

# The Public

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a Weekly Narrative of History in the Making.

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## EDITORIAL

### Democrats Who Oppose Democracy.

Ignorance of or contempt for democratic principles is shown by some Democrats of national prominence who have come to Roger Sullivan's rescue in Illinois. He is a poor democrat to whom all Democratic nominees seem equally entitled to support, especially when this leads to support of so strong an enemy of democracy as Roger Sullivan, and opposition to so good a democrat as Raymond Robins.

S. D.

### Robins and Roosevelt.

The question comes to the mind of some Illinois Democratic voters as to whether they would not by voting for Raymond Robins be supporting Rooseveltism. But this seems to be a needless, if not an illogical, refinement of the incidence of politics. It is true that Mr. Robins belongs to the same political party that Mr. Roosevelt does; but there is, nevertheless, a wide difference between the philosophy of the two men. Mr. Roosevelt's impulse is autocratic, while that of Mr. Robins is democratic; the one would act the role of a benevolent despot, while the other would perform the duties of a public servant. In short, Mr. Robins is a democrat, and Mr. Roosevelt is not. Mr. Roosevelt is democratic in his heart, but his head is entirely autocratic. He wishes the people to have their rights, but only as he sees them; and whatever he does with a good intent serves as a precedent to others with evil intent. Mr. Robins, on the contrary, instead of driving the people into the promised land, would go along with them, encouraging, counseling, and leading them. He is a democrat by instinct, cultivation, and practice. He left the Democratic party to join the Progressives, because at the time the Democratic party was so much under the control of the tory faction that he thought the new party offered the better opportunity for effective work. It is questionable as a matter of practical politics whether it would not have been better had he remained in

the party to aid the democratic Democrats to regain control; but since he elected to go out, and since the reactionary, or tory element now has control, which it has signalized by putting up as its chief representative, Roger Sullivan, there is nothing for democratic Democrats to do but support Mr. Robins. This is not to betray Wilson democracy, nor is it to endorse Roosevelt autocracy; but it is to rebuke the tories in the Democratic party, by voting for a democrat in the Progressive party.

s. c.



### One of the Worth-While Democrats.

It should be taken in no invidious sense by other Democrats when it is said that Warren Worth Bailey, of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, is deserving of every possible assistance from the real Democrats in his effort to secure a re-election in November. Congressman Bailey is a Democrat of the new school, that is, a Jeffersonian Democrat brought up to date. He has not only been a faithful supporter of advanced Democracy during this Congress, but he has been eminently sane and practical. His amendment to the Alaska railroad bill marked the high-water mark of democratic endeavor in this Congress; for he proposed therein that the Government should take in taxation the annual value that the Government-built railroad added to the lands of Alaska. What could be saner, or what, safer? Did not every American sympathize with the efforts of the Irish tenantry to secure a right to the increase their improvements added to the value of the landlord's land? And where is the difference between the value added to the land by the construction of fences by tenants, and the construction of a railroad by the Government? The Government-built irrigation works in the arid regions transforms fifty-cent land into forty-dollar land; and the Government exacts full payment of those who receive the benefit. If a Government-built railroad in Alaska makes worthless land valuable, why should not the Government take from the beneficiaries the value that it has conferred upon them? Why make fish of one and flesh of the other? It is to the shame of Congress that this most worthy amendment was not adopted.



Mr. Bailey's district, the Nineteenth Pennsylvania, is normally Republican by 15,000, but in 1912 the Republican vote was split by the Progressive party, which allowed him to slip through. He should be stronger now than he was then, for he has rendered his constituents most effective

service, but his strength will depend largely upon how the Republicans divide, and what kind of assistance his friends give. Mr. Bailey stands for freedom of opportunity, retrenchment in expenditures, lower taxes, unburdening of industries, abolition of privilege, direct taxation, overthrow of monopoly, and arbitration of international disputes. He opposes a big army, a big navy, class legislation, favoritism, special privilege, government by injunction, and every form of protection. In speaking of his consistent support of Mr. Wilson's policies Mr. Bailey says: "There has been nothing servile in this. It has been no slavish devotion. The President has been followed joyously and with genuine enthusiasm because in my judgment he has held to a true course, has gone in the direction the people as a whole wished him to go and has had in view a goal, the reaching of which would mark a new epoch in human progress." It is most cordially to be hoped that Mr. Bailey will be a member of the next House of Representatives, in order that his sterling democracy may help to leaven the lump.

s. c.



### Herrmann for Congress.

Singletax advocates of St. Louis have the opportunity of voting for one of their number in November for Congress. This is John P. Herrmann, who is a candidate on the Socialist ticket. Mr. Herrmann's work is too well known to St. Louis singletaxers to require any extended comment. It is only natural to expect that they will rally to his support.

s. d.



### Candidacy of James W. Hill.

Democrats of Peoria have done well in their selection of a candidate for County Clerk. He is James W. Hill, whose name has for years been familiar to single tax advocates throughout the country. No guarantee is needed of the thoroughness of Mr. Hill's democracy, of his public spirit or of his fitness for the place for which he has been named. He was for twenty years master mechanic and master car builder of the Peoria and Pekin Union Railway. At present he is chairman of the Citizens Committee dealing with the Peoria Water Works Company. He should receive the united support of Peoria's progressives of all parties.

s. d.



### No Unwilling Voters Under Equal Suffrage.

Forty thousand Chicago women who registered last spring failed to register this fall. They con-

sequently will not vote, in spite of the fact that anti-suffragists have declared that suffrage will compel unwilling women to assume the duty of voting.

S. D.



### Making Bad Matters Worse.

In the midst of a business depression, Congress actually inflicts additional unnecessary burdens on industry in the form of emergency taxes amounting to the enormous sum of over \$100,000,000. If that is statesmanship, then statesmanship is not a good quality for a Congressman to possess.

S. D.



### Obstreperous Governors.

The much abused and little understood question of State rights has taken one phase of late that ought to be speedily settled. At an earlier stage of the Mexican trouble the Governor of Texas came to the conclusion that the President of the United States was incompetent to handle the question, and threatened to do it himself. Some means was found to pacify him, and Mr. Wilson was given another trial. Doubtless had this second effort failed, the Governor of Texas would have read the rest of the States out of the Union. But the poor, impotent President flounders from one blunder into another. The Governor of Arizona does not approve of the manner in which the Administration is managing affairs, and threatens to mobilize the State militia and settle our international trouble. Whether it was Mr. Wilson's admonition that too many cooks might spoil the chili con carne, or the promise of the Federal officer in command that he would keep the militia out of the forbidden zone the same as any civilian, that restrained the Governor, is not known; but at last accounts he was keeping the peace, and Arizona was still in the Union.



It is submitted in all fairness that these men are not living up to the rules of the game. If they really must send their names thundering down the ages, let them employ a licensed press agent, and pay for their notices at regular advertising rates. This attempt to short-circuit fame by breaking into the news columns is unworthy of State dignity. Texas owes it to the memory of her brief but brilliant independent career before she merged her one star with the Union galaxy, to take no unfair advantages of her sisters States. Besides, there is a serious side to the matter. The example set by these Governors might seduce

other Governors from the straight and narrow space-rate road to fame. This nation is still comparatively young, and most of the States are still younger. There has not been sufficient time in which to learn the full possibilities of gubernatorial dogberryism. It may seem a light matter for cheap politicians or supersensitive chauvinists, clothed with a little brief authority, to flout Japan, or to bullyrag Mexico, but if such impudence provoked invasion, the rest of the country would be expected to save them from their folly. While it is possible that our border-state Governors could manage affairs at Washington better than Mr. Wilson does, the fact is not generally known; and until it has been demonstrated, or until the Governors are called to the higher office, it will be far more becoming in them to confine their attention to State matters, and leave to the Washington Administration the management of international affairs.

S. C.



### Porto Rico's Labor Troubles.

A timely and reasonable request was presented to Governor Yager of Porto Rico on September 20 by the Free Federation of Workingmen, the local branch of the American Federation of Labor. For the relief of unemployment and distress on the island the Federation asked that the public lands, estimated to be sufficient to enable 10,000 families to support themselves, be opened to the unemployed. Furthermore the Federation called attention to the large amount of privately-owned lands withheld from use and urged that action be taken to turn these into farms. It further urged Government aid for the workers during the first stage of these proceedings until they should become self-supporting. While some details of the Federation's suggestions may be fairly criticized, the proposition to open unused land to labor is sound.



It is to be regretted that in his reply Governor Yager offered little encouragement. He promised to consider the suggestions and investigate thoroughly. At the same time he displayed lamentable lack of economic knowledge, which an official in his position ought to have, in saying: "Nobody on earth can restore normal conditions at a time like this when four-fifths of the population of Europe are engaged in a great and terrible war." Why should a war 3,000 miles away interfere with the ability of people to support themselves in a place so rich in unused natural resources as Porto Rico? The war undoubtedly prevents the

getting of desirable things from Europe. But it need not prevent anywhere the production of things required to sustain life. Governor Yager saw fit to urge upon the petitioners that they "abide within the law." He surely should see that the law ought to assure to all who abide within it at least the opportunity to earn a living.

S. D.



### Progress and "Unearned Decrement."

Commenting on the depreciation of land values in a section of New York City's shopping district, the New York Evening Post in its issue of October 5, says: "This highly important fact of unearned decrements is completely or almost completely ignored by singletax champions. . . . Owners of vacant city land for example whom the singletaxers glibly arraign for 'holding it out of use' are, of course, compelled to consider whether there is any demand which would justify them building on it." If this Evening Post writer has any knowledge of singletax logic at all it must be very superficial. The fact of decrease in land values does not affect the singletax argument. When land values decrease taxes will decrease proportionately. This writer speaks as though he supposed that the singletax would be levied on the assumption that values would surely increase and without any provision for decrease. If such was his notion he is mistaken. If it was not that it is difficult to see what he did have in mind. The singletax is justified by the fact that all land values, whether rising or falling, are communal values. Even if ownership of land never proved to be anything else than a losing venture the right of the community to its value would be none the less.



As to glibly arraigning owners of vacant city land for not improving, few singletaxers do that. On the contrary singletaxers recognize the fact that with laws as they are, the owner of vacant land is not to blame for withholding it from use. The blame attaches to those, whether land owners or not, who uphold these laws. The singletax will not, as the Evening Post writer imagines, force any land owner to invest money in improvements that he considers unwise. But it will not let him stand in the way of the man who is willing to take the chance. The section of New York City, which the Evening Post uses as a text, has been injured in value by the removal of business northward. Because it is possible, whether probable or not, that something similar may happen in

any other locality, the Post holds that property owners must take this possibility into consideration. There is no objection to their doing so. But they should not be helped or encouraged in preventing those who do not share their misgivings or caution from making use of the land. This is, however, what the Evening Post in effect, proposes. If the owner of a piece of land questions the wisdom of putting it to its most productive use this year because he fears that it will not be so productive next year, the Post's position is that it would be wrong to force him to make way for some one who would use the land this year regardless of what may happen in the future. The logical conclusion of that position is that all industry and progress should be made to depend on the land owner's confidence as to whether or not it will pay. The confidence or willingness of others should not count. That is clearly wrong.

S. D.



### Buccaneers of the Counting-Room.

The off-hand, matter-of-fact way in which the despoilers of the Rock Island Railroad System relate their adventures before the Interstate Commerce Commission is something to warm the heart of Sir Henry Morgan. These men who are doing their best to keep high finance on a level with the high cost of living may lack the nerve of their Spanish main prototype in making their victims walk the plank; but there is little doubt that they could give him points on expeditious methods of relieving them of their property. A group of capitalists, smaller than the smallest crew ever commanded by Sir Henry, obtains control of the road through the acquisition of \$71,000,000 worth of stock, inflates it to \$350,000,000, reaps the profits, pricks the bubble and lets the property drop back into their own hands, ready for another manipulation—and all within a period of twelve years. And now the man who stood guard over the \$71,000,000 demands immediate sale of the property at a time when the price will wipe out the entire investment of the public. That the syndicate cleared \$150,000,000 by the manipulation, while the managers of the road now need \$49,000,000 to rehabilitate the physical properties of the road, is sufficiently striking to secure newspaper mention, but it is of less news value than a game of baseball, and will be forgotten before the score of the Harvard-Yale football game. The ways of the high financier are too devious to be followed by the "average citizen," but that long-suffering individual is trying in his slow and halting way to trace the connection between past railroad-wreck-

ing and the present demand for higher freight rates. It is possible that there are roads that have escaped the machinations of the wrecker, and that are honestly entitled to a higher rate; but if so, they should lose no time in devising some means of establishing that fact in the public mind.

S. C.



### Regaining Confidence.

No better proof of unsound business conditions could be offered than the high nervous tension of business men. There has not been a time for years when a financier would not jump if anyone so much as said "Boo" to him. He was able through the utmost care and attention to keep himself afloat, but he felt morally certain that if anyone rocked the boat all would be lost. That is why he deprecated the various reform measures proposed. It was not that he was afraid of the reform itself, but any reform meant change, and change opened up all the terrors and possibilities of the unknown. It was like changing seats in midstream in a canoe loaded to the gunwhales. The new tariff might not be unjust or too low, but it would be different. It would require readjustments—and changes might capsize the boat. It was the same with the anti-trust bills, with the banking bills, and with every measure looking to the redress of wrongs. There might be no harm in the bills themselves, but they necessitated change.



It is this fear of change that has kept business drifting when it should have been going ahead. The tariff changes proved to be harmless, and so did the other corrective measures. The bumper crops beckoned prosperity, and the high prices for food stuffs fully balanced the low price of cotton; yet capital remained in a dazed condition, and waited for something to turn up. Realizing that a reaction would follow the close of the European war, capitalists were afraid to profit by present conditions and opportunities. But in spite of the croakings, grumbings, and forebodings, business has continued; and one after another of the trade-weather signs has added its mite toward the reassurance of capital. And now the "balance of trade" has turned in our favor. This is the end of all doubt. For a hundred years this country has been exporting more merchandise, more gold and more silver than it has imported—several billion dollars worth more—along with India, Ireland, Australia, and all other debtor countries. And so accustomed have been our financiers to

look upon this evidence of our debts as a sign of prosperity that a general cry of alarm went up when the August returns showed that we had imported more than we had exported. But it was merely a temporary interruption. The September figures show a handsome balance in our favor; so the financiers will either have to resume business, or find something else with which to frighten themselves.

S. C.



### Atonement Must be Complete.

The House has passed the Philippine autonomy bill. To question its passage by the Senate is to question not merely the democracy, but the honor of Democratic Senators. As it is, the bill involves but a partial payment of a debt long due the Filipinos. It must be followed by complete withdrawal from the islands. Until that shall be done the disgrace remains with which the shameful destruction of the Philippine Republic branded this nation.

S. D.



### Blind Congressman Gardner.

Congressman Gardner of Massachusetts is another public official who declares that "the United States is totally unprepared for a war, defensive or offensive." More than a quarter of a billion was spent during the past year on army and navy and more than three billions were spent since 1900 for all kinds of naval and military purposes. Yet we are totally unprepared—and no nation has attacked us. Why should we not have put that money to some more productive use? Why should we waste more in the same way? And why does Congressman Gardner ignore such plain facts and urge a policy, the futility of which is made clear by his own assertions?

S. D.



### The Meaning of Civilization.

Civilization can not be saved through barbarism. It is consequently as absurd a paradox to speak, in any but a metaphorical sense, of a "war for civilization" as it is to speak of "civilized warfare." Yet every nation involved in the European war is gravely offering this impossible excuse. A truly civilized nation is one that can maintain peace, even with such barbarians as are to be found in Europe, without the aid of army or navy.

S. D.



### A. Mead Coghlin.

The passing away on October 15 at his home in

Toledo, Ohio, in his 49th year, of A. Mead Coghlin, removes one who worked unselfishly and unostentatiously in the cause of fundamental democracy. He was a friend of humanity and an advocate of the Singletax. His religion was faith in the Golden Rule. A staunch friend of *The Public*, his modest nature would not permit of any acknowledgment. He insisted strongly on observance of the scriptural injunction: "Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth." His works were of the kind that are sure to live after him.

S. D.

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## EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

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### BUFFALO [PROGRESSIVES' OPPORTUNITY.

Buffalo, N. Y., October 17.

Mr. John O. Herbold is a fundamental democratic Democrat, and, like his father, a Singletaxer. Why shouldn't he be? His grandfather was a rebel in Germany in 1848, whom they would have shot against a wall as they did his friend at Rastatt. Mr. Herbold is running for Assembly, Second District, New York, on the Democratic ticket, and Singletaxers in that district will make no mistake in giving him support. He has a large Republican majority against him and needs every progressive vote to win.

THOMAS H. WORK.

### CONNECTICUT'S DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.

Hartford, Conn., Oct. 15.

Professor Willard C. Fisher was known to be the only nominee of the Progressive primaries for the governorship when the Democratic state convention of Connecticut occurred at Hartford, September 17 and 18. And he sought the nomination of his own, the Democratic party, when its delegates assembled, but the party machine, which hates a "radical" as heartily as such a man is hated by its prototype in the other old party, prevented his nomination in spite of the generally acknowledged fact that Fisher's nomination by two parties assured his election, and the probable election of the rest of the nominees on the Democratic ticket. The convention appeared to agree with a prominent McKinley Democrat, an editor of Hartford, who was a delegate, that it is better for the party to lose than that such a radical as Fisher be governor. Fisher's friends who, through an ante-convention campaign, made in his behalf, have styled themselves Progressive Democrats, expect him to win because of their conviction that the progressives in the State outnumber the Tories and they assert that the Democratic nominee, the present lieutenant-governor, is already beaten, though he has the nomination, while the Professor is certainly not yet defeated though he failed to secure it.

Professor Fisher is forty-nine, though he appears

younger because he has always been morally and physically clean, and he has been for nearly twenty-five years a professor of political economy, succeeding Professor Woodrow Wilson at Wesleyan University when this famous radical went from there to Princeton.

Fisher dreaded the hard work of campaigning, the loss of sleep and traveling, dreaded the possible enmities, and greatly loved his books and pipe, his only dissipation, and pressure was exerted for many months by his friends in all parts of the state before he consented to the use of his name as the Democratic candidate. He said, when finally he decided to run, that he was still young enough to sacrifice a short period of his life to endeavor to secure better political conditions for the working class and that though his election was not greatly necessary, it was decidedly important that the people should be told what was being done to them by various interests whose corrupt work it would give him much pleasure to describe wherever he could secure audiences. He addressed many assemblies of shop men at the noon hour and many political and labor organizations in all parts of the state previous to the Democratic convention, and he plans to continue the process with the aid of his little old "Ford."

The Professor encourages "heckling" by his audiences, his experience as instructor accustoming him to questions and having taught him that perfect understanding can be secured only through quizzing and criticism. The present campaign will certainly introduce beneficial changes into political methods in Connecticut, and no nominee for the governorship can hereafter hope to win who fails to give the voters of the state a chance to see and question him, as may probably be realized by the Democratic and Republican nominees of the present campaign, who have planned no speeches. The Progressive nominee can certainly be depended upon to strive to secure direct nominations, a favorite measure of his, and a condition which would have assured his nomination if it were now in force, as is proven by his receipt of nearly 2,500 assurances of help from voters throughout the State. And he will surely destroy the favorite teaching of the old-fashioned, and rapidly disappearing, machine politician of the duty of "sticking to the party," regardless of its platform or nominees. The Professor favors abolishing contract labor in jails and prisons; the prison commission of Connecticut comprising several leading editors, and others, who have for years prevented investigation of conditions which are popularly believed to be disgraceful. He also favors measures which shall oblige the Consolidated and other corporations to submit such complete reports as are now demanded of the insurance companies, and which shall protect the stockholders and public against stock juggling and the state against tax dodging; he favors spending more to improve the wretched, and at times impassable feeder roads, over which the farmers must drive to market, and less upon the already fine highways, built for the motors of the leisure class. Professor Fisher thought for several years after his graduation that the money question surpassed all others in importance, but he became convinced that the labor question must first be set-

tled, and properly and fairly settled, or a revolution would occur in America similar to the terrible French Revolution and he is an omnivorous student of that problem. Probably for the first time in the history of the labor movement the universal rule of labor unions forbidding endorsements of political candidates was disregarded when more than a hundred unions in various parts of the State adopted resolutions endorsing Fisher's candidacy; and many of them made appropriations to help in paying his campaign printing and postage bills. This unprecedented action of the labor organizations was a graceful acknowledgment of gratitude to the man who is, more than any other, responsible for the Workmen's compensation measure, which was adopted at the legislative session of 1913, when Fisher had worked hard for its success during two terms of the assembly and had created universal demand for it in many public addresses delivered after the refusal of the assembly of 1911 to adopt it. And he worked without pay and simply because of his conviction of the justice of such a measure, even refusing \$800, which the legislature awarded him to repay his actual expenses during his endeavors to secure its passage.

Fisher is not what politicians call a "good loser;" he is rather a good fighter, like his Scotch ancestors, and like President Wilson, whom he greatly resembles in many respects. He is an extraordinary speaker and convincing, though not an "orator," as his tone is conversational and he rarely even moves a hand. His friends hope great things of him because of his undoubted honesty, ability and desert, which must appeal to the many voters he is to address in the course of his projected tour of the State.

RAOUL W. D'ARCHE.

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## INCIDENTAL SUGGESTIONS

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### FOR TENANTS AND SMALL HOME OWNERS.

New York, October 12.

Not since the Civil War have the workers of this country been in so hard a position as at present. Scores of thousands throughout the country are out of work—other scores are working part time, while many cities, like New York, are threatening to retrench in needed improvements, and so to add to the armies of unemployed.

Prices of food stuffs have risen.

The European War and thrifty purchasing in reasonable amounts by housewives are assigned as causes for high prices. Neither "reason" explains the jump in prices.

The farms east of the Mississippi could raise food for the entire country. The United States could feed the world, if all farms were cultivated to their full productivity.

Production and consumption of both food and manufactured products is limited by taxing producers nearly 2 per cent of the value of their products, in addition to compelling them to pay land speculators enormous profits for opportunity to produce anything. This raises prices to consumers, and naturally limits consumption.

Europe is struggling to overthrow the militarist

system, under which "every laborer carries a soldier on his back."

America is struggling to overthrow the land monopoly system, under which every worker is carrying a land monopolist on his back.

Tenants and small home owners will do well to resolve to enlist to overthrow land monopoly. Nowhere else is it so firmly entrenched and such a menace as in our cities, where it is more deadly than militarism in Europe.

Only one out of every thirteen persons, over ten years of age, in gainful occupations, is a member of organized labor. It is, therefore, necessary for the twelve-thirteenths of the workers of the country to take steps to secure employment at decent wages.

BENJAMIN C. MARSH.



### TRIFLING WITH SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

Johnstown, Pa., Oct. 12.

For years Big Business objected to compulsory education, when suddenly this opposition was withdrawn. And there appeared upon the horizon the new cry of vocational education and the continuation schools and "sich like." Why this sudden change of heart? To the thinking this is easy. Where formerly Big Business got the raw recruit at 14 to 16 semi-illegally, and trained him at its expense, under the new dispensation it got him at 14 to 16, legally, and partially or fully trained at the public expense. Here was a brilliant example of how Big Business, with its usual stupidity had overlooked a bet until brilliant but misguided reformers had shown it a way.

Recently a typical American thing occurred in our town, which gave me a clue to a new phase of Big Business' methods. I may be in error as to this, but think not. There are always good people who start things, and then, when it proves burdensome as to time or money, proceed to unload it onto the tax-paying public. This town was no exception. It started an amateur recreation commission, which, aided by a newspaper, really did some good work. It started playgrounds, baseball, etc. But the playgrounds deteriorated into loafing places, and the baseball into rowdiness, and it was time to dump them. First school athletic leagues were started and the board induced to accept it. Now this commission desires the school board to take over all its activities. Aided by a subservient superintendent, who partly perverted county aid to teachers' institute funds, a Mr. Curtis devoted the entire week of the institute to boost school playgrounds, their needs and uses. After the botch the amateur commission had made of affairs I must confess I was provoked, and expressed my displeasure to the principal of the high school, who had recently returned from the St. Paul meeting of the National Educational Association. He is a broad-minded man and said a gentleman at that meeting had told him that the public playground movement was on a par with the "swat-the-fly" campaign. This gave me an idea. I looked it up and cogitated thereon. Who is back of this movement? Largely the Russell Sage Foundation, aided also by the Carnegie and Rockefeller funds. Is history repeating itself?

Victor Gardhausen in his "Augustus und Seine

Zeit," quoted in Volume 6 of the "Historian's History of the World," under the subtitle of "Panem et Circenses" (Food and Games), says in his opening paragraph:

"The sustenance of Rome, with which the emperors charged themselves, may be regarded in the light of compensation for the political rights of which the imperial government robbed the Romans."

Having robbed the people of land and rights, they gave them corn for their bellies and brutal games to lull their minds.

Are the modern emperors—the exponents of Big Business—trying to give them playgrounds in school yards, at everyone's expense, for the land they have insidiously robbed them?

I cannot feel that it is one of the many panaceas that Big Business is trying to apply to a diseased public, of which "patriotic(?) wars," "Kultur Kampf," "Rockefeller investigation," et al., are kindred.

FRANCIS SCHILL, JR.

## NEWS NARRATIVE

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

Week ending Tuesday, October 20, 1914.

### The European War.

The eleventh week of the war passed with general activities upon all sides, but with no decisive action anywhere. In Eastern Europe the Russians and Germans are preparing for a great battle near Warsaw, and in Western Europe the Germans and Allies have fought to hold the line extending through Northern France and Southeastern Belgium. The German government has notified the government of the Netherlands that it would observe the treaty relations regarding the use of the River Scheldt which leads up to Antwerp, but the mouth of which is in Dutch territory. [See current volume, page 994.]

### The Campaign in Western Europe.

Immediately following the fall of Antwerp great activity was manifested in Belgium. The Germans, apparently intent upon capturing the Channel ports, Ostend, Dunkirk and Calais, as well as driving the allies out of Belgium, hurried the troops that were relieved by the capture of Antwerp southward along the West coast. Bruges was occupied on the 14th and Ostend on the 15th. Both places were taken without resistance. The Germans were not, however, permitted to reach Dunkirk. An engagement by the Belgians, aided by the guns of the British navy, repulsed the Germans at Nieuport, on the coast, midway between Ostend and Dunkirk, on the 19th. Heavy fighting occurred also at Dixunde and Rouler. The line of battle now extends to the sea on the Belgian coast

south of Ostend. From the extreme West in Belgium to Lille in France. The line is still mobile, and has been shifted backward and forward by the contending armies. From Lille southward to the junction of the Oise and Aisne Rivers the changes in spite of much fighting have been unimportant. Vigorous attempts have been made by both the French and the Allies along the east and west line to advance but without material change in positions.

### Belgium.

King Albert remains in Belgium at the head of his army, which is doing effective campaigning. After joining the Allies on its retreat from Antwerp, it engaged in the battle of Nieuport to stop the advance of the Germans. The cabinet officers and the foreign legations have removed from Ostend to Havre. A proclamation was issued in Ostend on the 14th reciting:

Citizens: For about two and a half months the Belgian soldiers have been defending, foot by foot, at the price of heroic efforts the fate of their country. The enemy certainly expected to annihilate our army in Antwerp; but a retreat in which the order and dignity have been irreproachable has successfully foiled this hope, and has assured us the conservation of military forces which will continue to fight without respite for this most just and noble cause. . . . In order not to serve the plans of the invaders, it is important that the Belgian government should temporarily establish its seat in a place from which it may, in contact with our army on one side and with France and England on the other, continue to exercise and to assure the continuance of the national sovereignty. For this reason the government is leaving Ostend today, with a grateful remembrance of the welcome which this city has given it.

The government temporarily will be established at Havre, where the noble friendship of the government of the French Republic has offered our government, with the fullness of its sovereign rights, the entire exercise of its authority and also of its duties.

Citizens, this momentary ordeal, which our patriotism will accept, will have, we are sure, its prompt revenge. The Belgian administration will continue to operate in full measure as far as the local circumstances will permit. The king and the government depend upon your good judgment, on your patriotism. On your part you may count upon our entire self-devotion, upon the gallantry of our army and upon the support of the Allies to hasten the hour of mutual deliverance.

Our beloved country, so odiously betrayed and so odiously treated by one of the powers who had solemnly promised to guarantee her neutrality, has excited a growing admiration in the whole world. Thanks to the union, the courage and the sagacity of all her children, she will remain worthy of this admiration which sustains her today. Tomorrow she will emerge from her trials greater and more beautiful, having suffered for justice and for the honor of civilization.

**Long live free and independent Belgium.**  
(Signatures of all the ministers.)

Germany has granted permission for the American Minister, Mr. Brand Whitlock, to receive and distribute the 1,500 tons of food stuffs collected in London for destitute Belgians.



#### The Campaign in the East.

Confusion, mystery and uncertainty still surround the movements of the armies in Eastern Europe. The situation on the whole does not seem to differ materially from what it was the preceding week. In East Prussia the Germans are holding the Russians in check. The Germans are concentrating troops to the West of Warsaw for a decisive battle. This line of battle extends from Warsaw to Przemysl. To hold this line the Russians have been drawing in their lines in Galicia. The Austrians now claim to be in control of the Carpathian passes, and to have compelled the Russians to retreat to the east side of Przemysl. The battle in Poland is in its preliminary stages, but it is of such importance that Germany is supposed to have weakened their lines in France to obtain men to meet the Russians. Troops are advancing also from East Prussia, from the fortress Thorn and from Posen to distract the Russian attention, while the main attack is delivered between Ivangorod and Galicia, in an effort to break through between the Warsaw army and the Galician army. The campaign in the southeast offers little development. An announcement on the 14th by the Servian government states that Belgrade being no longer in danger certain government functions will be conducted in that city instead of at Nish. It is also stated that the supply of cattle and food-stuffs in Servia is so abundant that their export will be permitted. A Servian official statement reports that Serbo-Montenegrin troops defeated the Austrians on the Glinatz plateau, which dominates the fortifications of Sarajevo, the Bosnian capital.



#### Portugal.

Two expeditionary forces have been dispatched to Portugal's African possessions to strengthen the garrisons. One, a force of 5,000 men, went to Angola (Portuguese Congo) which is bounded on the South by German Damaraland. The other, numbering 6,000 men, went to Portuguese East Africa, which is bounded on the north by German East Africa. As Portugal is allied with England, it is assumed that these forces will aid the British in their conflict with the Germans in Africa.



#### South Africa.

General Louis Botha, Premier and Commander in chief of the forces of the Union of South Africa, has addressed a spirited telegram to General

Hertzog, General Botha's chief opponent, calling upon him for a public repudiation of Colonel Maritz's act in going over to the Germans. A Pretoria dispatch says three officers and seventy men of Colonel Maritz's rebel force have been captured, and that four officers and 40 men have surrendered.



#### On the Sea.

The English cruiser Hawke was torpedoed in the North Sea by a German submarine on the 15th, and of her crew of 400 officers and men only 73 are known to have escaped. This is the eighth British cruiser lost, as compared to seven lost by the Germans. On the 17th, the British cruiser Undaunted, aided by four destroyers, sank four German torpedo boat destroyers off the Dutch coast. This makes eight destroyers lost by the Germans. The English have lost one. A fire in the Government arsenal at Trieste, the principal seaport of Austria-Hungary, is reported to have destroyed a dreadnaught under construction. Six destroyers were damaged by the fire, which is thought to have been set by traitors.



#### Japan.

The Japanese cruiser Takachiho was sunk in Kiao-Chau Bay on the 17th, with a loss of 271 officers and crew. One officer and twelve of the crew were rescued. One report says the ship was destroyed by a mine; another that it was torpedoed by a submarine. The submarine escaped under cover of darkness, but grounded at a point sixty miles south of Kiao-Chau Bay, where it was destroyed by the Japanese. The Japanese navy department announces the occupation for military purposes of strategically important islands in the Marianne (Ladrone), Marshall, East Caroline and West Caroline archipelagoes, which lie between the Philippine and Hawaiian Islands, and have been used as bases by German cruisers.



#### Mexico and the United States.

After a stormy secret session on the 15th the Aguas Calientes convention voted itself the supreme power of Mexico; and the delegates took oath to abide by the majority vote on all questions, including the form of government and presidential succession. The question of the kind of government was postponed until Oct. 20, in order that a full Zapata delegation numbering twenty-two men, might be present. And to avoid the possibility of delay and misunderstanding, a committee, headed by General Felipe Angeles, and including the Zapata delegates already at the convention, was appointed to confer with General Zapata. General Villa was reported to be in Aguas Calientes and was received with great enthusiasm by the convention. The action of the delegates thus far is

taken as favorable to General Villa's stand; and is looked upon by the Washington Administration as being conducive to a permanent peace. The convention has also sent a commission to confer with Governor Maytorena and General Hill, with a view to suspending hostilities at Waco. [See current volume, page 996.]



The strike of the employes of the Mexico Tramways Company, operating in Mexico City and the immediate vicinity, led on the 12th to the forcible seizure of the plant by the Carranza government. The company is a foreign corporation capitalized at \$1,000,000, but worth very much more. The government states that the measure was a provisional one, due to the stoppage of street car traffic.



Reports are current in El Paso that General Villa has confiscated property belonging to German citizens in the State of Durango, to the value of \$1,000,000. Also, that he has ordered the confiscation of all large estates within his territory, whether owned by foreigners or natives.



#### President Wilson on Future Plans.

In a letter to Congressman Oscar Underwood published on October 18, President Wilson dwells on the importance of electing a congress that can be depended on to uphold the administration in carrying out the plans still in view. After mentioning the acts of the existing congress and giving credit to Republicans and Progressives who assisted as well as Democrats, the President says, concerning work yet to be done:

A great work of constructive development remains to be accomplished in building up our merchant marine, for instance, and in the completion of a great program for the conservation of our natural resources and the development of the water power of the country—a program which has at this session already been carried several steps toward consummation. Without a congress in close sympathy with the administration a whole scheme of peace and honor and disinterested service to the world, of which they have approved, cannot be brought to its full realization. I would like to go into the district of every member of congress who has sustained and advanced the plans of the party and speak out my advocacy of his claim for re-election. But, of course, I cannot do that; and with so clear a record no member of congress needs a spokesman. What he has done speaks for itself.



#### Proceedings in Congress.

The Alaska Coal Land Leasing bill passed the House without serious opposition on October 15. It received the President's signature on October 20 and became a law. [See current volume, pages 323, 986.]

The Jones Philippine autonomy bill passed the House on October 14 by a vote of 211 to 59. The preamble of the bill declares the purpose of the United States to recognize the independence of the islands "as soon as a stable government can be established there." It received the solid Democratic vote together with five Republicans and five Progressives. The Republicans were Cooper of Wisconsin, Davis of Minnesota, Dillon of South Dakota, Griest of Pennsylvania, and Rogers of Massachusetts. The Progressives were Falconer of Washington, Chandler of New York, Rupley and Farr of Pennsylvania and Thomson of Illinois. [See current volume, page 973.]



The emergency revenue or war tax bill passed the Senate on October 17 after having been amended considerably. The vote was 34 to 22. Senator Lane of Oregon was the only Democrat to vote against it. Republicans and Progressives opposed it. Before passage an amendment was defeated providing for a \$250,000,000 bond issue to purchase from producers 5,000,000 bales of cotton at ten cents a pound. The vote on this amendment was 40 to 21. The Senate also defeated an amendment to issue \$500,000,000 in bonds to be used for government purchase of grain. An amendment was rejected, offered by Senator Poindexter of Washington to substitute an increased income tax for the tax on telegraph and telephone messages. As passed by the Senate the provisions of the bill are in substance as follows: Tax on beer, \$1.75 a barrel; rectified whisky, 5 cents a gallon; all domestic still wines, 8 cents a gallon, and 55 cents a gallon on all grape brandies used in certification thereof; champagnes, 25 cents a quart; carbonated wines, 10 cents a quart; liquors and cordials, 24 cents a gallon; bankers, \$1 per thousand of capital surplus and undivided profits; pawnbrokers, \$50 a year; commercial brokers, \$20; commission merchants, \$20; custom house brokers, \$10; proprietors of theaters, museums, and concert halls, with seating capacity not more than 300, \$25 a year; not exceeding 600 capacity, \$50; not exceeding 1,000, \$75, more than 1,000, \$100; circuses, \$100; other amusement proprietors or agents except of chautauquas, lecture lyceums, agricultural or industrial fairs or exhibitions under religious or charitable auspices, \$10; bowling alleys and billiard rooms, \$5 for each alley or table. Special taxes are levied on tobacco dealers as follows: Dealers in leaf tobacco, from \$6 to \$24; dealers in tobacco, \$4.80 for each store; manufacturers of tobacco, with annual sales not exceeding 100,000 pounds, \$6; not exceeding 200,000 pounds, \$12; not exceeding 400,000 pounds, \$24; not exceeding 1,000,000 pounds, \$60; 5,000,000 pounds, \$300; 10,000,000 pounds, \$600; 20,000,000 pounds, \$1,200; exceeding 20,000,000 pounds, \$2,496. Manufacturers of cigars whose annual

sales do not exceed 100,000 cigars, \$3; 200,000 cigars, \$6; 400,000 cigars, \$12; 1,000,000, \$30; 5,000,000, \$150; 20,000,000, \$600; 40,000,000, \$1,200; exceeding 40,000,000, \$2,496. Manufacturers of cigarets with annual sales not exceeding 1,000,000 cigarets, \$12; 2,000,000, \$24; 5,000,000, \$60; 10,000,000, \$120; 50,000,000, \$600; 100,000,000, \$1,200; exceeding 100,000,000, \$2,496. Stamp taxes are as follows: Perfumery, cosmetics, and similar articles from one-eighth of a cent for each 5 cent package to five-eighths of a cent on each 25 cent package and five-eighths of a cent for each additional 25 cents in value; chewing gum 4 cents for each \$1 of value; sparkling wines not otherwise taxed, 1 cent for pints and 2 cents for all larger containers. Bonds, certificates of indebtedness, and certificates of stock, 5 cents on each \$100 of value; sales, agreements to sell, etc., 2 cents on each \$100 of value; exempting agreements of deposit on stock certificates as collateral for loans; board of trade sales or agreements to sell, 1 cent for each \$100 of value; promissory notes, 2 cents per \$100; express and freight bills of lading, 1 cent each; newspaper shipments taxed on monthly sworn statements of publishers (shipments within the county of publication exempted), 1 cent per shipment, telegraph and telephone messages, 1 cent each; indemnifying bonds, 50 cents; certificates of profits, 2 cents for each \$100; certificates of damage, etc., 25 cents; all other certificates required by law, 10 cents each; broker's notes, memorandums of sale, etc., 10 cents; conveyances, 50 cents on values between \$100 and \$500, and 50 cents for each additional \$500 of value; custom house receipts, 25 cents to \$1 on values ranging from \$100 to more than \$500; custom house withdrawal entries, 50 cents each. Marine and fire insurance policies, 1 cent on each dollar of premium; co-operative and mutual fire insurance exempted; casualty insurance, 1 cent on each dollar of premium. Passage ticket sold in the United States to foreign ports not exceeding \$30 in cost \$1; not exceeding \$60 in cost, \$3; costing more than \$60, \$5; tickets less than \$10 exempted. Power of attorney, 10 cents; protests of notes, etc., 25 cents; parlor car seat and berths, 1 cent. The bill was at once sent to conference with the House. The defeat of the cotton purchase amendment is said to have aroused opposition among southern members to passage of the measure and Congressman Henry of Texas is credited with leading a movement to hold the bill up. [See current volume, page 996.]

The Clayton anti-trust bill was made a law on October 15 on being signed by the President. It provides for jury trials in cases of indirect contempt, curbs injunction power of federal judges and legalizes peaceful picketing and primary boycotts. It is presumed to legalize secondary boy-

cotts also but concerning this there is doubt. It prohibits price discriminations and interlocking directorates. Railroads are forbidden from buying supplies of concerns in which officers or employees are interested. [See current volume, page 996.]



**Interstate Commerce Commission.**

The Interstate Commerce Commission began on October 16, at New York its inquiry into affairs of the Rock Island railway system. F. C. Sharood, one of the Commission's experts, told of his work on the railway system's books. Some of the entries he had found unexplainable, but the net result of his investigations had been that security holders had lost about \$35,000,000 through the purchase of the Frisco system and its subsequent sale to B. F. Yoakum. The road was bought for \$120 a share. It was sold to Yoakum for \$37.50 a share. Mr. Yoakum testified on the following day. He put the loss to the Rock Island in the Frisco transaction at \$7,500,000. But that holders of the securities of the two Rock Island holding companies will probably lose their entire investment was intimated by another witness, J. M. Wallace, president of the Central Trust Company of New York. As trustee of the bondholders he holds more than \$71,000,000 of the railway's stock as security which must now be sold in spite of the financial depression with poor prospects of realizing enough to reimburse the investors.



The rehearing of the rate increase request of the eastern railroads begun at Washington on October 19 before the four Interstate Commerce Commissioners who joined in the adverse ruling of last July. The thirty-eight railroads involved presented the following comparison of receipts and expenditures for July and August of this year and last:

|                            | 1914.         | 1913.         |
|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Total operating revenue... | \$237,073,900 | \$251,981,825 |
| Total operating expenses.. | 163,508,570   | 173,412,970   |
| Net operating revenues...  | 73,566,330    | 73,568,848    |
| Operating income .....     | 64,192,689    | 64,463,879    |

Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio, endeavored to convince the commission of the necessity of allowing the increase so that prices of American securities held abroad, might be upheld on the re-opening of stock exchanges. On being asked by Mr. Louis D. Brandeis, counsel for the shipping interests, if this was not practically asking that a war tax be levied for the railroad's benefit, Mr. Willard said that he did not think so. Commissioner Meyer asked Mr. Willard if his request was not in effect that the railroad's share of the war burdens should be put on the shippers. To this Mr. Willard made no other reply than merely a denial unsupported by argument. [See current volume, page 756.]

### Colorado Politics.

Opponents of the assembly system of selecting candidates in Denver have put up a ticket and issued the following address to the voters:

The No-Assembly party is composed of citizens of Denver who believe in the rule of the people, and who are resolved to make that rule effective. To accomplish that end the party has circulated petitions to nominate four candidates for the State Senate and twelve candidates for the House of Representatives. These candidates promise, if elected, to work for laws that will give every citizen an equal opportunity and an equal voice in nominating candidates for public office. In other words, they promise to vote and work for laws that will deny state recognition of party assemblies, conventions of caucuses, and that will secure the nomination of all candidates exclusively by petition. They further promise that, if elected, they will vote and work for such a change in our tax laws that the land owned or used for public utility corporations shall be listed and valued separate and apart from other property, the same as an individual's rights in land are now assessed. These two measures will be opposed by most of the legislative candidates who secured their nominations in the boss-controlled assemblies. Therefore, every voter who believes that property should be classified for taxation and that all citizens should stand on absolutely equal terms before the law in making nominations for public office, should vote for the following candidates: For the State Senate—Harvey Garman, Barney Haughey, Nicholas Ludwig and Alexander Z. Sterling. For House of Representatives—Fred Lambert, Herman A. Bolster, Joseph B. Cobbs, Alex. E. Helmle, Fred J. Taylor, Edward W. Stuart, Leonard Ruehle, George M. Bergen, Adrian Maguire, John S. Goble and Frank Springrose.



### Labor Trouble in Porto Rico.

Santiago Iglesias, president of the Free Federation of Workingmen of Porto Rico, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, presented to Governor Yager of the island, on September 21, a statement regarding unemployment and distress existing there. The statement was authorized at a meeting in San Juan of delegations from 123 local bodies, representing about 10,000 workers. Complaint was made of unwarranted increase in prices of food stuffs as well as of unemployment. The Insular government was asked to prosecute those who had conspired to raise prices and to institute municipal markets. In regard to unemployment, after showing the futility of a suggestion offered by the local Bureau of Labor to beg of land owners use of land for workers, the statement points out that the Insular government owns 61,078 cuerdas of land on which "there might be established farms furnishing more than 10,000 workingmen and their families the means for an independent living." It further suggests that settlers on these lands be supplied with seeds to begin work, that public works be undertaken

and government loans made to enable them to tide over the period before becoming self-supporting. The statement further points out that there are large tracts of privately owned uncultivated lands which the government should take over. Anticipating financial objections to the suggestions the statement says:

If the government does not have the necessary money it ought to get it, in the same way that over four million dollars was obtained to develop the industries of the rich landholders of the southern section of the island, and other enormous sums have been secured to protect the development of the business of the great corporations in the island, whose huge, invisible and silent power bears witness to the fact that they have been the ones to profit most at the expense of the government and the people.

The workers on farms and the small landholders work and devote all their efforts to create the wealth of the country. They are the ones who give to land the value it has. And yet the land and its values belong to or are monopolized by a few business men, bankers, usurers and individuals who live on their rents. Some of these people reside in the country only temporarily. Others have never even seen Porto Rico. In the meantime the real agricultural and working people in Porto Rico drag a most unhappy existence.

In reply Governor Yager promised to "take time to investigate thoroughly" and said further—

The governor can not set aside the guaranty of liberty and justice to all classes afforded by the American Constitution and the Laws of Porto Rico, and nobody on earth can restore normal conditions at a time like this, when four-fifths of the population of Europe are engaged in a great and terrible war. . . . However, I must urge upon you all, in all of your efforts for improvements, to abide within the law. . . . As long as you obey the law and have respect for public order your efforts will be fruitful of good. But it is the first and fundamental duty of every government and of every citizen in every country to preserve order and to enforce the law, and to this duty the government of Porto Rico will always remain faithful.

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## NEWS NOTES

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—That all plans for the Third International Peace Conference at The Hague had been abandoned was announced by the State Department at Washington on October third. [See current volume, pages 173, 664.]

—The cost of the war, according to Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, the French economist, if it shall last seven months, will be \$10,000,000,000. Each of the greater belligerents, he figures, is spending an average of \$200,000,000 a month.

—The International Harvester Company was granted permission on October 13 to resume business in Missouri by the State Supreme Court. It was recently fined \$25,000 for violation of the anti-trust law and ousted from the state. The reinstatement

is conditioned on observance of the law. [See current volume, page 976.]

—The total registration in Chicago for the November election is 560,292, of which 394,015 are men and 166,277 are women. As compared with the last registration this is a falling off of 52,080 in the men's roll and 40,893 in the women's.

—Governor Dunne appointed on October 13 as secretary of state of Illinois Louis G. Stevenson, son of the late Adlai G. Stevenson, once Vice President of the United States. Mr. Stevenson will fill the vacancy caused by the death on October 12 of Harry A. Woods.

—What is announced as a "serious landslide" occurred on the east side of the Panama Canal in Culebra cut, north of Gold Hill, on the 15th. The slide was about 1,500 feet long and 65 to 100 feet wide. These slides are expected until the banks reach a natural angle. Navigation will be interrupted for a few days.

—A committee of New York bankers agreed on October 14, after a conference with Festus J. Wade of St. Louis to contribute \$50,000,000 to the proposed \$150,000,000 fund to issue loans on cotton security at not to exceed six cents a pound. The plan has been approved by the Federal Reserve Board. [See current volume, page 996.]

—General Rafael Uribe-Uribe, member of the Colombian Senate, and chief of the Liberal party, died on the 16th, of wounds inflicted by assassins, whose motives are thought to have been revenge for failure to receive government patronage. General Uribe-Uribe was one of the advisory commission that signed the pending treaty between the United States and Colombia. [See current volume, page 609.]

—An offer to sell or lease to the government the Copper and Northwestern Railroad in Alaska was made to Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane, on October 13, by J. P. Morgan. The road is nearly 200 miles long and extends from Cordova on the coast to the copper mines of the Guggenheim interests. Secretary Lane was unable to consider the proposition before receipt of reports from the board of engineers now surveying the route for the proposed government road. [See current volume, page 439.]

—Ratifications of the peace commission treaty between the United States and Guatemala were exchanged on the 13th, and the first of the conventions, designed by Secretary Bryan to guard this nation from sudden war, went into effect. Treaties with Ecuador and Greece were signed, and announcement was made of a similar treaty with Sweden to be signed in a few days. Treaties with Russia and China were ratified by the Senate, which has approved twenty-one of twenty-nine treaties that has been negotiated. [See current volume, page 976.]

—Professor Hugo Munsterberg of Harvard University sent his resignation on October 14 to the trustees of the university. Professor Munsterberg had spoken and written in defense of Germany in the present war. A major, Clarence Weiner, of the British army, had notified the trustees that unless Munsterberg was dismissed he would revise his will, leaving \$10,000,000 to the corporation. The

trustees refused to act, but Professor Munsterberg voluntarily sent in his resignation, holding that his personal opinions should not be allowed to deprive the university of the endowment. The trustees have refused to accept the resignation.

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## PRESS OPINIONS

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### War But One of Humanity's Evils.

Christian Science Monitor (Boston), October 2.—"Ez fer war, I call it murder." The clear common sense of James Russell Lowell summed it up in just those words, and Lowell was a thinker and a craftsman whose genius won for him the attention, not of a continent, but of continents. It is, of course, perfectly true that war brings out much of the gold in human character, and it brings it out, after the manner of the refiner, as the result of passing that human character through the fire. At the same time to insist that war is a discipline necessary for the purification of the nations is to argue not only that the innocent must suffer for the guilty, not only that hell must be let loose upon earth in order that the inhabitants thereof may find heaven, but that evil is real and has power, and that the philosophy of Heinrich von Treitschke and Friederich Nietzsche is more practical than that of the Sermon on the Mount. The most practical philosophy that the world ever can learn it is impossible to repeat too often, is the most metaphysical. Now though war is among the more devilish products of human animality, it is by no means the most devilish. It does bring out some of the finer qualities of the human mind, as has been already admitted, whereas there are certain other lusts of the flesh which produce evil without variability neither shadow of turning. The curse of war metaphysically is that it is an expression of fear, that is of life in matter. It is one of the evils in the Pandora box of human existence, but it can never be caught, put back in the box, and find the lid irredeemably slammed down, whilst its brother and sister "miseries" and "evils" are flying about unchecked.



### Hard for Beast and Man.

Chicago Evening Post, October 19.—Under the campaigning conditions of the present war, the horses of the cavalry and field artillery are worn out quickly. Unquestionably many of them are ridden or driven until they drop, where they are left to die. In battle where hundreds of wounded men lie unattended at times for hours, it is to be expected that wounded horses will be left to suffer indefinitely. After the Russian-Japanese war it was said that wounded horses were found on battlefields days after the conflicts had been decided. It would seem to be an easy thing for the victors in battle to send out squads of men to kill mercifully the wounded and suffering animals. It might be asked why any particular effort is being made to be merciful to the war horses when men, women and children in many places are suffering almost beyond the means of the world to relieve. The horse knows only that he is in pain. He cannot ask for help, and he cannot express his gratitude if it should come.

With our killings, our bomb droppings, our sea mines and our other horrors, we humans are a cruel lot. It is good to know that here and there a thought is given to the sufferings of animals. The only pity is that the humane cannot do all they would like to do.



#### Missouri Slated to Be "Horrible Example."

Reedy's Mirror (St. Louis), October 17.—Secretary of State Cornelius Roach has had prepared and is circulating a pamphlet giving the arguments for and against each of the fifteen proposed amendments to the Constitution to be voted on November 3rd. . . . I note a curious thing in this book's argument for Amendment Number One—the so-called anti-singletax amendment. "First, most important, like the new Ohio Constitution, it forbids submission by initiative petition of another election for State-wide singletax (and to prevent its evasion by the adoption of singletax and exemption of personality from taxation in some city, and thereby unjustly imposing all taxes on realty therein and luring the money of the State to that locality.") Bold face mine. This is the argument for the amendment, mind you! Just think! If the singletax in some city would lure the money of the State to that locality, what would State-wide Singletax do? Why, it would lure the money of other States into Missouri. What's the matter with Missouri? Doesn't it want to "lure" money into the State? Is there too much money here? Are not many organizations trying to "lure" money here? What a curious argument for the amendment and against the singletax! What a weird proposition of public policy—to put a ban on wealth coming into the State!



#### A Tom Johnson Idea.

The Independent (New York), September 7.—A certain town in New York State contains seven thousand people. They live mostly in separate houses of one or two stories which are scattered over a considerable area; so in order that they may get from one part of the town to another electric cars are run. For this service the people pay five cents a trip. A certain building in New York City contains seven thousand people. They occupy offices arranged in layers one above another to the height of 750 feet. In order to get from one to another of the fifty-one stories there are run electric cars known as elevators or lifts, and this service is free to the people who occupy the building and their more numerous visitors. They can ride up and down as often as they please. Some of the offices have hundreds of visitors a day, others but few, so it would seem a fairer arrangement to make every passenger pay as he enters, say a cent a trip, or use the stairs. But the tenants would all rebel at such a system even though it would relieve their rent of the expenses of the service. They prefer to pay for the elevators collectively because it promotes business and gives them all an equal chance whichever floor they are on. The notion of an individualistic pay-as-you-enter elevator service seems very funny

when we think of it. On the other hand, the idea of an individualistic street car service does not seem funny at all—until we think of it. When we do we cannot help wondering why it might not pay a town corporation to run its cars on the same system as the building corporation runs its elevators, that is, to regard it as a community obligation to provide transit facilities free of charge to all the inhabitants and strangers whenever they want to ride, just as sidewalks, street lights and drinking water are furnished free. But obviously there is a great difference between the two cases. In one case the movement is vertical. In the other it is horizontal.

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## RELATED THINGS

### CONTRIBUTIONS AND REPRINT

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#### THE HERETICS.

##### For The Public.

It is the hour of inward sight,  
Outwardly whether dusk or day  
I wist not, but athwart the light  
A long procession wends its way.

And first I see the ground is wild,  
And there are bleeding feet, and torn,  
And One who leadeth, sad and mild,  
His eyes are shadowed by a thorn.

Slowly the outlines fall and fade,  
And like a monstrous beast of blight,  
Gloom swallows up the path they made  
Across the waste. It is the night.

It is the night. The hemispheres  
Lie prostrate in the reek of sin,  
And through its murk no gleam appears,  
To gild the grave of what hath been.

It is the night,—sinister, thick,  
To those in whom the soul is quick;  
But unto those who idly stray  
Through Folly's fair, it is the day.

A time to dance, to flutter,—mad,  
Like insects in a lurid glare,  
Gaily to flout misfortune, glad  
To greet the ghouls that gather there.

O poor humanity that yearns  
For vanity and emptiness!  
O poor humanity that spurns  
Sincerity and tenderness!

And while they flutter, while they dance,  
They tread on sepulchres, perchance,  
Whence ghostly cries and ghostly tears  
Assail in vain averted ears.

A breath, a sigh!—with fearful force  
It vents—the imprisoned cataclysm!  
And like a torrent in its course  
Descends on all in Hell's baptism.

The furious and red'ning glare,  
Of battle marches limn the track  
Of legions that to Bedlam fare,  
And from their faring come not back.

Oh, Lord have pity! What is here,  
As early shades of darkness flit?  
Dread silence on a ghastly bier—  
A desert where the vultures sit.

Must this be all, then, left to mark  
The brilliance of a coming sun?  
Is this the end of human stock,—  
That Great First Day so well begun?

Still, in the desert solitude,  
And on the distant mountain's brow,  
Behold, a gentle glow doth brood  
Out of the heart of blackness now.

Oh, glorious celestial rays!  
Shall we indeed see Freedom rise,  
And all the ancient prophets praise,  
Yet saw not, dawn upon our eyes?

The splendor grows; the musing mind  
Pursues its pulse's kindled hope;  
Swift on the thought like rushing wind,  
A vibrant sound of mighty scope.

Shall the Peace Song of the oppressed,  
Rejected, reach our ears at last—  
From that long concourse of the Blest,  
The music of the boundless Vast?

On cornerstones of Truth they laid,  
Earth build? Her cities shape again?  
The grisly debt of Hate be paid,  
And a new Heaven smile on men?

They build! They build! They sheathe the sword,  
Those steps to follow from afar,  
Where One, the Universal Lord,  
Waits to bestow the Morning Star!

GERTRUDE COLLES.



## AFTER THE BATTLE.

By Katrina Trask.

Scene (Act II, Scene 2) from Mrs. Trask's drama, "In the Vanguard," published and copyrighted by The Macmillan Company, 1913, and reprinted by their kind permission.

IN THE ENEMY'S COUNTRY. TWILIGHT.

*The wooded border of a battle-field after a battle. In the far distance are seen men and horses lying on the ground, and from the distance are heard confused, awful sounds. In the foreground is the entrance to a quiet bit of woodland.*

*Philip, in the uniform of a lieutenant, is standing on the edge of the woods. Sick at the horrors, he draws a long breath of relief as he leaves the terrible scene of carnage behind and approaches this peaceful place. Having done his duty of*

*search, he is again at high tension from the intoxicating delight of victory and the virile aftermath of the lust of battle; he is in haste to reach the camp to mess with his rollicking comrades and discourse upon the glories of war and the delight in this signal victory; he is congratulating himself he has gotten beyond those fragments of human beings, those mangled masses of his fellow-men. It has been a long-fought battle and it is a gory field. Philip has had some nerve-racking services to perform in the last few hours. The battle ended at three o'clock; it is now seven. He is very hungry and tired, although he is too excited to realize this.*

PHILIP

*Drawing a long breath.*

Thank God, I am out of that!

*From the shadow of one of the trees comes a prolonged groan. Philip goes to the place from whence it comes and sees one of the Enemy, lying on the ground. The man had crawled out of the vortex of horror some hours before, had reached this quiet place, had become unconscious and is now coming back to conscious suffering; his eyes are bright with fever.*

PHILIP

*Stooping over him with eager solicitude.*

What may I do for you, my Friend?

THE ENEMY

*Hoarsely.*

You have ripped open my side—you have blown off my arm—you have torn my face—I don't think I care to have you do anything more, thank you. *Philip pours water from his canteen and holds it to the Enemy's lips.*

PHILIP

Here—take this water.

THE ENEMY

*Turning away.*

Water—from you? Not if I were in Hell!

PHILIP

Please take it from me—We are both soldiers.

THE ENEMY

I'm not a soldier now—I am just a man—blown to atoms—and cut to shreds—going out into the dark.

PHILIP

You are feverish. Please take this water.

THE ENEMY

I am not feverish. I am perfectly sane—sane—for the first time in all my life. I see clearly for the first time—I tell you death takes the blood-mist from our eyes.

PHILIP

Then, if you are sane, remember your code.

THE ENEMY

Code be damned! Men trick themselves with lies. I see it all now—all the artificial stuff I have

talked all my life. I am a lying hypocrite. Military glory—heroism—bravery! Bah! Why, I wouldn't blow a dog to atoms, for any reason, as I have blown my fellow-men for years—and never thought about it—as you have blown me.

PHILIP

*Sternly.*

Don't say that again!

THE ENEMY

*With a harsh laugh.*

Ha! How particular we are about names! Call a man a brave soldier and his gold-embroidered breast swells, he is puffed up with pride. Call a man a murderer and he is ready to knock you down.

*He coughs, loses his breath for a moment, then continues, smiling grimly.*

You can't knock me down any farther—I am in the dust now—the dust of which I shall soon be a part.

*Philip takes a flask from his pocket and holds it to the Enemy's lips.*

PHILIP

You must take this brandy.

*The Enemy refuses the brandy.*

THE ENEMY

*Laughing hoarsely.*

Of course! If I continued to talk the language of lies I should be a regulation specimen of military tradition. But as I speak the bald truth, you think I am a wandering lunatic. You *are* a murderer, and don't you forget it—But—so—am—I.

*With rasping emphasis.*

We trick our minds, and do not think, and if, by chance, we do accomplish the difficult task of thinking, *we don't think straight*. My God! I have been thinking straight since I lay in this pool of blood. You talk about the code! What is the first fetish of the code? It is *the unity of the army*. If the army is a unit, *working together*, then *each man* has his share in *each act* of the whole;—every man that falls on the other side falls by the *purpose*—the *intent* of each soldier in the army, and *intent* is the basis of crime. I have killed in my time—let me see—I have been adding up since I lay here, before I fainted—let me see—what was it? I have been in the army ten years—I have killed about ninety-five thousand men at the least—probably more—Yes—I have killed ninety-five thousand men!—I am going to my Mother's God with the murder of *ninety-five thousand men* on my soul—What shall I say to Him?

*A look of awe comes into the Enemy's eyes.*

What shall I say to Him?

PHILIP

I have never heard anything so utterly mad. You must take this brandy.

*Again, Philip puts the brandy to his mouth; again, the Enemy pushes it away.*

THE ENEMY

The moment the scales fall from a man's eyes and he begins to *use his brains*, men give him brandy and say he is mad.

PHILIP

If you are sane, you will die like a soldier.

THE ENEMY

O I'll die like a soldier all right—*that doesn't trouble me*—what troubles me is that I've been *killing like a soldier* for ten years—I tell you, dying opens the door and one sees a new view. I thought I was a fine hero and I find I'm just a common murderer—a wholesale murderer!

PHILIP

*Persuasively.*

Please hush!

THE ENEMY

*Talking rapidly.*

Wait until you come to die, and see how differently you will see everything—that is—if you *let yourself look*—most men don't—they die with their eyes shut—as they have lived! (*After a pause*). There is another thing—I thought I was an atheist—I could find no scientific proof of God—but—I believe I believe in my Mother's God; I can't get away from Him. He has tracked me,—He has run me down. And now I am going to stand face to face with Him, straight from this Hell—which I made—with the murder of ninety-five thousand men on my soul—ninety-five thousand.

PHILIP

For God's sake, don't say that again—it is hideous.

THE ENEMY

Of course it is hideous, because it is true. If our boasted Unity means anything—then each man the army killed as a whole, *I killed in intent*, as a part of that whole.

PHILIP

*Irrelevantly.*

But the glory of dying for one's country!

THE ENEMY

*With harsh emphasis.*

I told you before and I tell you again—*that's not the question*. I am glad to die for my Country! That's all right! But I know—now that I come to die—that it is not so glorious to *sin* for Her.

PHILIP

*Impatiently.*

Sin for Her?

THE ENEMY

Yes, sin for Her! Killing is against the Law—the law of God—the law of Society—the inner law of Conscience. Calling it fine names doesn't change it. It has been murder in the first degree for it was intent. Every shot the army fired was *intended—aimed—planned* to kill, and I was a part of each *purpose*—each *intent*.

*After a pause.*

I never bothered with religion, but I worked hard in settlement work and talked all the jargon of the day. I spent two whole nights, once, trying to save a poor wretch for his family; and yet, I have blown to bits ninety-five thousand of my fellow-men—and never thought about it! Isn't it funny?

PHILIP

*Distressed.*

I must not argue with you—you are too ill; but perhaps it will comfort you if I remind you that, when men fight for principle, for a moral question, the intent is justified.

THE ENEMY

*Excitedly.*

O it doesn't hurt me to talk. You are right—I am feverish—It hasn't made me delirious—it has cleared my brain, but it strings up my tongue—to talk. You may argue all you will but, for God's sake, don't talk twaddle to a dying man!

PHILIP

It is the truth.

THE ENEMY

*Excitedly.*

It is not the truth. Once, when I was sheriff, I protected an assassin from being torn to pieces by the mob, which he really deserved. He had killed *one* man only, and by the measure of his own conscience, he had—what was to him—a high-flown moral motive. I talked with him and really felt him to be sincere—and yet I *loathed* him; and I have shot ninety-five thousand men and patted myself on the back for a soldier. Bosh! A sane mind that thinks straight can't make those two codes match.

PHILIP

Pardon me, my dear Sir, but you are quite crazy!

THE ENEMY

*Smiling grimly.*

You mean dying has made me quite sane—at last. Listen to me—Here we are—two Nations with different traditions, different religions, different standards of morals—why, it is only the educated among us who can even speak each other's language—how can we understand each other's point of view? I felt, when I came to this war, that if ever a Nation had been base and false,—You had—a breaker of faith—a meddler—a—

PHILIP

*Sternly.*

That will do!

THE ENEMY

I honestly did; and—you seem an honest man—perhaps you had something of the same feeling about us—

PHILIP

*Sharply.*

Rather!

THE ENEMY

There you go! Now don't you see we can't both

be right—we can't both be working for a true principle—it's tommy-rot. You kill me for righteousness and I kill you for righteousness—Don't you see it's silly? Don't you see that the only thing that might justify murder becomes its condemnation? If you and I each honestly thought we were morally right, then it was a matter for arbitration, not for murder.

PHILIP

*In distress.*

My Friend If I did not do it before, I am certainly committing murder now by permitting you to talk.

THE ENEMY

*With the first touch of pathos in his voice.*

O let me talk! Let me talk! I shall be quiet enough soon! It eases me to talk. Ever had fever? Something flames within you and it loosens the tension to talk. I could talk—and talk—and talk—and—

*He loses consciousness. Philip bends over him and bathes his face with water; after a moment, the Enemy opens his eyes.*

PHILIP

*With solicitude.*

I must go for help—our men are near.

THE ENEMY

*Laughing hoarsely.*

That's funny, too. Blow a man to pieces in the name of patriotism, and then try to patch the pieces together in the name of humanity. It's really comic when you come to think about it—I won't be party to such a farce any longer. There's no help for me now, and besides—I wouldn't take it from an enemy!

*There is an awful silence, broken only by the ominous sound in the man's throat and by piteous sounds that come from the battle-field.*

THE ENEMY

*His voice broken and failing.*

Mary—Mary—the roses—in the garden—Put your head upon my breast—No—it is wet with blood—it will hurt your beautiful hair.

*Philip, very pale and with something new in his eyes, leans over the Enemy.*

THE ENEMY

*Brokenly.*

Universal Brotherhood—those are your words, Mary! Say, old Chap—give us your hand—

*He tries to move his only hand toward Philip.*

*Philip takes it tenderly.*

THE ENEMY

Uni—vers—al Brotherhood—

*He dies.*

*The twilight fades and all is dark. After a time, out of the darkness, the voice of Philip is heard speaking slowly in level tones.*

PHILIP

He is my Brother—and I have killed him!

**CHILD LABOR.**

Benztown Bard, in New York Call.

You going to put that boy to work,  
That little bit of a kid,  
Whose heart is out where the daisies are  
In the dew and the grasses hid?  
Going to put that boy to work,  
Whose soul is way out there,  
Dreaming of meadows and streams and bridge,  
And the joy of the summer air?

You going to put that boy to work  
Who is old enough, you say,  
To be out helping you get along  
With his little pittance of pay?  
You going to put that boy to work  
Who belongs to God awhile,  
Out in the green of the boyhood sheen  
Where the hills and the meadows smile?

May be your business, and that I'm blind,  
Or a fool to be butting in,  
But putting a kid like that to work  
Is an economic sin;  
Stunting and putting him back so long  
From the glory he should know  
In the good green spell of the wood and dell  
Where a kid like him should grow.

You going to put that boy to work  
Because he can help you bear  
The burden of grocer and clothes and rent,  
And he ought to be doing his share?  
You going to put that boy to work,  
That little kid whose eyes  
And heart and soul are hankering for  
The blue of the summer skies?

You going to chain him in a mill,  
Who all day longs and longs  
For the playtime life on the good green hill  
And the cheer of the robins' songs?  
You going to put him in prison, eh,  
That he'll never get out again—  
For the dreams, the dreams, of the open day  
Can never come back to men!

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**BOOKS**

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**THE HIGH COST OF LIVING.**

*Reducing the Cost of Living.* By Scott Nearing, Ph. D. Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania. Published by George W. Jacobs & Co., Philadelphia. 1914. Price, \$1.25 net.

To those not confronted with the problem of how to get an income of some kind the most pressing problem is undoubtedly how to make the income satisfy as many desires as possible. That this has become of late years a more and more knotty problem is not an item of news. What will solve the problem is also a puzzle—to most of our public men at least. But these will find in

Professor Nearing's book a sound discussion that leads to location of the cause of the high cost of living and to location of a remedy.

Professor Nearing begins by making clear that the problem is one for the party in power to solve and that failure to solve it will involve loss of popular confidence. To this may be added that such loss will be deserved. A section of the book is devoted to discussion of what constitutes a living, and then the author proceeds with his search for the cause of the increasing cost. He takes up the current explanations, looking first into the accusation brought against the increased production of gold as the culprit, and finds that, at most it is but an unimportant accomplice. He finds the increased production of gold largely offset by increased population, increased volume of business and increased production of other commodities. Then also there has been an increase in the number of gold standard currency countries.

He next examines the charge against the trusts and comes to the conclusion that "obviously there is little connection between the trusts and rising prices." He makes clear, however, that this does not disprove the charge that some trusts have made exorbitant profits. We are left to infer, though he does not make such a statement, that having previously taken all that the traffic will bear, it would be an unbusinesslike procedure for these trusts to increase prices.

Taking up next the claim that the blame lies in increased cost of raw materials his search begins to show results. He presents figures concerning many different kinds of materials, some of which seem to confirm the charge and others to disprove. At first glance the showing is confusing, but Professor Nearing soon dispels the confusion. He shows that while there has been no marked and general increase in the cost of all raw materials, such increase is noticeable in raw materials derived directly from the land. Here appears a clue which he follows further. He finds a startling increase in land values for the past twenty years, and that the increase applies alike to timber lands, agricultural lands and city lands.

But there still remains the claim to be investigated that increase in wages may have something to do with the problem. The author finds that there has been such an increase. Since 1890 there has been, he finds, an increase of 40 per cent in price of farm labor, from 20 to 33 $\frac{1}{3}$  per cent in price of railroad labor, but this does not include common labor, (presumably section hands, etc.), "for which the wage increase has been very slight." A somewhat similar result is shown, or rather, indicated, in manufacturing industries. But even these increases, he finds, have followed rather than preceded the rise in living costs. As to increased efficiency which may have accompanied increased wages statistics at hand fail to give information.

In the case against increased wages, on the charge of responsibility for the high cost of living Professor Nearing's evidence would seem to justify a Scotch verdict, if not an outright acquittal.

Facing the question of a remedy Professor Nearing suggests as means that will be helpful or palliative, simplification of desires, co-operative marketing, vocational training and similar policies capable of being put in force by individuals without government aid. He suggests furthermore an international agreement to enable issue of fiat money. But all of these he recognizes as "long distance views" while the American demands "be quick about it." So control of monopoly is the immediate remedy. Monopoly power must be taken from individuals and lodged in society, he finds. The sources of monopoly power he locates in land ownership, franchises, patents, industrial monopoly and credit monopoly. The greatest of these, however, he recognizes in land monopoly and he finds that "land taxation is the most pressing of all reforms for the reduction of monopoly power." He discusses also income and inheritance taxes. His contention is that taxation should be directed against monopoly profits, and he finds that in the case of income taxes such a consideration does not enter. He considers inheritance taxes differently, however, and imparts the impression that he favors a high progressive inheritance tax after provision has been made for widows and orphans.

Statistics are presented bearing on various phases of the discussion. These are interesting and instructive. For the busy reader the author has done the valuable favor of presenting in his introduction a synopsis of the argument of each chapter. This so far from discouraging, giving to the whole book the thorough study it so well deserves, will probably serve to stimulate interest in even the most indolent. Professor Nearing's book is a valuable contribution to economic study.

S. D.

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## PERIODICALS

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### Cleveland Teachers.

In Cleveland the school teachers and the Board of Education have been since May struggling in and out of court over the right of teachers to organize and to affiliate their union with the Federation of Labor without prejudice to their positions. Eleven leaders in the teachers' club were this autumn not re-appointed. "The American Teacher" (129 Lafayette St., New York) for September prints a history of the contention since its beginning last winter.

A. L. G.



### A Legal Journal for the Laity.

The Women Lawyers' Journal (New York City) enters this month upon its fourth year, deprived of

its very able and conscientious editor, Mrs. Eugenia M. Raye-Smith. It is to be hoped that her successors will carry on her fine work. Besides general alertness and its careful essays on special topics, there is one feature which the non-legal reader of the journal would greatly miss—the paragraph reports in non-technical language of judicial decisions and legislative acts in the different sections of the country. Those in this number, for instance, are of especial interest. The Supreme court of Wisconsin has upheld the Eugenics law of that State. The Sterilization law of Iowa—as of some other States—thanks to some one's honest wisdom, has been declared unconstitutional. The Washington slums bill, "in which Mrs. Wilson was so intensely interested, provided for the abolishment of the alleys within the next ten years and the creation of minor streets. The bill that was rushed through merely puts an end to the use of the alleys for living purposes, without providing for the acquirement of property and cutting of minor streets to take the place of the alleys."

A. L. G.



A reporter on a Kansas City paper was among those of a relief train that was being rushed to the scene of a railway wreck in Missouri. About the first victim the Kansas City reporter saw was a man sitting in the road with his back to a fence. He had a black eye, his face was somewhat scratched, and his clothes were badly torn—but he was entirely calm.

The reporter jumped to the side of the man against the fence. "How many hurt?" he asked of the prostrate one.

"Haven't heard of anybody being hurt," said the battered person.

"What was the cause of the wreck?"

"Wreck? Haven't heard of any wreck."

"You haven't heard of any wreck? Who are you, anyhow?"

"Well, young man, I don't know that that's any of your business, but I am the claim agent of this road."—Harper's Magazine.



"Liza," expostulated a coal heaver, "don't I always tell you I won't 'ave the kids bringin' in the coal from the shed in my best 'at?"

"Oh, just 'ave sense," replied his wife. "You've spoiled the shape of that 'at already, and what can a little hextra coal dust do to 'arm yer 'at?"

"You don't see the point," protested the husband with dignity. "I only wears that 'at in the hevenin's; and if while I'm hout I takes it orf my 'ead it leaves a bloomin' black band round my forehead. Wot's the consequence? Why, I gits accused of washin' my face with my 'at on, and it ain't nice, Liza! It ain't nice!"—Tit-Bits.



"No, Willie, dear," said mamma; "no more cakes tonight. Dont' you know you cannot sleep on a full stomach?"

"Well," replied Willie, "I can sleep on my back."—Sacred Heart Review.

With the boundless enthusiasm of his kind, the fool faddist harangued the mob on the marvelous results to be obtained from eating nut butter and a few other things like that.

"Friends," he cried, swelling visibly and clapping his chest, "two years ago I was a walking skeleton—a haggard, miserable wreck. What do you suppose brought about this great change in me?"

He paused to see the effect of his words. Then a voice rose from among his listeners: "Wot change?"—Kansas City Star.



Visitor—Can you tell me if this tree belongs to the acanthus family?

Park Keeper—It do not. It belongs to the park board.—Day Book.

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The editors are reprinting in this issue a scene from

## In the Vanguard

By KATRINA TRASK

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The Public Book Department, Chicago

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

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

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