Congress is effected. And it is in this quiet hand to hand work that Mr. Sullivan excels. Is there anything in his political career from first to last that would indicate a support of policies looking to the elimination of monopoly and privilege? Has not the man been all his life a dealer in as well as an upholder of privileges, and a beneficiary of monopoly? Mr. Sullivan is known as a man of his word, and a man who sticks to the friends who stick to him. It were easy for such a man to maintain the appearance of good faith in the open, while using all his great power in opposition in secret.



Were there but the one alternative of sending to Washington Sullivan or Sherman, the democratic Democrat would still be confronted by a plain duty; for an avowed opponent in the open were to be preferred to a false friend in secret. But the voters of Illinois have another alternative. They can, by electing Raymond Robins, send to Washington a man who not only will act wholeheartedly with Mr. Wilson's friends, but who will lead those friends to a still more advanced position in the realization of democratic principles. As Frank H. Bode so well puts it in his address to the down state Democrats: "The election of Robins to the Senate will strengthen the hand of Wilson tremendously. The election of either Sullivan or Sherman will seriously undermine Wilson's influence." Office seekers have given hostages to fortune, and must maintain at least the appearance of regularity; the unthinking rabble are regular because they know no better; but men who are really men cast their votes for principle and for such men as will carry out that principle.

S. C.



### Construing Language to Conceal Thoughts.

Chicago's contract with the Illinois Telephone and Telegraph Company provides for forfeiture of the system to the city under the following conditions:

If at any time after June 1, 1911, the company shall not have in operation or shall cease to operate a telephone system serving 20,000 bona-fide subscribers,

The company has never served 20,000 bona fide subscribers. Under this clause therefore, the meaning of which seems about as clear as the English language can make it, very few persons can see any reason why the city's right to take

the plant should be questioned. But unfortunately for Chicago, one of these few happens to be its corporation counsel, William H. Sexton. Mr. Sexton holds that the clause does not mean what it says. He holds that the word "serving" does not mean serving, but means that the company must have a system ready to serve 20,000 subscribers provided that many want it. Since the company had the system he holds that, in the meaning of the contract, it was "serving 20,000 bona fide subscribers" even though that number of subscribers never existed. He further declares that this is the kind of reasoning in which the courts will indulge. In other words, if Mr. Sexton's opinion is correct, the city was fooled into accepting an agreement which did not mean what it plainly said. If the courts should uphold such trickery, as Mr. Sexton thinks they will, then once more convincing evidence will be furnished of the folly of any city placing any confidence in the good faith of any privilege-seeking corporation. Why accept agreements which turn out to mean something different than represented at the time of contract? Why depend on courts to uphold agreements if they must sustain quibbles of that kind?

S. D.



### The Railroad Rate Case.

Are the railroads still paying interest and dividends on the stocks and bonds with which they have been loaded, as the result of such transactions as were disclosed in investigation of the New Haven, and of the C. H. & D.? Are they still paying monopoly prices for supplies to the Oil Trust, Steel Trust, Coal Trust and similar monopolies which their own managers are helping to uphold? If they are, then there is not the slightest justification for allowing an increase in rates.

S. D.



### Dr. Andrew A. Forsythe.

The death of Dr. Andrew A. Forsythe, mayor for sixteen years of the city of Monroe, Louisiana, marks the close of a career that made a distinct addition to American government. For it is due to the executive ability, the personal integrity, and unremitting persistency of this remarkable man that the city of Monroe stepped direct from the status of a country village to a thriving city without experiencing the trials of franchise monopolies in private hands. The street car system was built by the city and operated by the city, and it was a complete success from the first. The question of

municipal ownership never presented itself to Monroe as it does to other cities; the street cars were owned by the city from the very beginning. And they were literally owned, for Mayor Forsythe had such a keen business sense that the earnings quickly discharged the indebtedness that had been incurred. It was in this that is to be found his chief contribution to American politics. He did not damn the municipal ownership idea by giving into private hands the paying features, while retaining for the city those that were not self-supporting. When the travel on the cars, because of the smallness of the city, seemed insufficient, the mayor bought 200 acres of land outside of the city, and established an amusement park, fair grounds, race track, and a magnificent salt-water swimming pool. The use of these popular features made the street car system one of the most profitable in the country. The time-honored custom heretofore has been for the city to furnish at its own expense these incentives to travel, and to allow the privately owned companies to reap the benefits.



But let no one imagine this was child's play. Dr. Forsythe, from the day he consented to give up his fine medical practice and devote his time to the service of his fellow citizens, was fought as bitterly by the leading business men of the city, as was Tom Johnson in Cleveland. And during the whole sixteen years of his service he had to fight for each re-election as though he were a public enemy. The more successful he made the various municipal activities, street cars, electric lights, water, etc., the more persistent was the demand that they be sold to private companies. And when all other means failed, the "business interests" took the question into the legislature—as was done with Tom Johnson in Ohio—and the mayor had to fight for the charter of his city. Had he had less moral courage he long ago would have given up the fight; and had he lacked unflinching physical courage—for his fight required both—he would have had to flee for his life. But it is to be said to his credit that his enemies could not trick him, bribe him, or intimidate him. And now that the man is gone there doubtless will be a movement started to erect to his memory a fitting monument. But Dr. Forsythe, like Tom Johnson, and many others who have made sacrifices for the people, needs no other monument than the work he has done. And the city of Monroe can find no better way of showing its appreciation of its great mayor's services than by continuing the work he began.

S. C.

### Franklin Spencer Spalding.

Through the death on September 26 at Salt Lake City of Right Reverend Franklin Spencer Spalding, Episcopal bishop of Utah, the cause of humanity lost a brave and able defender. Bishop Spalding belonged to that class of clergymen who see that it is at least as much a violation of morality to knowingly uphold legalized wrong as it is to steal a horse or to covet one's neighbor's goods. Having seen this truth, he fearlessly preached it and lost no opportunity to urge his brother clergymen to do the same. He thought the practical application lay through the doctrine of Socialism, but he was none the less willing to work with those of other economic creeds who aimed to remove fundamental evils.

S. D.



### WHAT CANNON'S RETURN MEANS

Joe Cannon has been nominated for Congress. For over forty years he was a member of the House of Representatives, and as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations and as Speaker, he was most powerful in shapping legislation. In fact he was one of the leaders of the band that in both Houses of Congress for two generations dominated the affairs of government. Under their guidance all legislation was directed to the granting of special privileges to corporations, giving them power to tax and exploit the people of the United States. The tariff became the chief vehicle for the robbery of the public and its beneficiaries were the chief contributors to the great campaign funds collected by the Republican party to demoralize the voters of the nation, the granting of subsidies in the form of compensation for carrying the mail, the purchase of armor plate and the building of ships. In fact concessions and privileges of every sort and character not only to the public service and industrial corporations, but the financial institutions of the country received the chief attention of Congress, and these privileges were so profitable that the halls of the House and Senate swarmed with innumerable lobbyists whose vocation it was to appeal to the ordinary members of both branches with whatever argument was necessary, being assured in advance of the ardent and powerful support of Joe Cannon and the other leaders in the House and Senate.

A few concrete illustrations of Cannon's methods should be of interest to his constituents in the coming campaign.



#### Cannon Author of Land Frauds.

The land frauds of which we have heard so

much were the product of legislation especially secured by Cannon. I am the author of the law for the regulation and control of the forest reservations of the United States. I prepared this law and offered it as an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill in the Senate. It was adopted by the Senate, and as adopted contained a clause which permitted any homesteader whose homestead was embraced within the forest reservation, to release his homestead to the Government and be accredited with the time he had lived upon it, and allowed to take land from the Government in some other locality. Mr. Cannon was chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House, and chairman of the Conference Committee, and he inserted the words, "or any other claimant," so if the lands of a land-grant railroad were embraced within a forest reservation the railroad company could exchange them for any other lands the Government might possess. The Senate did not observe this interlineation in the conference report, which was read rapidly and approved without first being printed. I did not observe it. But two years afterward I found that the Northern Pacific Railroad, for instance, was receiving scrip for the sections of land of its grant which were on the top of Mount Tacoma in Washington. These thousands of acres of the snow-capped peaks and rocks of Mt. Tacoma, ten to fourteen thousand feet above the sea, absolutely worthless, were exchanged acre for acre for scrip or for locations upon the best pine lands in Idaho, Washington, or any State where the United States Government had public domain. Lands that were absolutely worthless were exchanged in this way for lands of the greatest value. A reservation was established in the Rocky Mountains along the Union Pacific road where there was no timber, and scrip was issued and the exchange made according to the provisions of this law. I stated these facts in the Senate and asked for a repeal, and suggested an appraisal of those lands that were embraced in forest reservations on top of snow-capped mountains, and proposed that the exchange be made according to value. If they exchanged a section on top of one of those mountains that wasn't worth over a cent an acre for land worth ten or twenty dollars per acre, they should not get acre for acre, but exact value after appraisal, and I also moved that all operations under the law be suspended pending an investigation by the Interior Department. The Senate passed my amendments, with a full knowledge of all the facts, showing just what frauds had been practiced and how they were practiced. The House refused to

agree to the Senate amendment, and as is customary, it was thrown into conference. Cannon was chairman of the committee on conference, and chairman of the committee on appropriations in the House, and he insisted upon standing by the railroads and continuing the frauds, and so refused to agree to the Senate amendment, but inserted a provision that hereafter railroads could only exchange for surveyed lands. But as the law provided that when three settlers in a township petitioned for the survey of the township, the government is bound to survey it if they deposit money enough to pay for the survey and issue to the settlers scrip which can be used to prove up on public lands anywhere, or be transferred. So these railroad thieves would send three men into a township who would file three homestead entries, and then make affidavit that they were residing there and wanted the township surveyed, and they would deposit the money necessary, four or five hundred dollars, to get the survey made, and then the railroads could locate their scrip upon these lands all over the township, and when this was done these three men would move on and locate in another township, and so continue the fraud. The prosecutions by the Interior Department have grown out of this legislation.

The real culprit was Cannon, and he is the man that should be held responsible for this infamous fraud, because he insisted upon this legislation in the face of full knowledge of all the facts. When the conference report came in, presented by Allison, of Iowa, who had always been the subtle tool of all such jobs passed by Congress, I objected to the conference report, and I said that they surrendered as usual to the railroads, that the action of the chairman of the committee on appropriations in the House, Mr. Cannon, and the action of Mr. Allison, chairman of the committee on appropriations in the Senate, was an unjustifiable enlargement of the grant to the railroads which was worth many millions of dollars, and I said that as usual the rights of the people had been surrendered to those corporations. I tried to get Congress to stay in session and insisted upon proper legislation in this connection, but Congress had decided, and we were then but a few hours from adjournment, and so they passed the bill, and it continued upon the statute books until 1905. After the railroads had located all their scrip or exchanged all their northern land and defrauded the public as much as it was possible, Congress, under Joe Cannon's direction, repealed the law.

**Cannon and Armor Plate.**

For several years the Senate of the United States limited the price to be paid for armor plate. The armor-plate manufacturers were in a trust, everybody admitted that. Carnegie Steel Works and Bethlehem Steel Works were in combination, and they always bid for just half of what the Government wanted, and always bid the same price. Everybody admitted there was no competition. The Senate limited the price to \$300 per ton, and under that provision no armor plate was purchased. Two years afterward the Senate passed an amendment to the navy appropriation bill limiting the price of armor plate to \$425 per ton. These companies were asking \$550 per ton and were selling the same plate to the Austrian government for \$250 per ton, and the Senate amendment provided that if the Secretary could not buy armor plate for \$425 per ton, that the Government should immediately commence to construct an armor-plate plant and make its own armor plate. Joe Cannon was chairman of the committee on conferences in the House, and he absolutely refused under any circumstances whatever to submit to the Senate amendment, but insisted that the armor-plate makers should have their price, although they were in a trust. These facts were well known to him and to every member of both Houses. The armor plate manufacturers always contributed to the Republican campaign fund.

**Cannon and the Tariff.**

I could go into the details of the Congressional Record with regard to the duty on white pine. The Senate reduced the duty from \$2, the price fixed by the House, to \$1 per thousand. Cannon refused to agree to the Senate amendment, and insisted upon \$2, which was finally allowed. Under it the lumber dealers of the whole country have formed a combination and have plundered the consumers, according to their own statement, of thirty-five millions per year.

These facts were known to Cannon and to both Houses when this duty was put on. It was well known that it would not furnish any revenue to the Government or any protection to build up an infant industry, but it simply put \$2 a thousand in the pockets of the owners of timber, who were already too rich. The statement of Mr. Winchester and other lumbermen that if they could get \$2 on lumber, it would be worth thirty-five million dollars each year, was read in the Senate. And yet Mr. Cannon will stand pat on the tariff, or have it revised by its friends. Who are the

friends of the tariff? Why, of course, the friends of the tariff on lumber are the corporations and the enormously rich people who own the timber. The friends of the tariff on steel are the steel trust. The friends of the tariff on agricultural implements are the manufacturers of agricultural implements who sell plows and other machinery in South America and in Europe for one-half what they sell it to the farmers of America. Who are the friends of the tariff on tobacco? The tobacco trust. Who are the friends of the tariff on woolen goods and on cotton goods? The manufacturers of these articles, who are in collusion to maintain the price to the limit of the tariff and thus rob and plunder the American people. And, according to Cannon's program, they are the people who are to revise the tariff if it is to be revised. It seems to me the tariff ought to be revised in the interest of the people of the United States rather than of the special interests Mr. Cannon serves. His election to Congress would be in the interest of the scheming jobbery that has curst and controlled the Republican party for the last twenty years. As the candidate of the corporations and the greedy trusts and the plundering rich, he is the ideal, and no other interests will be considered by him if he succeeds. He will have the support of Rockefeller, of Aldrich and the great gambling railroad managers of New York.

R. F. PETTIGREW.

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**EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE**


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**WHAT INFLUENCED MAINE.**

Dover, Maine, Sept. 26.

The State election in Maine on September 14 resulted in the election of Oakley C. Curtis, Democrat, as Governor over Wm. T. Haines, Republican, and Halbert P. Gardner, Progressive, by a plurality of about 3,000. The legislature, formerly Republican, has a Republican majority of one in the Senate, while the Democrats have the same majority in the House, thus being evenly divided on joint ballot, with four Progressive members holding the balance of power. The four Representatives to Congress—three Republicans and one Democrat—were re-elected.

The campaign was fought by the Democratic party on the issue of endorsement of the Wilson administration; by the Republicans on their old stand-by, the Prohibition question; while the Progressives mainly devoted their attention to criticism of the acts of the two older parties.

Two interesting features of the result was the large increase of the two older parties' vote over the Presidential vote of two years ago, which can mainly be accounted for by the unusually fine weather, and the slump in the Progressive vote of about 31,000, or two-thirds of the 48,000 cast two years ago for Roosevelt. This last had several con-

tributary causes. The most important, perhaps, was the complete capitulation, two years ago in the State campaign, of the Progressive leaders to the Republican machine, and their energetic efforts to elect a Republican State ticket. A determined stand at that time would have earned the Progressives the respect of both parties, but as it was true progressives and independents, having no confidence in the stability of the rank and file of the Progressives and distrusting their leadership, preferred casting their votes with the older parties.

Another weakness, in spite of their unusually attractive State platform, to a discussion of which they could well have devoted their time, was the disposition of Progressive speakers to criticize President Wilson's policies without substituting any definite policy of their own. The resulting inference was that the "Big Stick" would play a prominent part in Progressive policies. The awful European struggle is bringing home to the American people the fact that their lives and property are much safer in Mr. Wilson's hands than they would be if Mr. Roosevelt's hair-trigger notions of "honor" were now the national policy.

CORRESPONDENT.



## HOW WAR MIGHT HAVE BEEN AVOIDED

London, September 22, 1914.

Things are very difficult indeed, here. The war has divided, and at the same time united us. The one great camp for carrying on the war is full of men and women of every creed and faith; it is very hard to keep out. I am in a tiny minority which believes war is hell; that it settles nothing, and that peace and truth and justice are the factors that make for right. But good will come out of it all, I am sure.

Germany and France are cursed with landlordism. In both of these countries private ownership of the national and social wealth attaching to land exists, and is used for private instead of communal benefit. Had the democracies of both countries learned the lesson taught by Henry George they would by taxation have secured the fullest use of land in a profitable sense, and at the same time assured to the community all the value which nature and society give to the earth. By this means both would have been developed, and the enormous tariffs and taxes which now burden the workers have been lifted. Expansion and aggrandizement at the expense of each other would have been seen to be unnecessary.

GEORGE LANSBURY.

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## INCIDENTAL SUGGESTIONS

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### SOMETHING FOR NOTHING

East Orange, N. J., Sept. 23.

Two men stood viewing a business block filled with huge skyscrapers. One remarked, "Just think, if I had bought this land twenty years ago at a thousand dollars an acre, all I would have to do now would be to count my money." This thought is expressed not once a day, but many thousand times. Not the least consideration is given to the fact that, from the highest standpoint, money derived from real

estate speculation is neither deserved nor earned. To get the money, that is the chief thing.

Passing through the precious metal mining districts in the West one observes hundreds of thousands of abandoned prospect holes into which untold time, labor and material resources have been thrown, and for the most part without return. There are tunnels which have been driven several miles into mountains at an enormous expense and without an ounce of value being taken out. One meets with numerous "old-timers" who have spent all of their working lives, sometimes forty years, in fruitlessly working their prospect holes. All that awaits these men now is the poorhouse.

The point is that their contribution to the wealth of the world has been nothing at all. In fact they have been "living off" society, and this because they entertained the hope of digging out of the earth that which would enable them to live in luxury. If the same labor had been applied to any other occupation, not only they but society would be better off.

If a prediction may be made, this will be the test of work in the not far distant future: Whether by its performance society is really enriched. Each man will become as dependent upon his own efforts for his living as if he were the last man on earth. Under this rule the arts and sciences will not decrease; they will rather increase. But the spirit which prompts a man to invest money or labor with the hope of unusually large returns will be discouraged. All rewards which do not proceed from actual service will be strictly taboo.

As a forerunner of this change we may even now observe a growing attitude that looks upon the possession of large wealth as unsocial and therefore immoral. When we have made it an absolute rule that value shall be given only when value is received, is it too much to expect that in at least one vital department of human relations our moral tone will be infinitely raised?

E. W. VAN VALKENBURGH.



## STAMP TAXES OR TARIFF TAXES.

Philadelphia, October 3, 1914.

The Philadelphia Public Ledger holds that: "Every stamp on a document after the war tax has been levied will be an argument for a return to the protective system."

Let us think. The policy of "protection," so-called, is not designed to produce revenue, but to make importations so costly by fines, duties that buyers will be turned to higher priced domestic goods. In case of "a return to the protective system," to avoid stamp taxes (paid to the government), the buyers will pay taxes which will not reach the treasury, but will go to support industries which cannot support themselves. "Protected" industries are essentially parasitical. In his "Life of Benton" Mr. Roosevelt says truly that most political economists consider protection to be "false in theory and vicious in practice."

It is clear that the Ledger had in mind "tariff for revenue." This does produce revenue for the government. But I know of no political economist who defends it. Our own protectionist economist, Henry C. Carey, in Past, Present and Future (p. 492), says: "Tariffs for revenue should have no existence." And

Dr. Robert Ellis Thompson in *Political Economy* (p. 232), says: "Duties for revenue . . . are highly unjust."

As it is clear that "protection" is not intended to produce revenue, but to prevent importation a return to the protective system could not take the place of the stamp system.

Of tariffs for revenue Dr. Thompson says (p. 232): "They inflict all the hardship of indirect and unequal taxation without even the purpose of benefiting the consumer."

In one important particular stamp taxes are inestimably superior to either the grossly immoral private taxes known as "protection," or the "tariff for revenue" taxes, which no economist defends: that particular is this—that stamp taxes are visible, and sometimes "direct" (not shifted), but tariff taxes for "protection" or for government are never visible, always shifted. Not being direct they are, of course, indirect. An indirect tax is a crooked tax.

SAMUEL MILLIKEN.

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## NEWS NARRATIVE

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

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Week ending Tuesday, October 6, 1914.

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### The European War.

The Campaign in the West is still confined to the activities in the north of France, and in Belgium, where little material change has been officially reported since last week. In the East, Russia claims to have gained in its campaign against Germany; and Russia, Servia, and Montenegro have continued their advance into Austria. Land and naval engagements are reported from the Kiao-Chau campaign, but nothing decisive. No naval engagement of moment has taken place. [See current volume, page 945.]

### The Franco-German Campaign.

Continuous fighting through the third week of the battle of the Aisne has brought no decisive results. The position of the armies still remains in the form of a carpenter's square, the point being at the junction of the Aisne and Oise rivers, the long arm extending easterly to Metz, and the short arm northerly toward the Belgian border. Repeated efforts have been made by the Germans to break through the Allies' lines at Verdun and in the neighborhood of the forest of Argonne, but without success. The plan of the Allies apparently continues to be the turning movement against the German right wing. They have continued to extend their line to the north, which has compelled the German right under General von Kluck to parallel it, and the two armies are now within a few miles of the Belgian border. The most of the

fighting has been along this line, with little advantage to either side in direct assaults, but with relative gains by the Allies. The censorship suppresses all information as to re-enforcements, and the detailed movement of troops; but it is believed that the Indian troops from India have now reached the firing line, and that England is sending in troops from Ireland, the colonies, and from home. Some of these are supposed to be used in the turning movement; and there are reports that a force is now at Ostend that will be used to still further flank the German right wing. It is estimated that this new English force numbers 100,000. Decisive action in this campaign is not looked for for some days to come. No reliable data has been given out as to the number of men in the armies engaged, or the casualties; but both are known to be large.

### The Campaign in Eastern Europe.

The reports emanating from Petrograd and from Berlin are so contradictory, and the censorship of press dispatches is so complete that the exact situation along the Russo-German line is not known. Each side claims advantages, but the belief is that the German forces are retreating before the advance of the Russians. Petrograd reports that the attempted invasion of Russia from East Prussia was checked at the Nieman River, and that their defeat at Augustowo will enable the Russians to re-invade East Prussia. The successes of the Russian arms in Austria are more pronounced. The Russians now claim all of Galicia except the fortified town of Przemysl, which is now invested, and the territory adjacent to Cracow which the Austrians and Germans still hold. The passes in the Carpathians have been taken, and Cossacks have entered the plains of Hungary. From Budapest comes the report that the Cossacks have already crossed the River Theiss, which had been looked upon as a bar to their progress. This invasion, while not yet in force, is intended to frighten the people, and to interrupt the recruiting and training of new forces. Servia has retaken Semlin, the Austrian city on the Danube shortly above Belgrade. In Bosnia the Servian and Montenegrin forces are reported approaching the fortifications of the capital, Sarajevo. Austrian reports, however, claim defeat for the Montenegrin forces.

### Belgium.

The Germans are pressing the siege of Antwerp with vigor, though there is some doubt still that the action is more than for the purpose of preventing the Belgians from meddling with the German line of communications. The Germans claim to have silenced three Belgian forts south of the city, and to have compelled the Belgians to fall back behind the River Nethe. It is ex-

pected that the strong defenses of Antwerp will enable the city to stand a long siege, even if it should ultimately be captured. There remain still two lines of fortifications to be captured, and the territory in which the Germans must operate is of such a nature as to make their movements very slow. It is the hope of the Allies to relieve Antwerp by getting in behind General von Kluck's army, and so compel the Germans to call all their men to the chief scene of action.

#### Japan.

Reports of activities in the far east give no indication of decisive action. The landing force of the Japanese are reported to have occupied the Chinese city of Wei-Hsien, and to have taken possession of the railroad extending to Kiao-Chau. Light engagements have taken place between the invading forces and the Germans, followed by the retreat of the latter, until now Kiao-Chau is completely invested. The Japanese fleet is reported to have shelled the fortifications, but without apparent effect. The Chinese have protested without avail against the invasion of their territory by the Japanese, and have blown up the railroad bridge six miles west of Wei-Hsien. The Japanese have also seized the railroad from Tsing-tao to Tsi-nan, against the protests of the Chinese government, and give as a reason that it belongs to the Germans, and that it would be dangerous to allow the road to remain in German hands while the Japanese were operating before Kiao-Chau.

#### On the Sea.

Reports of merchantmen sunk by cruisers in various parts of the world continue. The cruiser Emden is reported to have sunk five British ships in the Indian Ocean; and a dispatch from Berlin claims that the German cruiser Karlsruhe has sunk seven British ships in the Atlantic. A most important announcement is that the British Government has yielded to the American contention for free commerce between neutral countries. Britain was at first disposed to stop food products going to Holland, or other country similarly situated, on the ground that these food products would be re-shipped to Germany. Denmark had attempted to relieve the situation by prohibiting the shipment of food stuffs to Germany; but now that England has yielded to the American contention, no further friction is expected.

#### Mexico and the United States.

The convention of Constitutionalist generals and governors called by General Carranza to meet in the City of Mexico, met in the Chamber of Deputies on the 1st. General Carranza placed his resignation as First Chief of the Constitutionals in the hands of the delegates at eight o'clock

of the evening of the 3d, and there was acrimonious debate till after midnight, when it was voted that the resignation be not accepted. General Carranza then addressed the convention. After thanking the delegates for their vote of confidence, he charged that the opposition to him had been instigated "by the so-called científicos and our conquered enemies," and declared that he would not submit "to a group of chiefs who had forgotten the fulfillment of their duty and to a group of civilians to whom the nation owes nothing." It was his duty, the General said, to "fix the responsibility of the rebellion of General Villa, which is nothing but a plot instigated by the so-called científicos and some of the conquered factions." The delegates from Oaxaca left the chamber, declaring they would fight in the name of civilization against brutal military aggression.

Representatives of General Carranza and General Villa are to meet in a general peace conference at Aguas Calientes on the 10th, where an effort will be made to reconcile the differences of the two generals. Little importance is attached to the refusal of the first conference to accept General Carranza's resignation, since to do so would have left the government without a head. An agreement is looked for at the coming conference.

Meantime, desultory fighting has been going on in the state of Sonora between the forces of Governor Maytorena and the Carranza troops under General Benjamin Hill. Few casualties have been reported, which indicate that the engagement has not been of serious proportions.

A delegation representing the Federation of Catholic Societies of America, called upon President Wilson on the 30th, asking that the United States recognize no government in Mexico that does not grant religious liberty. Representations were made by the delegation that priests and nuns, some of whom were Americans, had been robbed and murdered by Constitutionals.

#### Fowlds in New Zealand.

A cable message on September 25 from Auckland told of the safe arrival there of Hon. George Fowlds from Vancouver, whence he had sailed on September 3. The fact that war conditions rendered the steamer on which he sailed liable to capture had caused his friends some uneasiness. [See current volume, page 754.]

#### Dr. Gorgas Honored.

Dr. William C. Gorgas, United States Surgeon

General of Panama Canal fame, was the guest of honor at a banquet given by Daniel Kiefer on September 28 at the Business Men's Club, Cincinnati. Of the 250 who attended about 200 were classed as conservatives in economic matters and many extreme reactionaries were included among them. Dr. E. W. Mitchell was toastmaster. Besides Dr. Gorgas the speakers were George F. Dieterle, president of the Chamber of Commerce; Dr. J. H. Landis, health officer of Cincinnati; Judge Frank M. Gorman, Simeon M. Johnson; Dr. William Preston Hill of St. Louis; Professor F. W. Dearness, and Reverend Gilbert P. Symons.



#### Congressional News.

The report of the conference committee on the Clayton anti-trust bill was adopted by the Senate on October 5 by a vote of 35 to 24. The conference committee eliminated the provisions imposing criminal penalties for violations of certain methods of competition declared unlawful. The labor and injunction sections seem to have been left intact. A vigorous but unsuccessful effort was made by Senators Reed, Clapp and Bristow to have the bill recommitted with a view to restoration of the criminal clauses. All of the Republicans voted against the bill, as did also the following Democrats: Lane, Martine, Reed and Thomas. Senator Poindexter of Washington, Progressive, voted with the Democratic majority. The bill now goes to the House where its adoption is expected. [See current volume page 876.]



A number of changes in the so-called war tax bill have been made by the Senate Committee on Finance. The tax on gasoline was reduced from two cents a gallon to one cent, and a tax of fifty cents per horsepower on automobile sales agreed to. The tax on dry wines was reduced from twelve cents to eight cents. The tax on life insurance and casualty insurance was eliminated, but taxes on marine, fire and guarantee insurance were retained. A graduated tax on moving picture theaters was substituted for the flat \$100 tax. A Democratic conference was called for October 6 to consider the measure further and force concerted action. [See current volume page 946.]



A number of amendments to the Jones bill providing Philippine autonomy, were rejected in the House on October 2. One of these was a proposition for neutralization. Manuel Quezon, Resident Commissioner from the Philippines, asked that the bill be promptly passed on account of its declaration of purpose to grant independence as soon as the Filipinos are capable of self-government. The bill was opposed by minority leader Mann who declared a conflict with the

Orient, "commercial or otherwise." to be inevitable, and that the Philippines were good strategic fighting ground. [See current volume pages 683, 891.]



The House passed on September 29 the amended River and Harbor bill, carrying appropriations of \$20,000,000. The President signed it on October 2. [See current volume page 946.]



Investigation of the senatorial campaign expenses of Roger Sullivan and Boies Penrose, is still being delayed by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, having under consideration the Norris resolutions. On October 5 the committee after hearing the testimony of Congressman A. Mitchell Palmer, Penrose's Democratic opponent, adjourned until October 9, without taking any action. Mr. Palmer told of large sums expended in Penrose's behalf by an organization not connected with any political committee called the Pennsylvania Protective Union. He said that since the threat of an investigation had been made the union had burned its books. He furnished the committee with names of men who, he said, should be summoned. He further submitted letters showing that Pittsburgh manufacturers had been assessed \$150,000 by Penrose managers to help in the fight. [See current volume page 946.]



#### Women Oppose Taxation of Industry.

The Woman's party of Cook County, Illinois, on October 2 adopted the following resolutions introduced by Mrs. Annie W. Hunt, against the war tax:

Whereas, It seems that a tax is about to be levied by the government to make up the shortage in revenue caused by the war in Europe; and

Whereas, Industry will be discouraged and the cost of living increased if business or the products of industry are taxed; and,

Whereas, On the other hand, industry will be encouraged and production increased and the cost of living reduced if the idle land is forced into use by a tax on land values; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Woman's Party of Cook County, That we urge the president and Congress not to levy taxes upon business, but to levy the needed taxes so as to encourage industry.



#### Commission on Industrial Relations.

The Federal Commission on Industrial Relations announces that it has available at its field headquarters, Transportation Bldg., Chicago, a great amount of digested and indexed information bearing on all phases of the labor question. Reports are included covering investigations of specific and particular problems and also the testi-

mony of nearly 600 employers, trade unionists, economists and other witnesses. The Commission has been unable to publish any of these reports, but copies are available at field headquarters and information desired by reputable writers can in many instances be supplied by mail. [See current volume, page 900.]



### The Labor War.

That he was hired by the Merchants', Manufacturers' and Employers' Association of Stockton, California, to plant dynamite and discredit organized labor, was the substance of a confession made on Oct. 2 by A. P. Emerson, under arrest at Martinez, California, for having explosives illegally in his possession. He named men, who, he said, had directed his actions.



The Chicago Federation of Labor on October 4 by a vote of 256 to 62, refused to remove Roger C. Sullivan, Democratic candidate for United States Senator, from its "unfair list," on which he has for some time been placed. The cause was explained in an address by President John Fitzpatrick as follows:

Time after time the executive board of this federation has called on Mr. Sullivan and asked him to employ union men in his biscuit factory, in his electrical shops, and in numerous other of his organizations, and time after time we have been referred to some subordinate, who ridiculed us.

Sullivan came to me the other day and asked me to help him in his campaign. He patted me on the shoulder and "kidded" me. But I told him that I couldn't support him, that I wouldn't use my influence to get him off the unfair list, that the delegates of this federation put him on and they would have to take him off.

He is opposed to union labor, always has been and will be. Let's keep him on the unfair list.



After a long imprisonment Carl Person, editor of the Strike Bulletin of Clinton, Illinois, was finally acquitted on October 4 of the charge of murder. Charges of libel are still pending against him. Person, as editor of the Strike Bulletin, was prominent in a strike of employees of the Illinois Central. The testimony showed that he had been lured from his office by a telephone call to a lonely place where he was assaulted by a strike breaker, named Tony Musser, and obliged, in self-defense, to kill him. He was kept in jail for five months before his release on habeas corpus could be secured. A fund for his defense was raised by the Chicago Federation of Labor, and he was thereby enabled to secure attendance of witnesses who had left for distant places. [See current volume, page 562.]

### Roosevelt on the Nebraska Progressive Platform.

In an address at Lincoln, Nebraska, on September 22, Theodore Roosevelt vigorously endorsed the Progressive party state platform, declaring it "one of the best and wisest platforms I have ever seen promulgated in a state." The declarations thus commended are the following:

The business world must change from a competitive to a co-operative basis.

The burdens of taxation should be distributed in accordance with privileges and benefits received.

The platform endorses the constitutional amendment for greater legislative latitude in framing a taxation system; for progressive inheritance tax; for graduated state income tax discriminating sharply in favor of earned as compared with unearned incomes; for municipal home rule in taxation.

Public utilities should be owned and operated by the public at actual cost.

The public should not alienate the fee title to the water power of the state and the people should have a monopoly on the sale of all energy generated by water power.

For the short form ballot.

For the recall.

For the recall of judicial decisions.

For preferential voting.

For equal suffrage, both state and national.

For a constitutional convention.

For rural and industrial credits.

For prohibition of injunctions in labor disputes when injunctions would not apply if no labor disputes existed.

For compulsory arbitration in disputes between labor and capital.

For state and national minimum wage laws.

For a national child labor law.

For state insurance.

For adequate employer's liability.

For state civil service.

For prison reform, and national law prohibiting interstate traffic in convict made goods.

For abolition of unnecessary offices.

For a new form of county government and a state scientific budget.

For rural high schools.

For option to counties to change to county as unit of school administration.

For non-partisan election of school officers.

For uniform marriage and divorce laws.

For a law prohibiting the traffic in narcotic drugs.

For national constitutional prohibition of the liquor traffic.

Mr. Roosevelt called especial attention to the planks regarding co-operation, fee of water power sites and taxation of unearned incomes. [See current volume, pages 755, 901.]



### Wisconsin Politics.

On the ground that his duty and obligation requires him to remain in the Senate Senator La Follette on October 4 declined an urgent request of a conference of progressive Republicans, that he become an independent candidate for Govern-

nor. The Senator held, however, that an independent nomination should be made since the regular candidates of both parties are reactionaries. The nomination of the Republican candidate, Emanuel Philipps, Senator La Follette pointed out, was by a minority of the electors, the majority vote having been spread among several progressives. This, he showed, involves a complete reversal of the established policy of the State and necessitates placing of an independent candidate in the field. [See current volume, pages 878, 926.]



#### Democrats Urged to Support Robins.

In a letter to the Democratic voters of Sangamon and Morgan Counties, Illinois, Frank H. Bode of Jacksonville, one of the Democratic committeemen, strongly urges support of Raymond Robins. In his letter Mr. Bode says:

A strong appeal is now being made to the old "party loyalty" fetish by Roger Sullivan and his adherents. What is "party loyalty?" Why do we belong to a party? The only legitimate reason for adhering to any party is the good that party is striving to do. Through the working of an improperly constructed primary law, our party is burdened with a nominee whose entire record is in opposition to the fundamental principals for which the party stands. To support such a candidate is a mere blind adherence to party loyalty superstition—a prostitution rather than a support of the principles which are the sole excuse for the existence of the Democratic party.

What about Raymond Robins? No candidate could more consistently claim the co-operation of broad-minded voters of all parties than Raymond Robins. No man could be more unselfish in his political activities. Possessed of true public spirit, he has always subordinated his personal advancement, ease and comfort to what he believed to be his duty towards society. . . . His remarkable intellectual ability, splendid legal mind, and powerful personality, combined with his substantial fortune could lift him to almost any position of worldly power. Yet he turned his back on the things for which most men strive and has been living for years in one of Chicago's tenement districts, devoting his entire time and income towards the establishment of justice among men. . . . Though at the time a party Democrat, he realized that real democracy demanded the support of Alderman Merriam, the Republican candidate for mayor of Chicago, and he openly led the movement of progressive Democrats in Merriam's behalf. Robins' hope is that, divorced from party prejudices, the sincere democratic forces of all present parties would gravitate into one grand liberal party. . . . The election of Robins to the Senate will strengthen the hand of Wilson tremendously. The election of either Sullivan or Sherman will seriously undermine Wilson's influence. The hypocrisy of the sudden conversion of Sherman to woman suffrage, etc., and of Sullivan to the democracy of Wilson is so apparent as to be laughable were it not so possibly dangerous in view of the power of millions to influence the many channels through which public opinion is molded. . . . To line up openly for Robins will not mean deserting

your party. We Democrats can vote for the truly democratic candidates on our ticket without remaining silent on the candidacy of a man who has repeatedly betrayed his party. The forces of progress and true democracy should unite under the able, eloquent, fearless, true-hearted leadership of Raymond Robins for United States Senator.

Correspondence is invited from Democrats and others desiring the election of Robins.

[See current volume, page 949.]



#### Non-Partisan Robins Movement.

Business men in the commission house district of Chicago have organized to push the Senatorial candidacy of Raymond Robins. The following call, copies of which have been printed on blank forms for signatures, has been issued:

An extraordinary condition exists as to the election of a United States Senator from Illinois in November.

We, the undersigned (some known to be Democrats, some Republicans), ignoring former party affiliations, believe that the best interests of the State of Illinois, and of the nation, will be most effectively conserved by a non-partisan movement for the election of the Progressive candidate, Raymond Robins.

We urge all who feel similarly to subscribe their names below and thereby enroll themselves as members of the South Water Street Independent Raymond Robins Club. No dues.

David Rosenheim

Frank D. Butler

A. G. Zulfer

Orvin K. Earl

Carl Piawatty

Wm. White

D. E. Evans

Henry M. Love

August T. Johnson

Peter Costa

Wm. E. Nathan

P. W. Coppersmith

W. W. Summers

C. R. Godding

Gus Homan

T. F. Ransford

J. Ellis Slater

H. C. Schoeneman

A. H. Welch

Geo. M. White

G. Fred Middendorf

M. Piawatty

W. B. Clore

Wm. B. Jacobs

Fred F. White

Clemens Traut

Jerome Lino

When signed turn this in after 4:30 p. m. at the office of Frank D. Butler, Clark and South Water streets (or by mail). Mr. Robins will speak to South Water street audiences during the campaign. You are urged to start, in your residence neighborhood, movements similar to this.



#### National Popular Government League Indorses Robins.

The following telegram was sent from Washington on October 5 by the National Popular Government League, a non-partisan organization, to Walter Neibuhr of the Executive Committee of the Robins Democratic League at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago:

The National Popular Government League will actively support Raymond Robins for election to the United States Senate upon the ground that he has been and is today a sincere and active advocate of the principles and measures for which this league

stands, and that his chief opponents, Roger C. Sullivan and Lawrence Y. Sherman, have for years been bitter opponents of these principles.

We do not support Mr. Robins because he is a Progressive party candidate, but because he is in truth a people's candidate, a believer in the rule of the people, and can be trusted. No eleventh-hour profession on the part of Sullivan or Sherman to be in favor of the Initiative and Referendum or the insertion of a few words in a party platform are sufficient to convince any man familiar with their style of politics and their long and avowed opposition to popular government, that they would ever turn a hand to redeem their pledges.

Among the signers of this message were the following: Senator Robert L. Owen, Democrat, Oklahoma; Senator George W. Norris, Republican, Nebraska; Senator Moses E. Clapp, Republican, Minnesota; Congressman Robert E. Crosser, Democrat, Ohio; Congressman James Mahan, Republican, Minnesota; Frank P. Walsh, of Kansas City, Chairman of the federal Commission on Industrial Relations; Professor Lewis J. Johnson of Harvard University; Herbert Quick, editor of *Farm and Fireside*; A. J. McKelway of Washington, Secretary of National Child Labor Committee; George P. Hampton of New York, Secretary of National Conference of Progressive Granges; Dr. John R. Haynes of Los Angeles, California. The message was authorized by a nation-wide referendum vote of the league's members. [See Vol. xvi, page 1187, current volume, pages 944, 949.]

## NEWS NOTES

—The official canvass of the state of Washington primary election returns of September 8 finally show that William W. Black received the Democratic nomination for United States Senator.

—Complete returns of the New York primary show that Frederick M. Davenport defeated ex-Governor Sulzer for the Progressive party gubernatorial nomination. [See current volume, page 949.]

—The Progressive party conference of Georgia at Macon, on October 3, nominated for the United States Senate C. W. McClure of Atlanta for the long term, and G. R. Hutchens of Rome for the short term.

—A change of venue was refused Theodore Roosevelt on October 1 by Justice Chester of the Supreme Court at Albany, N. Y., in the damage suit brought against him by William Barnes. [See current volume, page 901.]

—The United States District Court at St. Paul modified on October 3 its dissolution decree of August 12 against the International Harvester Company. The decree is altered so as not to apply to the foreign trade of the company. [See current volume, page 806.]

—The New York Society to Lower Rents and Taxes on Homes, has written to every legislative candidate asking whether if elected he will favor and work for

submitting to a local referendum the gradual untaxing of buildings in New York city, and home rule in taxation for cities and counties. The headquarters of the society are at 320 Broadway.

—The Jeanes Fund, for the improvement of Negro rural schools, co-operated last year with public school superintendents in 118 counties in 12 States. The supervising teachers, paid partly by the counties and partly by the Jeanes Fund, visited regularly in these counties 2,853 country schools, making in all 14,828 visits and raising for purposes of school improvement \$65,413.

—The twenty-seventh peace treaty of the present administration was made on the 1st, when Secretary Bryan and the Russian ambassador, Bakhmeteff, signed the pact that binds the two countries to wait one year before beginning hostilities. There has been no treaty, except the extradition treaty, between Russia and the United States since President Taft abrogated the commercial treaty of 1832.

—Statistics of exports and imports of the United States [see current volume, page 901] for the seven months ending August, 1914, as given by the statistical sheet of the Department of Commerce for August, 1914, were as follows:

	Exports.	Imports.	Balance.	
Merchandise ..	\$1,311,319,707	\$1,269,992,869	\$41,326,838	Expt.
Gold .....	135,769,576	37,169,961	98,599,615	Expt.
Silver .....	33,090,463	15,992,663	17,097,800	Expt.
Total .....	\$1,480,179,746	\$1,323,155,493	\$157,024,253	Expt.

The imports of merchandise for August, 1914, the first month of the European war, were \$129,399,496, of which 61.77 per cent were entered free of duty; for August, 1913, the imports of merchandise were \$137,651,553, of which 50.90 per cent were admitted free of duty.

## PRESS OPINIONS

Bernard Shaw, 1889 and 1914.

Land Values (London), September, 1914.—Among the foolish products of the war was a two-column article by Bernard Shaw in the Daily News of August 11th, in which he says:

The extravagance of armaments is an income-taxpayer's grievance, not a workman's grievance. Every Labor member who knows the A B C of Labor economics knows that we might have doubled and trebled and quintupled our present armament within the last ten years without one single useful person in the country being a penny the worse, and a good many wasters and idlers and their returns would be the better for having less to waste and more honorable employment. This is a strange contrast to Mr. Shaw's views as expressed in the Fabian Essays in 1889:

Ever since Mr. Henry George's book reached the English Radicals, there has been a growing disposition to impose a tax of twenty shillings in the pound on obviously unearned incomes; that is, to dump four hundred and fifty millions a year down on the Exchequer counter; and then retire with three cheers for the restoration of the land to the people.

The results of such a proceeding, if it actually came off, would considerably take its advocates aback. The streets would presently be filled with starving workers of all grades, domestic servants, coach builders, decora-

tors, jewelers, lace-makers, fashionable professional men, and numberless others whose livelihood is at present gained by ministering to the wants of these and of the proprietary class.

Was Mr. Shaw ignorant of the A B C of Labor economics in 1889, or have they constructed a new A B C?



### A Great Man and a Great Truth.

Cincinnati Post, September 26.—Was there ever a great man who was not a simple man? We're thinking particularly just now of Cincinnati's guest, the great Gorgas, the master sanitarian of the age, a world figure, the man who made the Panama Canal possible, and who made Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines livable to the white man. And this great, simple man rose in his place at a dinner given in his honor by Singletaxers Monday night and told a great, simple truth. Without oratory and in A B C language, he told this gathering that the great causes of disease today are: Filth and bad living conditions. And he said that filth and bad living conditions were caused largely by poverty. And he said that, to wipe out disease, we must also wipe out poverty, which could be done by higher wages. Dr. Gorgas said that if he were assigned the task of driving disease from a great city—New York, for instance—and if it were possible to give him absolute power, his first act would be to double the wages of the underpaid. People are not living in cellars and windowless rooms because they want to. They are not going hungry or subsisting upon unwholesome food because the experience is dear to them. Dr. Gorgas is a Singletaxer. Incidentally, we venture the opinion that the number of men in Cincinnati seriously investigating Singletax is vastly greater today than before it became known that the tremendously practical Gorgas had looked into the idea and found it good.



### Has Each Side a Bad Conscience?

Chicago Tribune, September 30.—One of our readers addresses us as follows:

Now that The Tribune has gotten its German number out of its system—vide this morning's issue—it is perhaps preparing for its White Man's number, and I send the inclosed as a contribution to the same. Gad! You'd think that the German circulation of our Chicago newspapers was really important. I thought The Tribune was an independent newspaper.

Another reader admonishes us as follows:

I am a free born American citizen, loyal to my country and loyal to right and fairness. In studying the war reports in your paper I am convinced that a preponderance of your articles are chosen or worded in such a way as to shape public opinion and prejudice against the Germans. . . .

Evidently, we are held "unfair" when we print news or views favorable to the Germans and "unfair" when we print news or views favorable to the Allies. Are we, in spite of our effort to be fair to both sides, unfair to both sides? . . . Every newspaper which tries to be neutral is having the same rather amusing experience. They are being abused by parties on all sides who, with a laughable unconsciousness of their own bias, demand justice when what

they wish is partisanship. Readers who believe Germany is wrong were entirely satisfied to have all the news come from London, Paris and Antwerp and all the British and French polemics published in full. Readers of contrary sympathy do not protest against any publication in favor of their own side. The Tribune has no bias, and real neutrals, we feel confident, do not see any. But partisans will continue to accuse us from their own viewpoints; which accusations, we must remind them, cancel each other and renew our confidence in the rectitude of our own practice.



### Whom Privilege Would Punish.

Cleveland (O.) Press, Sept. 18.—Certain men in Congress; who have been brave and able fighters for the common good, who have hit privilege hard, have been marked for slaughter. Knowing that the folk are off guard because thinking so much about the war, the "gang" is out to "get" these "disturb-ers." McDonald of Michigan, who bared the Mulhall lobby and stood by the copper miners, is one. Keating of Colorado is another—the Rockefeller tribe is after him in war paint. Maybe these congressmen will lose. We hope not, but maybe they will—they surely will unless the folk wake up. What then? Should a defeat or two cause all progressives to lay down? We guess not! To ask such a question is to answer it. The tides of politics, as of war, ebb and flow, but a fight for the right is never lost. There will come a tomorrow. Besides, an honest man doesn't fight wholly for success. He fights because his conscience wouldn't let him be comfortable if he betrayed even a careless constituency. Still, we ought to stand by the congressmen who stand by us. Don't you think so? See that you do.

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## RELATED THINGS

### CONTRIBUTIONS AND REPRINT

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#### IMPLIED PRAYER.

For The Public.

Father in Heaven, to Thee we cry to be a God of Slaughter.  
 The smoke of cannons rises up as incense to Thine altar.  
 Help us to kill our fellow men by bullets and starvation  
 That we may grow, in power and might, the stronger, better nation.  
 Direct our guns that thousands dead may bring victorious close.  
 'Tis true that they were once Thy sons, but now they are our foes.  
 And when we leave the crimson flood and heaps of what were men,  
 Have mercy on them, then, O Lord, souls are beyond our ken.

MARY C. FARMER.



A soldier's safety sometimes depends more on his legs than his arms.—Sacred Heart Review.

## ECONOMIC CAUSES OF DISEASE.

Speech of Surgeon General William C. Gorgas at the Dinner in His Honor, September 26, 1914, at the Business Men's Club, Cincinnati, Ohio.

I was invited by friends in Cincinnati to meet this evening a small body of Singletaxers, have a little dinner and talk upon the subject dear to us all. I am surprised at the gathering. I had no idea that Singletaxers were so numerous here. I presume that my friends consider this numerous body the few referred to, and that of the many thousands of Singletaxers in Cincinnati, only these could be accommodated by the size of the hall.

I have friends here this evening with whom I have been associated more or less for twenty years, and yet never heard them say a word concerning Singletax. It is a great pleasure, at least, to know that they are Singletaxers. I have met many tonight, the knowledge of whose views on this economic subject had come very nearly escaping me. It will give me very great pleasure in the future to broach this subject when I meet them.

Part of the promise for the evening has been fulfilled by my having a very pleasant time.

Sanitation in my mind has been very closely associated with Singletax. I am a Singletaxer, I think, because my life work has been that of sanitation. Sanitation is most needed by the class of people who would be most benefited by the Singletax. That poverty was the greatest single cause of bad sanitary conditions was very early impressed upon me. If I should again go into a community, such as Cuba, or Panama, and were allowed to select only one sanitary measure, but were at the same time given power to choose from all sanitary measures, I would select that of doubling wages. This, in my case, is not altogether theory. In our tropical possessions, in Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines, Panama, the result has always come about that we have largely increased wages; the result has also come about that in all these cases we have greatly improved sanitation. At Panama, the Commission found that in order to attract labor, and keep it on the Zone, they had to increase wages, and within a very few months double the wages of the manual laborer. It does not take more than a moment of thought to show to you how such a measure acts and reacts. Results take place in many directions, but particularly with regard to increasing the ability of the people to live well and get better food and better clothing. While dwelling upon thoughts such as these, I came across "Progress and Poverty." I was greatly impressed by the theory and was soon convinced that the Singletax would be the means of bringing about the sanitary conditions I so much desired, and was striving for. It

was impressed upon me in a concrete form everywhere, in the United States, in the Tropics and particularly in Panama, the great benefit that some such scheme of taxation would confer upon sanitation.

In a city, such as Panama or Havana, the vacant lots and unimproved neighborhood were the localities which always gave us most sanitary trouble. I was soon convinced that if any scheme were brought about whereby it would be disadvantageous for speculators to hold vacant places out of use, this scheme would be of the greatest value for sanitation. It was not possible to effect this change in method of taxation in the cities referred to. I discussed this method of taxation a good deal with the officials of Panama, urging upon them the desirability of a tax levy of this kind to cover expenditures brought about by the sanitary work. I finally got the Panama authorities around to the point of seeing the justice and advisability of such methods, but the organic law would have to be changed and this always takes time. I hope that something of the kind may yet come about in Panama.

The real scope of tropical sanitation which has been almost entirely developed within the last fifteen or twenty years, I believe, will extend far beyond our work at Panama. Everywhere in the Tropics, to which the United States has gone in the past fifteen years, it has been shown that the white man can live and exist in good health. This has occurred in the Philippines, in Cuba and in Panama, but the demonstration has been most prominent and spectacular at Panama, and therefore has attracted there the greatest world-wide attention. Here among our large force of laborers we had for ten years some ten thousand Americans, men, women and children. Most of these American men did hard manual labor, exposed to the sun, rain and weather conditions day in and day out, yet during that time their health remained perfectly good, just as good as if they were working at home. The same remark as to health would apply to the four thousand women and children who lived at Panama with their husbands and fathers. Both the women and children remained in as good condition as they would have been had they lived in the United States. This construction at Panama, I think, will be generally received as a demonstration that the white man can live and thrive in the Tropics. The amount of wealth which can be produced in the Tropics for a given amount of labor is so much larger than that which can be produced in the Temperate Zone by the same amount of labor that the attraction for the white man to emigrate to the Tropics will be very great, when it is appreciated that he can be made safe as to his health conditions at a small expense. When the great Valley of the Amazon and of the Congo are occupied by a white population more food will be produced in

these regions than is now produced in all the rest of the inhabited world.

But unless we can so change our economic laws, that this wealth will be more fairly distributed than it is now by, the races occupying the Temperate Zone, mankind will not be greatly benefited. I hope and believe that 'ere this change in population comes about, the Singletax will have caused such changes in our economic condition that wealth will be fairly distributed. I mean by fair distribution that condition in which each man gets exactly what he produces—no more, no less. This is all we Singletaxers ask. We do not wish any man to have a dollar more wealth than he himself has produced, or to take from any other man a dollar of the wealth that this other man has produced. We look forward to this time as not being so very far off, and when such time arrives, we believe that poverty will be abolished from this world, except in so far as there will always be some lazy individuals who will not work and who do not care to produce. But this number will be so large as to affect the general principles just enunciated.

I have been invited this evening to meet a body of Singletax friends. My thoughts have naturally run on Singletax lines. I have spent the afternoon in going through your new municipal hospital. I have been greatly impressed and think I have seen about the best arranged hospital that I have ever before been shown. I was also told that the city of Cincinnati was to have control of and was to finance the medical school in connection with the hospital. This seemed to me most desirable and advantageous for all parties concerned. Thinking in Singletax lines, it occurred to me that when revenues were generally raised under Singletax principles, every municipality could afford to have just such a beautiful hospital as the one I was seeing. I could foresee something of the kind for Panama, even now Panama could afford such a hospital, if its revenues were raised by Singletax methods.



### FIGHT ON.

It's fun to fight when you know you are right and  
your heart is in it, too,  
Though the fray be long and the foe be strong and  
the comrades you have are few.  
Though the battle heat bring but defeat, and weariness  
makes you reel,  
There's a joy in life that can know such strife and  
the glory and thrill you feel!

When the wise ones pant that you simply can't, it's  
fun for a fighting man  
To laugh and try with a daring eye, and prove to  
the world that he can.  
And if you stick till your heart is sick, and lose  
when the game is done,

It's fun to know that the weary foe paid dearly for  
what they won.

It's fun to dare in the face of despair when the last  
lone chance seems gone,  
And to see hope rise in the angry skies like a promise  
of rosy dawn;  
For victory's sweet when it crowns defeat, and you  
learn this much is true;  
It's fun to fight when you know you're right, and  
your heart is in it, too!

—Berton Braley.

## BOOKS

### BRAND WHITLOCK'S STORY.

*Forty Years of It.* By Brand Whitlock. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. 1914. Price, \$1.50 net.

The unusual pleasure of reading the recollections of an American publicist in the language of a literary artist makes Mayor Whitlock's book worth while to any one. True art tells the greater part of this story, as only noble artlessness could tell Tom Johnson's. For all lovers of Governor Altgeld, of Mayor Jones, of Tom L. Johnson the pleasure is doubled by what the author tells of his friendship with each of these statesmen, especially by his admirable interpretation of "Golden Rule" Jones. This appreciation of his own political leader and personal friend is by far the best portion of Mr. Whitlock's book. In its narrative and argument there is quick spiritual value and vital inspiration. He writes of his first meeting with Mayor Jones:

One day, suddenly, as I was working in my office, in he stepped with a startling, abrupt manner, wheeled a chair up to my desk and sat down. He was a big Welshman with a sandy complexion and great hands that had worked hard in their time, and he had an eye that looked right into the center of your skull. . . . Well, then . . . Jones said to me: "I want you to come out and speak." "On what subject?" I asked. "There's only one subject," he said—"Life." And his face was radiant with a really beautiful smile, warmed with his rich humor. . . . "What kind of crowd will be there?" "Oh, a good crowd!" he said. "But what kind of people?" "What kind of people?" he asked in a tone of great and genuine surprise. "What kind of people? Why, there's only one kind of people—just people, just folks." . . .

Men did not and do not see what Jones saw so much more clearly than any other reformer of his time, namely, that above all the laws men make with their political machines in their legislatures, there is a higher law, and that the Golden Rule is a rule of conduct deduced from that law. He saw that men, whether they knew it or not, liked it or not, or were conscious of it or not, had in all times been living, and must forever go on living, under the principle on which the Golden Rule is based. That

is, Jones saw that this great law had always existed in the universe, just as the law of gravitation existed before Newton discovered it. It is inherent in the very constitution of things, as one of that body of laws which govern the universe and always act and react equally among men. And Jones felt that men should for their comfort, if for no higher motive, respect this law and get the best out of life by observing it.

The pages about Mayor Johnson, too, are full of admiration and sympathetic understanding, and he thinks of them together. "Jones died years before Johnson; but somehow they seem to me to have appeared simultaneously, like twin stars in our northern sky, to have blazed a while and then gone out together. Different as their personalities were, different as two such great originals must have been, they were one in ideal."

But the Forty Years that make this volume are neither Samuel L. Jones' nor Tom L. Johnson's. The book tells modestly, confidently, sincerely, of the attempt by a true and brilliant man to live up to his ideals—the great and true ideals—of democracy. It traces his progress through a boyhood of comfort and thorough education, an early manhood of political journalism in Illinois and of legal practice in Toledo, into the ethical politics of that unique city as chief aide to Mayor Jones, and up to a middle age as his successor.

Yet all the while, though conscience and mind were in politics, Brand Whitlock's heart and soul were devoted to the art of literature and longed for leisure to write. A consistent fate it appears—some unsympathetic Philistine might call it a friendly warning—that, when at last this man's conscience had released him from Toledo and his appointment as American Minister to Belgium seemed to offer less arduous and toilsome responsibility—a bright hour, this peace-loving artist should find himself in the very track of the European war as the highest representative of one of the world's greatest neutral powers with all the weighty duties such a position entailed. And just as consistent a consequence of his former years of service to his fellow-men it was, that those unwelcome duties should find him resourceful and noticeably competent.

Possibly the big, confused world today has greater need for right-minded, busy statesmen of skillful pen than for onlooking authors, even of exceptional talent.

A. L. G.

## PAMPHLETS

### Pamphlets Received.

Prospectus of New York Somers System Service. Published by the Manufacturers' Appraisal Co., 305 Singer Bldg., New York.

Taxation of Land Values: A Bibliography. Bulletin, General Series 85, Published by the University of Washington, Seattle, Wash. September, 1914. To be obtained

upon request to the Director, University Extension Division.

A Constitutional Convention for Indiana in 1916. Published by the Citizen's League of Indiana, 726 Shoaff Bldg., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Illinois Commission to Arrange Half-Century Anniversary of Negro Freedom, First Annual Report, July, 1913-14. Exposition Headquarters, 128 N. La Salle St., Chicago.

The Single Tax: An Outline for Debate. Bulletin, General Series, No. 70, Published by the University of Washington, Seattle, Wash. 1913. To be obtained upon request to the Director, University Extension Division.

Amendments to Constitution of California and Proposed Statutes, with Arguments Respecting the Same to be Submitted to the Electors of the State, November 3, 1914. Certified by the Secretary of State and Printed at the State Printing Office, Sacramento, Calif. 1914.

The Lumber Industry. Part II. Concentration of Timber Ownership in Important Selected Regions. Part III. Land Holdings of Large Timber Owners (with Ownership Maps). United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Corporations. Printed at the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1914.



The kindergarten teacher recited to her pupils the story of the wolf and the lamb. As she completed it she said:

"Now, children, you see that the lamb would not have been eaten by the wolf if he had been good and sensible."

One little boy raised his hand.

"Well, John," asked the teacher, "what is it?"

"If the lamb had been good and sensible," said the little boy, gravely, "we should have had him to eat, wouldn't we?"—New York Times.



"I despise a hypocrite."

"So do I."

"Now, take Jackson, for example; he's the biggest hypocrite on earth."

"But you appear to be his best friend."

"O, yes; I try to appear friendly toward him. It pays better in the end."—Boston Advertiser.



Worn out by a long series of appalling French exercises, wherein the blunders were as the sands of the sea, a hapless high school mistress declared her intention of writing to Florence's mother.

Florence looked her teacher in the face.

"Ma will be awfully angry," quoth Florence.

"I am afraid she will, but it is my duty to write to her, Florence."

"I don't know," said Florence, doubtfully. "You see, mother always does my French for me."—Sacred Heart Review.

## Nothing to It

How easy it is to land ten-cent "Get-acquainted-with-The-Public" subscriptions is shown by the following, which comes from an enthusiastic reader in California: "Everybody works but father. He gets subs all day!" See page 984.

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## Women's Trade Union League of Chicago

Public Meeting, Sunday, October 11, 3 p. m.  
SCHILLER HALL, 64 W. RANDOLPH ST.

Discussion of the work planned at the First City Conference of Women Trade Unionists of Chicago which met Sept. 25th and 26th, 1914. Mrs. Fletcher Dobyns will Sing  
Election of Delegates to the Convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor.  
EMMA STEGHAGEN, Secy. AGNES NESTOR, Pres.

## CLARENCE DARROW

will speak on

### LAND and WAR

at Hamilton Hall, 72nd Street and Normal Avenue, Friday, Sept. 9, 8 p. m. Telephone your friends to hear him. No meeting at the Schiller Hall.

Sept. 16, Schiller Hall, Judge John P. McGoorty, "The Administration of Criminal Law."

Have you read our new booklet "The Single Tax: What It Is, What It Has Done, What It Will Do and How To Get It?" 5c postpaid.

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## Forty Years of It

By Brand Whitlock

"This volume is in a sense a history of the progress of democracy in the middle west. In the recounting of his own reminiscences Mr. Whitlock brings us into close acquaintance with many notable figures in our political history—Governor Altgeld, Tom Johnson and Golden Rule Jones. And in the telling of these men and their ideas and ideals, he illuminates that spirit in human nature which works for democracy. Few reminiscences have had the virility, optimism and strong human appeal of Mr. Whitlock's pages."

\$1.50 Postpaid.

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## Benn Pitman's Shorthand.

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- Benn Pitman, 796 writers, 50.4%
- Graham, 242 writers, 15.3%
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- Cross, 45 writers, 2.8%
- Barnes, 25 writers, 1.5%
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