

The Public

A National Journal of Fundamental Democracy, and
a Weekly Narrative of History in the Making.

Vol. XVII.

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1914.

No. 865.

EDITORS, 1898-1913: LOUIS F. POST AND ALICE THACHER POST

SAMUEL DANZIGER, MANAGING EDITOR.
STOUGHTON COOLEY, } ASSOCIATE EDITORS.
ANGELINE L. GRAVES, }
STANLEY BOWMAR, BUSINESS MANAGER.

ADVISORY AND CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

JAMES H. DILLARD, Virginia
HENRY F. RING, Texas
HERBERT S. BIGLOW, Ohio
HERBERT QUICE, West Virginia
MRS. HARRIET TAYLOR UFFON, Ohio
BRAND WHITLOCK, Ohio
JOHN Z. WHITE, Illinois
LLEWELLYN JONES, Illinois
MRS. LONA INGRAM ROBINSON, Calif.
L. F. C. GARVIN, Rhode Island
S. A. STOCKWELL, Minnesota
WILLIAM P. HILL, Missouri
LINCOLN STEFFENS, New York
HENRY GEORGE, JR., New York
FREDERIC O. HOWE, New York
ROBERT BAKER, New York
GRACE ISABEL COLERON, New York
W. G. EGGLESTON, California
C. E. S. WOOD, Oregon
R. F. FETTERBREW, South Dakota
J. W. S. CALLIN, England
JOHN PAUL, England
ERNEST BRAY, Australia
GEORGE FOWLES, New Zealand

Published by STANLEY BOWMAR, Manager
Ellsworth Building, 537 South Dearborn Street, Chicago

Single Copy, Five Cents Yearly Subscription, One Dollar
Canadian and Foreign, \$1.50

Entered as Second-Class Matter April 16, 1898, at the Post Office at Chicago,
Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL:

On the Eve of Election.....	1033
Robins' Endorsement of Wilson's Peace Policy.....	1033
Democracy's Future.....	1033
Support of Sullivan Means Opposition to Wilson.....	1034
Supporting the President.....	1035
Unworthy Democrats.....	1035
Chicago Candidates.....	1036
A Democratic Educator.....	1036
Sullivan's Opposition to Conservation.....	1037
Significance of the New Alaska Law.....	1037
Free Trade and the Sugar Industry.....	1037
Missouri's Danger.....	1037
British Criticism.....	1037
The Cost of Preparedness.....	1038
Like Causes Produce Like Effects.....	1038
Still Descending.....	1039
Altgeld and Sullivan.....	1039

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE:

Studies in California Direct Legislation—James P. Cadman.....	1040
Australian Politics—Ernest Bray.....	1042

INCIDENTAL SUGGESTIONS:

Jingoism and Protectionism—James F. Morton, Jr.....	1042
Lord, Teach Us to Pray—Asher G. Beecher.....	1043

NEWS NARRATIVE:

The European War.....	1043
Mexico and the United States.....	1043
The Labor War.....	1044
Congress Adjourns.....	1045
Interstate Commerce Commission.....	1045
Governors' Conference.....	1045
Malicious Attempt to Injure Fairhope.....	1045
Teachers' Federation and Taxation.....	1045
Suffrage and Prohibition Issues in Ohio.....	1046
Illinois Senatorial Fight.....	1046
News Notes.....	1046
Press Opinions.....	1047

RELATED THINGS:

The Temple of Gold—Rabindranath Tagore.....	1047
To the Plain People of Europe—Charles Erskine Scott Wood.....	1048
What Is It All About?—Robert Todd.....	1049

BOOKS:

Information for Investors.....	1049
Books Received.....	1050
Pamphlets.....	1050

EDITORIAL

On the Eve of Election.

The last word before election should be no hysterical appeal or any other kind of appeal. Argument and advice are in order. Then if the result is right, there is cause for gratification, which should extend to the voters who have unknowingly opposed the right. Should the result be wrong those who would have averted it have less cause for chagrin than those who must bear the responsibility for bringing it about.

S. D.



Robins' Endorsement of Wilson's Peace Policy.

Raymond Robins belongs to the democratic wing of the Progressive party that does not share the jingo views of Theodore Roosevelt. That he is clearly in accord with the peace policy of the administration he made known in addressing the mass meeting at the Chicago Coliseum on October 19. His words are well worth quoting:

The most skillful, the most courageous, the greatest statesmanship of the last two years in this world was the manner in which Wilson averted war between this country and Mexico. The reason that the blood of American men—sons of our homes—is not today reddening the hot sands of Mexico, to serve the interests of a few corporation magnates and speculators, is due more to the courage and constancy of Woodrow Wilson than to any other factor in American life. I would count myself poor and small indeed if I were not able to recognize wisdom, courage and public service, even if it had been shown by the chief of an opposing party.

That it required courage as well as breadth of mind to so speak is evident on noting not only that this stand is diametrically opposed to the one taken by Roosevelt, but that the speech was made at a meeting where Roosevelt was a leading speaker.

S. D.



Democracy's Future.

The closing of the present session of Congress gives the country an opportunity of making an

estimate of the worth of the Democratic party. The first striking feature is that this has been a working Congress. Notwithstanding its unusual length little of its time has been wasted. To its credit may be placed the Tariff bill, the Federal Reserve act, Anti-trust legislation, the Trade Commission, repeal of Panama toll exemption, Alaska railroad, American registry for foreign-built ships, leasing of Alaska coal lands, and the war tax measure. Any of these measures may be criticised by the captious critic, but they are all so much better than the work of the Democratic Fifty-third Congress under Cleveland that one cannot but be grateful for what has been done.



This fact is very apparent, however: If the tariff bill and the anti-trust measures are intended to be considered in any sense final, or if Congress feels for a moment that the legislative program, constructively considered, has been completed, then the party will make a failure as signal as it did under President Cleveland. What Congress has done had to be done; and possibly it has been done as well as circumstances permitted; but these measures are in the nature of palliatives, they are not fundamental, and they do not in any sense solve the problem. Unless the leaders of the party recognize them as such, and prepare to go on to the fundamental principles underlying our economic troubles, they will soon find themselves as much out of harmony with the spirit of the age as the Republican party was two years ago.



The Democratic party need expect little gratitude from the country for what it has done, for nothing less would have satisfied the people of its good faith. Nor is this evidence even now any too reassuring. The difficulty with which the Donkey has been kept in the traces by the best driver it has ever had will not soon be forgotten. Had the reins been in hands less steady the possibilities of mischief are appalling; and the unanimity with which the party now points to the record made by Mr. Wilson as a reason why the party should receive the endorsement of the people has in it as much weakness as strength. The party should be endorsed at the coming election because it gives promise of doing more for the people than any other party in the field. But that endorsement will be conditional. It will be given less in gratitude for what it has done than with hope for what it will do.



Many disillusiones have followed the advent of

the Democratic party to power. Clearly the leaders and the rank and file in Congress are men clothed with all the frailties of the race. They cried out against the rulings of "Czar" Reed, only to adopt them when entrusted with power. They rebelled against Cannonism, but used similar methods themselves. They protested loud and long against Republican extravagance, yet have outdone them in voting away money. The River and Harbor bill alone gave the lie to all their professions of economy; and the passage of the war tax—particularly at this time—instead of trimming appropriations, indicates keener interest in securing easy money for constituents than for lightening the burden of the tax payer. Nevertheless, the work of the party as a whole has been constructive, and all voters of democratic inclinations should endorse it at the coming election, except where unworthy men have been put on the ticket. Give the party the benefit of the doubt, but let not party allegiance descend to fetish worship. Let every candidate understand that he is supported because he is expected to carry out democratic principles, and not because he is on the Democratic ticket.

S. C.



Support of Sullivan Means Opposition to Wilson.

With one exception the prominent Democrats from outside of Illinois, who have made a show of trying to help Roger Sullivan, are identified with the element opposed to Wilson's democratic policies. Dudley Malone is a conspicuous example. A leader of that element of New York Democracy headed by his father-in-law, Senator O'Gorman, it is not surprising that he should find in Sullivan a kindred spirit. O'Gorman's opposition to the repeal of tolls exemption is a matter of recent history. That is the kind of "support of Wilson" to be expected of Sullivan. The one exception to this anti-Wilson element is Postmaster General Burleson. It may be that Mr. Burleson clings to the fallacy that a party nomination regularly obtained makes an acceptable candidate of the most unworthy and objectionable individual. That is the least discreditable explanation, that is at all plausible, of his endeavor to convince the people of Illinois that such an enemy of Wilson's democratic policies is a friend of the administration. Mr. Burleson cannot be ignorant of Sullivan's record, in view of the recent denunciation of him by Secretary of State William J. Bryan, in view of the fact that Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Carl Vrooman is supporting

Raymond Robins, and in view of a similar stand taken by staunch administration supporters, of whom Senator Owen of Oklahoma is a conspicuous example.

S. D.

Supporting the President.

Politics no less than religion is cursed with base natures who use its virtues as a cloak; and many simple minds are deceived by their loud protestations of faith. President Wilson is so popular throughout the country that not a few candidates at the coming election are seeking votes on the plea of supporting the President; but any voter who is worthy of the franchise should not be deceived. Other things being equal it is well to give the preference to the party of one's choice. If the policy at stake is great enough, it is better to vote for the inferior candidate; for important as is integrity of character, principles are greater, and it is better to have an immoral pilot who can keep the ship off the rocks than a moral pilot who doesn't know the channel. But there are degrees and proportions. No voter is justified in sticking to his party's nominees when by so doing he will elect an unworthy representative whose vote is not necessary to the maintenance of party principles.

Such conditions now exist in Illinois. Roger Sullivan has never in all his active political career followed the principles that guide Mr. Wilson. He stands, indeed, for the exact opposite of the President's ideas of public service. And voters who believe in Mr. Wilson's policies would be as inconsistent in sending Mr. Sullivan to Washington to help him as would be the shepherd who employed a wolf to herd his sheep. The fact that he has received the nomination of the Democratic party is not enough. Parties often go wrong; and when so conspicuous an office as the United States senatorship is at stake nothing but the jeopardy of great questions can justify, merely for the purpose of maintaining party regularity, the support of a man who is known to be opposed to the principles of the party.

The candidacy of Mr. Sullivan means vastly more than appears on the surface. The Democratic party is composed of two radically different elements, a tory and a liberal. For years the tory element has been in control, and during that time the party has been managed by men who have made it a silent partner of the Republican party. Whenever the liberals succeeded in securing a lib-

eral candidate and platform—as in the three campaigns of Mr. Bryan—the tory element deserted. But in the last campaign a combination of circumstances led to the election of a liberal Democrat. That does not mean, however, that the tories in the party have been converted, or that they have given up the fight for the control of the party. The efforts of the tories have been persistent and aggressive to regain the ascendancy, and their activities, instead of growing less with the successful management of the liberals, will increase. These men are Democrats only in name; they are opposed to every principle of democracy. There is not a particle of difference between their principles and aims and those of the standpat Republicans. Both believe in bipartisan rule by tories.

It would be bad enough for a State to send a tory to the Senate under any circumstances, but to do so when, as in the case of Illinois, there is absolutely no doubt of the tory's principles, and at the same time there is a real democrat on an opposing ticket, is to belie one's own intelligence. Mr. Sullivan is no stranger to the people. His career, indeed, has been known for many years. And it has been consistent throughout. He has been one of the chief forces in maintaining bipartisan control of politics in behalf of private interests. He has been uniformly against democracy from the time he bolted the liberal wing of the party in 1896. And though he may today ask votes that he may go to Washington to hold up the hands of Mr. Wilson, his real purpose is so well known that the President dare not mention his name. Mr. Robins, on the contrary, is a democrat in every sense of the word. He is in sympathy with, and would support the President's policies. To elect Mr. Sullivan—or any of his kind throughout the country—means to strengthen the tory wing of the party, both nationally and locally. To send Mr. Robins to Washington means to rebuke the tories, and to strengthen the liberals. Democrats who in this election set party regularity above principle assume a grave responsibility.

S. C.

Unworthy Democrats.

Many unworthy Democratic candidates have this year sought nomination in the hope that President Wilson's popularity will sweep them along to victory. Roger Sullivan is but one example of those who hope thus to turn the President's good record to evil purposes. In the Fourth Illinois district James T. McDermott of Mulhall revelation

notoriety is again a candidate. In Ohio Timothy Hogan is running for United States Senator. Mr. Hogan's record as Attorney General indicates that in the Senate he may be safely depended on to side with privileged interests. In Wisconsin John C. Karel, who makes no secret of his toryism, is the gubernatorial nominee. His Republican opponent may be as bad, but Democrats who wish their party to be democratic, are justified in holding that between a Democratic and a Republican reactionary the latter is preferable. There is no more certain way to injure a party than to make it responsible for a bad administration. But Wisconsin Democrats have the opportunity of voting for a worthy candidate in the independent nominee, John C. Blaine, endorsed by Senator LaFollette. It is unfortunate that in so many places the Democratic party has deliberately chosen to become an ally of Privilege. The examples mentioned constitute but a partial list. s. d.



Chicago Candidates.

There is at least one Democratic congressional candidate in Chicago deserving of solid Democratic support. He is Frank Buchanan, candidate for re-election in the Seventh district. In the Second district John C. Vaughan, the Progressive nominee, ought to be elected. Even freetraders, to whom the unwise Progressive party tariff plank is a stumbling block, must recognize the advanced position of Mr. Vaughan on reading a letter to Mr. E. J. Batten of the Chicago Singletax Club. While opposing revision of the present tariff law until appointment of a tariff commission, Mr. Vaughan adds:

There are, however, two schedules which bear heavily and unjustly on the consuming masses. These are the cotton and woolen schedules. The chief food products are already on the free list and for the same reasons woolen and cotton goods (excepting the most expensive fabrics) should also be free of duty.

Such taxes should be immediately repealed because they are so unjust to the man of large family. On him they fall with manifold greater weight than on the bachelor. In short, they are proportioned to the size of a man's family—proportioned to the amount of clothing he buys.

If elected I shall support any bill for immediate removal of the tariff on cotton and woolen goods as stated above.



In the Ninth congressional district the candidates are Fred L. Britten, who has sought to gain votes by pretending to urge American intervention in Japan's assault on Kiau-Chau; Oscar F. Nelson, the Democratic candidate, and Richard T. Crane,

the Progressive. Britten's re-election would be a disgrace. He is in Congress only because his democratic constituents could not stomach his reactionary opponent in 1912. Oscar Nelson would have been acceptable to democrats had he not unfortunately shown too strong a desire to serve the interests of Roger Sullivan. Richard T. Crane is a man of the type of William Kent, and democrats have good cause to look upon him as the most reliable and desirable of the three candidates. In the Tenth district Charles M. Thomson, the Progressive candidate for re-election, has made a good record and deserves to be returned.



Of the candidates for local offices, Miss Mary McDowell and Miss Harriet Vittum deserve support for county commissioners. Michael Igoe, Democratic legislative candidate in the Fifth district, should be elected, and Michael Maher, Democratic candidate for municipal judge, deserves recommendation. s. d.



A Democratic Educator.

No mistake will be made should Illinois voters choose for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Democratic nominee, Robert C. Moore. Mr. Moore is an educator of many years' standing and there can be no question as to his technical ability. But he is more than an able pedagogue. He has ideals as well as ability, and these ideals are based on sound economic understanding. As an example may be quoted part of a signed editorial by him concerning vocational education, in the October issue of *The School News and Practical Educator*, published at Taylorville, Illinois. In this he says:

We hear a great deal about teaching a trade to the poor boy in order to help him earn a living; but what we really ought to know is that the rich boy should not only learn to earn a living but should also really earn it. . . . Tons of paper and barrels of ink are used to publish the fact that our farmer boys should learn to produce more per acre so that our high priced land may pay a fair interest on the investment; but very little is said about how the increased production is to be divided between land owner and tenant, or how the increased production will pay a higher per cent on the value of the land when we know that the increased production will raise the price of the land. The increased production will be brought about by the labor and vocational education of the farmer, but will be capitalized by the land owner. It may be excusable to use our educational system to increase the production of wealth and the value of property; but surely its paramount purpose is to produce manhood, womanhood, moral citizenship, and justice in social relations. We must remember that our public school

system is the most democratic institution in the world's greatest democracy, and that we must keep it so.

S. D.



Sullivan's Opposition to Conservation.

When Sherman and Sullivan condemn Raymond Robins' singletax views they necessarily denounce the principle underlying the conservation policy of the administration, as exemplified in the Alaska coal land leasing law. Yet Sullivan claims to stand for Wilson's policies! If Sherman and Sullivan are sincere in what they say about the Singletax, they cannot consistently support Wilson's conservation program—the most important of Wilson policies yet to be carried out.

S. D.



Significance of New Alaska Law.

At least a partial recognition has been given by Congress to the principle that the rental value of land belongs in the public treasury. Such recognition was involved in the bill that has just become a law providing for leasing of Alaska coal lands. The bill saves these resources for the people. A proper carrying out of its terms will save Alaska from such conditions as now disgrace southern Colorado, and will free Alaska coal consumers from monopolistic extortion. This is a policy that must not stop with one kind of natural resources in an isolated section of the country. It must be extended to all lands still remaining under federal control, and the States must supplement the policy by applying land value taxation to the tracts that have passed into the hands of private monopolists.

S. D.



Free Trade and the Sugar Industry.

Describing business and labor conditions in the English islands of the Lesser Antilles, a writer in the Chicago Herald of October 10, says:

The days of easy fortunes for the few passed with the abolition of slavery. Finding life easy in them the emancipated took it so. The sugar industry might have been reorganized on a wage basis in time, but French and German chemists did tricks with beets, which, with what was perhaps an unduly logical consistency in "free trade" at London, curtailed their market. Since then they have offered little scope to exploiting enterprise, and the sugar "estates" have largely been divided among what is called "a peasant proprietary." Their people are not unprosperous, but their prosperity is of the kind that the average American would find petty and dull.

In other words, free trade, supplementing the abolition of chattel slavery, resulted in breaking up of the big estates, a wider distribution of land,

and the creation of a condition among the workers described as "not unprosperous." Would not such conditions in the sugar districts of Louisiana be a great improvement over those prevailing under a sugar tariff, even though the prosperity should be "of the kind that the average American would find petty and dull?"

S. D.



Missouri's Danger.

The Kansas City Citizen, owned by Judge Wallace, assures its readers that in case of adoption of the pending so-called anti-Singletax amendment—designed to cripple the Initiative and Referendum—no county clerk in the State will be dishonest enough to take advantage of the opportunity, given him thereby, to fraudulently hold up any measure. Nothing is more certain than that, should the amendment carry, Judge Wallace's assurance will soon be proven false. Singletaxers who would welcome an opportunity to expose the many misrepresentations made by Wallace may feel tempted on this account to vote for the amendment. But the injury it will do the State will be too serious to be compensated for even by the expose of one of the plutocratic agents who have urged Missourians to sacrifice their rights. So the temptation had better be put aside. Wallace's misrepresentations will sooner or later be made clear to the voters anyway.

S. D.



British Criticism.

Nothing could give greater assurance of the strength of popular government in Great Britain than the freedom with which everybody criticises the men in power. Members of Parliament feel themselves at liberty to abuse the prime minister, or any other member of the cabinet, with as much freedom as we dissect the motives of a political candidate. Mr. Carson, while supporting the Government in the present war, boldly says that he will at its conclusion call together the provisional government of Ulster to repeal the Irish Home Rule bill. Professional Irish agitators hold public meetings to oppose enlistments in the army. And the press nags the Government for everything, from the censorship of war news to the conduct of the campaign in the field. Yet the march of affairs continues as though no opposition had been offered. Three months ago a superficial observer might have imagined that the world-encircling empire was on the point of dissolution; and there is reason to suspect that certain European statesmen were betrayed into beginning hostilities because of this appearance of national discord. But

no sooner had war been declared than from every quarter of Britain's vast dominions came assurances of allegiance and offers of assistance. Criticism of the Government continued as before, but a united front was presented to the enemy. It was not, indeed, unlike the Englishman's habitual practice for Sir Edward Carson to urge the Ulster volunteers to enlist, and at the same moment to promise he would lead them in rebellion at the conclusion of the war.



It is in this freedom of expression that lies England's strength. Her citizens speak freely whatever comes to mind and this very act of criticism removes the desire for action. What in some countries would be considered treason, is there looked upon as the exercise of an inalienable right; and the disturbing idea that would, if denied verbal expression, lead to armed resistance, comes into the open, where free discussion brings mutual understanding. Herein lies wisdom for this country. A part of our people are too ready to look upon the freest criticism as likely to lead to violence, whereas the very reverse is true. It is impossible to stop a man's thought without destroying him, and as long as he thinks his thought will find expression, if not openly then secretly. If the expression be given openly it will meet the criticism of its ablest opponents. If the idea be erroneous its critics will sooner or later demonstrate the fact. If the idea be sound, its advocates will ultimately prove it, and it will prevail. But if the idea be prohibited public expression, it will pass secretly from one to another, and many persons, fascinated by the charm of secrecy, and denied the restraint of adequate criticism, will be led into wrongful action. If an idea could be destroyed, as a noxious weed, or a dangerous animal, there might be some excuse for attempting censorship; but since that is impossible the attempt is altogether foolish. It is not only foolish, but dangerous. To proclaim the right of censorship is to strike at the very root of popular government, for it is nothing less than the assumption that the people are incapable of individual judgment; and without the freest of individual judgment there can be no permanency of popular institutions.

S. C.



The Cost of Preparedness.

From 1895 to the present year France has spent, according to the Statesman's Year Book, on her army and navy the sum of \$4,533,520,998. This includes no expenditure for the present war.

During the same period Germany spent \$4,600,862,042. Figures are not at hand to show the amount spent by each between the close of the Franco-Prussian war and 1895. These will probably bring the total of military expenditures from the end of the last war to the beginning of the present one to approximately ten billion dollars for each nation. The German people were told that France contemplated revenge and therefore they must keep prepared. The French people were urged to prepare to retake Alsace and Lorraine and to be ready in case of another attack by Germany. And what is the net result? A war in which the casualties on each side are figured in the hundreds of thousands; in which the destruction of property is appalling; in which industry and trade have been disorganized and crippled; and in which frightful misery of women, children and other non-combatants must far exceed injury done to the actual fighters. And the end is not yet. Such is the fruit of militarism, of the fallacy that in time of peace we must prepare for war.



It is evident enough that the war indemnity secured from France in 1871, together with the cession of Alsace and Lorraine, has proven a loss to Germany. She has lost far more in preparations to avert revenge for her harshness than was secured from her defeated antagonist. And France would be better off today had she devoted to peaceful purposes the vast sums wasted in preparing for war. The victor in the present struggle cannot possibly gain from a vanquished opponent more than a small part of what the victory has cost, and, should neither side profit by experience, another period of waste must set in with the possibility of another cataclysm.



It is not France and Germany alone that have need of pondering over these facts. With our own militarists urging us to ignore experience and imitate Franco-German folly it would be well to reflect on the showing that has been made.

S. D.



Like Causes Produce Like Effects.

Military rule is the same despotic tyranny in Germany as it is in West Virginia, Colorado, Russia and Montana. The following notice sent to subscribers of The Vorwarts, the leading Socialist paper of Berlin, speaks for itself:

The Military authority of the Marken (District of

Brandenburg) transmitted to us Sunday evening, at nine o'clock, the following decision:

"The appearance of the Vorwarts is forbidden herewith until further notice.

"The Commander-in-Chief v. Kessel.
"Governor-General."

Berlin S. W., 68, Sept. 28, 1914.

Lindenstrasse, 3

Editorial and Business Office of the Vorwarts.

No reason for the action is given. Commander-in-Chief von Kessel may have noticed how the United States Post Office department sometimes arbitrarily suppresses papers, as also do military martinets in the mining regions. If so, he has learned his lesson well.

S. D.



Still Descending.

Those who thought militarism had reached the lowest depths of infamy in the laying waste of helpless Belgium did not imagine that Christian governments would urge young men to marry before going to the front, in order that they might present their country with fatherless babes. Are there yet lower depths?

S. C.



ALTGELD AND SULLIVAN

The height of impudence is reached by Roger Sullivan in asking friends of John P. Altgeld to come to his support. Such shamelessness can not be too severely rebuked and this has been well done by the most stanch friend that Altgeld possessed, Joseph S. Martin. Writing to Raymond Robins under date of October 21 Mr. Martin said:

As secretary of the Altgeld Memorial Association, I write to assure you of the great interest of the Altgeld Democrats in the fight you are leading in behalf of the Democratic masses of Illinois. It recalls the genuine democratic sentiments—worthy of our great departed leader—with which your Memorial day address at the grave of Altgeld abounded.

You may rest assured that the real followers of the great leader throughout this state are working enthusiastically for your election. Hypocritical praise of Altgeld's virtues at the recent Lincoln Turner Hall banquet by Roger C. Sullivan, the man who betrayed both Bryan and Altgeld in 1896, will not deceive the men who were then willing to make the sacrifices necessary to advance the great principles to which their lives were devoted.

Roger Sullivan again betrayed the people and Mayor Dunne, the then Democratic leader, when, in 1907 he worked with the corporate interests to elect Fred A. Busse mayor of Chicago.

Governor Dunne may feel that party regularity now requires him to take the stump for Sullivan, despite his recent denunciation of Sullivan and exposure of the ways in which Sullivan, both at Springfield and in Chicago, blocked his efforts, as

mayor, to lower the price of gas; but his friends, still animated by those principles which brought immortality to Altgeld, cannot share his easy forgiveness and can discharge their duty only by actively opposing Sullivan and the interests he represents, by doing their utmost for the election of Raymond Robins.

Roger Sullivan now finds it convenient to praise the silent leader, but the real friends of Altgeld will not be deceived by such mockery. They will resent the impudent and shameless hypocrisy. Even Judas Iscariot had enough manhood to throw away his silver and get out of sight, but Roger Sullivan brazenly clings to the golden rewards of his treachery to Democratic leaders and principles. He even counts upon his ill-gotten gains to increase his power for a further betrayal of men. He affects great regard for "the lonely man in the White House," and eagerness to assist in the constructive work of his administration, but his whole career gives the lie to his professions.

Sullivan's assumed change of heart has not cost him the support of a single one of the lesser lackeys of Privilege.

The survivors of the fifty-three alleged Democrats who voted to elect William Lorimer senator in 1909 are still among his most enthusiastic supporters.

The so-called Democratic legislators who twice helped to defeat the Initiative and Referendum are still active in his behalf.

The representatives of special privilege, regardless of party, are praising Mr. Sullivan and urging their friends to vote for him. These ardent supporters of Mr. Sullivan know their man, but do not want the rest of the people to know the real Sullivan. Even newspapers join to spread the false impression that Sullivan is a successful business man, whose election would be an endorsement of the Wilson administration. But the trick won't work. Not all the people have short memories; the newspaper files and court records cannot all be destroyed.

Long regarded as the stool-pigeon of Privilege, Roger Sullivan has become its chief exponent out of office and now aspires to become its commander in chief at Washington.

When Roger Sullivan, in his frantic attempts to become senator, pretends friendship for Altgeld, we get a glimpse of what was in the mind of Robert Emmet when, on his way to the scaffold, he earnestly requested that his epitaph should not be written until other men and other times could do justice to his memory.

The Chicago Daily News of May 13th last gave prominence to "Roger C. Sullivan Philosophy Voiced in 'Egypt'." One quotation is: "There is a law of compensation. I believe in the long run there will be justice done to him to whom justice is due." In this the imposter is correct.

Altgeld taught "that the getting of something for nothing has in it the germs of dissolution; that to receive more from our fellow man than we give in return will brand us as criminals, and put a blight upon our children; that the excuse that our fellowman consented to the bargain will not answer, for it is not only a question of wronging him, but it is also a question of violating the eternal law of equivalents, the universal law of balances." And

in another connection Altgeld said, "Compromisers, traders and neutral men never correct abuses, never found or save free institutions, never fight for human rights. They always become the instruments of the enemy. Wherever they are in control the party is unworthy the respect of mankind. Only men of courage and conviction can save this land. Only the men who stand erect ever get recognition."

In concluding this letter, Mr. Robins, as a Democrat I assure you of my purpose to vote for you for United States senator, confident that you will continue to act upon your matured Democratic convictions and give unqualified support to the constructive Democratic policies of President Wilson. As secretary of the Altgeld Memorial Association I now invite you to serve as the orator at the Memorial exercises May 30, 1915, at the grave of Altgeld, and as one of the members of the Altgeld Monument Commission I shall endeavor to have the Commission invite you to be one of the orators at the unveiling of the Altgeld monument at Lincoln Park on Labor Day, 1915.

Again thanking you for your leadership in this great fight, I remain, Sincerely,

JOSEPH S. MARTIN.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

STUDIES IN CALIFORNIA DIRECT LEGISLATION.

San Diego, Cal., October 17.

An official pamphlet of 112 pages, issued by the Secretary of State of California, is now being mailed to every elector in California, giving him or her the exact wording of each bill or proposed amendment to the State Constitution to be voted on at the election, Nov. 3.

Of the 48 proposed measures 27 were referred to the voters by the legislature, 5 are laws which were passed by the legislature and signed by the governor, but whose operation was suspended by reason of referendum petitions, and 17 of the measures were placed on the ballot by initiative petitions, each of which contained at least 31,000 signatures. Eighteen of the measures are bills and 30 are proposed constitutional amendments.

One of the proposed constitutional amendments (No. 43 on the ballot) exempts from taxation all educational institutions of collegiate grade not conducted for profit. In the argument favoring this proposition it is stated that "every state in the Union, except California, exempts college property from taxation. California should not be the only state to discourage the investment of private capital in higher education." There is no opposing argument.

Proposition No. 8 is an amendment to exempt from county and city but not from state taxation for 20 years "all vessels of more than 50 tons burden registered at any port in this state and engaged in the transportation of freight and passengers." This is proposed in order, it is claimed, to encourage our shipping interests.

Proposition No. 10 is an initiative amendment to abolish the Poll Tax. In his argument in favor of this amendment Paul Scharrenberg, Secretary of the

State Federation of Labor, says: "The poll tax has been handed down from the period when the people were classed as chattels. . . . Originally a tax upon property, the poll tax is now a tax upon persons, upon life itself. . . . The poll tax is a survival of despotism and a denial of democracy. . . . An unjust and oppressive tax cannot be justified on the ground that the proceeds are devoted to a useful purpose. It is not necessary to tax the poor in order to maintain the schools and pay the teachers a decent salary."

The argument for the retention of the poll tax says, among other things: "Every citizen, whether rich or poor, should pay some tax, and should thus be made conscious in a direct way of his responsibility for the support of the institutions under which he lives." This argument also states that "the state poll tax yields for the state school fund about \$850,000 per annum, which is about one-seventh of the total amount which the state provides for the support of common schools."

Proposition No. 34 entitled "Taxation of Public Property" presents unique points of considerable interest. The cities of San Francisco and Los Angeles in order to get adequate water supplies had to go to outside counties, and buy land where water was found. San Francisco purchased over \$1,000,000 worth of property in Tuolumne county, and Los Angeles bought in Owens river valley over 75,000 acres of land. These lands, before their purchase by the two cities, had paid taxes to the various counties in which they were located. The 75,000 acres purchased by Los Angeles constituted over one-fourth of the located agricultural land of the county. Since the purchase, San Francisco has absolutely refused to pay a dollar in taxes to Tuolumne county, and Los Angeles has paid taxes on her purchase under protest. The proposition requires the cities to pay the land tax, but not to pay any tax on the improvements.

Proposition No. 7 entitled "Local Taxation Exemption," is the amendment locally known as "Home Rule in Taxation" which was rejected two years ago by the voters of this state. Our legislature has again referred it to the people.

The two arguments for this amendment are signed, one by George Gelder, and one by Geo. B. Finnegan, and the one argument against the amendment is signed by W. F. Chandler. All three are assemblymen. The first argument dwells largely upon home rule features, and states among other things: "The amendment is merely an enabling act, and does not, of itself, adopt any system of taxation, nor does it make any change in the present systems now in use."

The second writer, Mr. Finnegan, says: "The general property tax for state purposes was so unsatisfactory that California abandoned it four years ago by separating state and local taxation. The general property tax for local purposes is unsatisfactory in California as well as in other states that have separated state and local taxation. The personal property tax is unsatisfactory wherever it is in force. . . . It is condemned by every thoughtful student of taxation."

In the negative argument by Mr. Chandler it is stated: "Individuals or corporations locating factory or mercantile sites would locate in the counties

where taxes were the lightest, thus inducing local officers to exempt such property from taxation in order to secure such sites, to the detriment and expense of other classes of property. . . . A person could own vast numbers of live stock . . . and not pay a cent of local taxes on that kind of property. . . . It will assist the professional tax dodger."

Much activity in favor of this amendment is being shown in many parts of the State.

There are 12 of the propositions which are strictly local in their provisions, and not of interest to the general reader, except, perhaps, proposition No. 30. This is an amendment to allow irrigation districts to buy and own stock in foreign corporations when necessary for the success of their irrigation canals. It affects only the extreme southeastern part of the State. The affirmative argument reads: "The canal system by which water is furnished to this community, owing to the configuration of the country, has its heading on the Colorado river in California, runs thence for 40 miles through Mexico, and then back into the United States, furnishing water for irrigation for 500,000 acres in Imperial county. Neither an irrigation district nor an American corporation can own a canal in that part of Mexico."

Proposition No. 14 entitled "Voting by Absent Electors," is an initiative bill prepared largely by commercial travelers. It provides for "the issuing of a certificate of identification and ballot to voters who will be absent from home precincts on election day."

The measure, it is claimed, is to be of special benefit "to commercial travelers, locomotive engineers, trainmen and railway postal clerks" (over 30,000 of them in the State), "whose judgment is quite as valuable to the welfare of the commonwealth as that of any other class of citizens who might be named."

Proposition No. 13, an initiative amendment, entitled "Qualification of Voters at Bond Elections," brings up again the old, old question of whether it is property or the person that votes. It gravely insists that no one should vote on the question of bond issues unless a property owner. The argument in favor of the measure mentions nine reasons why it should pass, the last one being "allowing the man who pays the debt to contract the debt."

The argument against the proposition is by James H. Barry, editor of the San Francisco Star. Among other things, Mr. Barry says: "This amendment proposes a step backwards. The world is not moving towards disfranchisement, but towards enfranchisement of those now disfranchised. . . . Many of the so-called 'large tax payers' are merely tax collectors. The merchant gets the tax receipt for taxes paid on his goods, but the tax is added to the price of the goods, and the consumer pays it. . . . The man who lives in a rented room, eats at a restaurant, and has no other property than a change of clothing, pays taxes when he pays for his room and food and clothing."

Proposition No. 23, entitled "Elections by Plurality, Preferential Vote and Primary," is designed to allow, when desired, "a preferential system of electing officers when such are chosen as non-partisans, and of nominating party candidates when

officers are chosen as partisans." The "preferential" system is stated to be in effect the "Berkeley" plan of "majority choice with but one election instead of two, thus saving the cost, time, and energy of a second election. It is already in successful operation in Grand Junction, Colorado Springs, Denver, Duluth, Spokane, Portland, Ore., and Cleveland."

Proposition No. 32 is to abolish a clause in the state constitution which forbids the governor, during his term of office, to be elected United States Senator. Since the legislatures no longer elect the U. S. Senators the restriction is not necessary to protect the State solons from the possible undue influence of the governors.

Proposition No. 41 entitled "Miscarriage of Justice," is designed to prevent verdicts in civil cases from being set aside on a mere technicality. Too often "our appellate courts do not try the case; but only try the record," and so there is frequently a miscarriage of justice.

Proposition No. 45 entitled "One Day of Rest in Seven," is an initiative bill specifying which lines of business may and which may not be operated upon Sunday or upon any other day of the week which may be religiously observed. In the affirmative argument for this bill it is said: "It is neither a religious measure nor a 'blue law.'" There is opposition to the bill, evidently from a Seventh Day Adventist, as he contends that the measure establishes Sunday as a day of rest, and enforces it upon the people, "while those who would observe another day are merely permitted to do so, under prescribed conditions, limitations, and restrictions." The State Barbers' Association was the main promoters of this bill, and they circulated their petitions in many of the churches of the state.

Proposition No. 44 entitled "Minimum Wage," is an amendment to allow the legislature to establish a minimum wage for women and minors.

Proposition No. 3, entitled "Eight Hour Law," is an initiative bill introduced by the socialists, and its affirmative argument is signed by Thos. W. Williams, state secretary of that party. The bill prohibits work for more than "eight hours in one day, or more than 48 hours in one week, except in case of extraordinary emergency caused by fire, flood, or danger to life or property."

Excepting the Temperance measures, none of the 48 propositions to be voted on in November has awakened so much opposition and caused so much discussion, as has this eight hour bill. Farmers' associations seem to be most opposed, and with several other organizations are loud and persistent in their denunciations. The State now has an eight hour law for women, and the skilled laborers have made an eight hour regulation for themselves. In view of these facts Mr. Williams in his argument for the bill says: "The eight hour day will not paralyze industry. . . . California's industries are still growing."

Proposition No. 18, entitled "Non-Sale of Game," is an act submitted by referendum, and is for the protection of game from the market hunter.

Proposition No. 20, entitled "Prize Fights," is an initiative act, designed, says the affirmative argument "to prevent commercialized prize fighting in

California, . . . without interfering with bona fide amateur boxing, or amateur boxing exhibitions."

Proposition No. 4, entitled "Abatement of Nuisances," is a law suspended by referendum. It is locally known as the "Redlight Abatement Act," and one of its purposes is to make "investments in exploitation of prostitution insecure," and thus diminish the social evil. It holds the landlord accountable for conduct of tenants.

Propositions Nos. 2 and 39 are initiative amendments put forth by the temperance people and have for their object state-wide prohibition of the liquor traffic.

Proposition No. 39 is to correct an omission of the date on which the provisions of proposition No. 2 go into effect, extending the time of one section three months and of another 14 months, thus giving liquor men and their employes a better opportunity to readjust themselves should the temperance law be passed.

Proposition No. 47, entitled "Prohibition Elections," is an initiative amendment put forth by the opponents of state-wide prohibition. It provides among other things that liquor elections shall not be held oftener than every eight years. The negative argument says: "This amendment is unfair and misleading. It seeks to disfranchise the people by making a vote on one issue settle an entirely different matter. There are voters who favor local prohibition, but who are opposed to state-wide prohibition. Under this amendment they could not choose between the two."

The fact that California has heavy investments in vineyards from which wine as well as raisin grapes are obtained is an important factor in the discussion, the "wets" claiming that prohibition will ruin this industry; while the "drys" are asserting that wine grapes are now raised almost at a loss, and that raisin grapes from which there is the most profit will not be disturbed by prohibition.

No one can deny that these referendums are great popular educators.

JAMES P. CADMAN.



AUSTRALIAN POLITICS.

Crowa, N. S. W., Australia, Sept. 25, 1914.

The federal election in May, 1913, gave the liberals a majority of one in the House of Representatives, and the labor party a majority of 29 in the Senate. As expected, the parliament proved to be unworkable, for bills passed by the House were rejected by the Senate.

The ministry then resolved to try to obtain a dissolution of both houses. A bill was passed twice by the House, and defeated twice in the Senate. This formed a "deadlock," as defined by the federal constitution, and the Governor-General granted a double dissolution.

This is the first time such a thing has happened. In the ordinary course, the whole of the House and half of the Senate retire every three years. Now both houses were wholly dissolved, and a fresh start had to be made.

The liberal ministry had appointed an Interstate Commission, which has been taking evidence on the tariff. The liberals proposed to adjust the tariff

and correct any anomalies, in accordance with the report to be made by the Commission; to adopt proportional representation for the Senate, and preferential voting for the House.

The labor party promised to amend the tariff by making it more effectively protectionist at once, without waiting for the report of the Interstate Commission; and to introduce the initiative and referendum.

The elections were held on September 5th, and resulted in a victory for the labor party, which has a majority of 10 in the House and 31 in the Senate.

The Cook government has resigned, and a new ministry has been formed by the leader of the labor party, Andrew Fisher.

ERNEST BRAY.

INCIDENTAL SUGGESTIONS

JINGOISM AND PROTECTIONISM.

New York, Oct. 21, 1914.

On page 23 of "Collier's" for Oct. 24 is an article signed by E. C. Patterson, vice president and general manager of P. F. Collier & Son, entitled "Patriotism That Pays." In substance, it is an appeal to all Americans to buy none but American goods. It must cause regret to every genuine democrat to find so able a periodical, and one so usually progressive—except for its occasional catering to race prejudice—thus extending the fallacious principle which is embodied in the protective tariff. The thoughtless will undoubtedly applaud what they will interpret as the voicing of enlightened patriotism; but the judicious cannot fail to grieve.

Our European critics are wont to castigate us as a race of shopkeepers, incapable of being moved by any higher ideal than that of dollar-chasing; and so conspicuous an example of the lower nationalism, appearing in a magazine of the general character of "Collier's," will not escape their attention, nor fail to do its part in damaging our international reputation.

It is true, as Mr. Patterson points out, that a certain class of American snobs fawn at the feet of the older nations, and worship a foreign label, regardless of the quality of the goods for which it stands; but their fault is not properly rectified by the encouragement of a narrow chauvinism, which can see no good in anything outside our own boundaries. Between Europeomania and an egotistic provincialism there is a rational and more creditable middle course.

At a time like this, when the unchaining of war's horrors abroad should open the eyes of even the most unthinking to the evil and the perils of a narrow nationalism, the American periodical which seeks to decry any phase of the broad international spirit renders a distinct disservice to his country. American manufacturers do not need to be coddled. If they are able to demonstrate superiority, let them win favor through proof of merit, not through a shallow appeal to jingoism. Teach the public to demand quality, under whatever label it is produced; and let our manufacturers know that they must prove themselves worthy, if they desire patronage.

To urge that American goods be purchased merely because they are American, is to put a premium on indifference to quality on the part of those who rest their hope on simple favoritism. It is also to announce publicly to the world that we have no sympathy large enough to extend beyond our own borders. Too much self-sufficiency is as bad for an individual as for a nation.

JAMES F. MORTON, JR.

“LORD, TEACH US TO PRAY.”

Warren, Pa., Oct. 10.

In a great war the chaplains of each army pray for victory, and the soldiers say amen. Think what that means.

The Almighty cannot answer both prayers. The Author of Justice cannot do injustice.

The army that has no excuse is asking Jehovah, Who loves justice, to uphold injustice; and the army that has excuse is asking Him to ward off injustice by doing injustice.

Each army is asking the Creator to help destroy that which He has created.

Each is asking Jehovah, Who commands them not to kill, to use His power to help them kill.

Each is asking our Father, Who commands men to love their enemies, to help them kill their brothers.

“God is Love.” Yet each army is asking Him to break the hearts and blight the lives of women and children.

The Infinite Designer has planned that men should live together, work together, prosper together, progress together, enjoy together. He has so made men that the very necessities and desires of their nature impel them to do this. And yet in war men ask God to put the unnatural in place of the natural—ask Him to turn system into chaos, prosperity into ruins, progress into poverty, civilization into barbarism, happiness into misery, and so to put discord into His own heavenly harmonies and mingle with His beneficent acts the deeds of a demon.

Who taught men to pray such prayers?

ASHER GEO. BEECHER.

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 27, 1914.

The European War.

The twelfth week of the war has brought no decisive result, nor any incident as striking as the fall of Antwerp. In Eastern Europe the German advance on Warsaw has been checked. In Western Europe continuous fighting and heavy casualties have left the armies substantially in the positions they occupied a week ago. The war now seems to be settling down to an endurance struggle. [See current volume, page 1016.]

The Campaign in Western Europe.

The battle line still extends from Belfort, near Switzerland, to the sea, a little south of Ostend. Fighting at some point of the line has been continuous. When the German advance down the west coast of Belgium had been checked at Nieuport and Dixmude, heavy re-enforcements were brought from Antwerp and other cities of Belgium held by the Germans, and a desperate effort made to continue the advance. The casualties are reported to have been exceptionally heavy in this struggle, which was participated in not only by the armies, but by the navy and the aircraft. At the cost of tens of thousands the Germans have succeeded in crossing the Yser River a few miles from the coast, between Nieuport and Dixmude, but have been unable to make further advance. The range of the guns of the British warships compels the German army to keep clear of the coast, and to conduct their campaign on more difficult ground. The engagement extended from the North Sea to the Somme River, involving heavy losses, but resulting in little change of position. It is expected that the two armies will now entrench themselves in northern France and Belgium, as they have along the Aisne River. The German army continues to be the more effective, man for man; but time is gradually bringing up the strength of the Allies, both in numbers and in efficiency. The French light field guns are reported to be superior to the German guns of similar size, but the German 42-centimeter guns far outrank anything of the Allies; and wherever they can be brought into use they have made a way for the army to advance. The guns are so heavy, however, that they cannot be moved over rough ground, and must have a special foundation from which to be fired. King Albert with his little army of Belgians is fighting with the Allies in the southwest corner of Belgium, the only territory that remains in his possession. General von Moltke, German chief of staff, and nephew of the von Moltke who held the same command in the war of 1870, is sick, and his place is temporarily occupied by General von Falkenhayn.

The Campaign in Eastern Europe.

The conflicting claims put forth at Petrograd, Berlin and Vienna leave the actual situation in doubt. It seems certain that the German advance on Warsaw has been checked, and the overlapping claims of Russia and Germany indicate that the Russian claim that the Germans had been driven back fifty miles is true. Such retreats, however, when made in good order often result in a reformation on a new base, and another advance. No decisive action has taken place. The Austrians have taken hope from their more aggressive German allies, and have made a campaign in Galicia that has taxed the Russian resources to the utmost.

They claim to hold the Carpathian passes, and to have advanced to Przemysl and Lemberg, but the Russians appear to have the stronger force. The campaign in Bosnia has resulted in nothing conclusive. Claims of success by the Austrians are offset by like claims of the Servians and Montenegrins. Turkey, which has long been suspected of a desire to aid Germany, has given renewed assurances that she will remain neutral. Her war preparations, however, continue. The court sitting at Sarajevo, Bosnia, is reported to have found guilty of treason Gavrio Prinzip, the assassin, and Grabez, a student, Nedeljo Gabrinovics, and 21 of Prinzip's accomplices for the killing of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife. This assassination precipitated the present war.

Belgium.

Brand Whitlock, the American minister to Belgium, says that less than two weeks' supply of food remains in the cities, and that the rural districts have still less. Nearly 7,000,000 people will face famine unless relief comes quickly from the outside world. Though the Germans seized the food in some of the cities for their troops, they disclaim all responsibility for feeding the Belgians. Reports received by Mr. Whitlock from Louvain, Liege, Namur and Termonde say that the conditions are worse than in Brussels. The beet and cabbage crops have been lost, and meat and milk supplies have been cut off by the invaders, who took all the cattle. People whose homes have been ruined are wandering helplessly from place to place. One hundred soup kitchens are feeding 100,000 destitute in Brussels. The American commission was unable to ship its first cargo of food from England, amounting to 2,500 tons, until the 28th. This food from England must be replaced, and future supplies will have to come from neutral countries. The Belgian Minister at Washington, Mr. Havenith, is bending all his efforts to the securing of relief for his destitute countrymen.

South Africa.

Colonel Maritz, the Boer officer who deserted the Union of South African forces to join the Germans in German Southwest Africa, is officially reported defeated at Kakamas, Gordonia district of Bechuanaland, by the Union forces. Colonel Maritz is said to have been wounded in the engagement, and have fled to German territory. His forces are put at 1,000, several hundred of whom were Germans. This is Maritz' second defeat, the first not having been given to the press.

Japan.

Having possessed themselves of the islands in the Pacific archipelagoes that served as bases for the German war ships, the Japanese navy patrols the routes of trade. No headway is announced by

Japan in its campaign against Kia-Chau. Repeated attacks have been made on the German fortifications, but without success.

On the Sea.

The only important naval activities reported are the operations of the British and French warships off the coast of Belgium in co-operation with the Allies on short. Light draught warships have been able to approach near enough to the land to drive the German forces three to four miles inland. Great Britain has released the three American vessels that had been seized. The tank steamer, John D. Rockefeller, was released upon the showing that her cargo would not be reshipped to Germany. The Brindilla and the Platuria, German ships transferred to the American flag since the beginning of hostilities, have also been released. Great Britain accepts the doctrine of "ultimate destination" and urges shippers to show the real destination of their goods. The declaration that cotton was not even conditional contraband, and might be shipped in neutral vessels either to neutral nations or to belligerents has been followed by large purchases of American cotton by the Germans. The question of transferring foreign ships to American registry during hostilities was not raised.

Mexico and the United States.

Reports from Mexico are contradictory and very confusing. The Aguas Calientes Convention voted to place the government in the hands of a committee of five. It also instructed General Carranza to give the assurances asked by the United States that Mexicans employed by the American Government in Vera Cruz would not be molested after the withdrawal of troops, and that importers would not be levied upon a second time for goods imported during American occupancy. General Carranza refused to issue such a proclamation, but said he would give oral assurances. Conflicting reports come to this country regarding General Carranza's retirement. The Washington administration considers the prospects for a peaceable settlement to be bright. [See current volume, page 1017.]

The armistice was broken by General Herrera, a Carranza follower, who attacked the Villa garrison at Parral, Chihuahua. The fight is reported to have lasted five hours, and to have resulted in a loss of 300 killed. The Villa men hold the town.

The Labor War.

A definition was given on October 15 of the order of the President forbidding employment in the Colorado coal fields where Federal soldiers are stationed, of persons not citizens of Colorado. In

a letter to Colonel Lockett in command, Secretary of War Garrison wrote that the term "citizens of Colorado" should apply to bonafide workmen who come to work in the mines and not to professional strike breakers who have no intention of becoming permanent citizens. [See current volume pages 466, 947.]



Concerning the reported confession at Martinez, California, of J. P. Emerson, that he had been employed by the Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers Association of Stockton to plant dynamite, the following statement was made in a letter dated October 23 by L. D. Calkins, secretary-manager of this association:

On Saturday night, October 3, Emerson voluntarily made a second "confession," repudiating all of his statements implicating the Association and those of its officers and employes he had previously accused of conspiring with him. In this latter statement he says that a man whom he designated as Kowsky, but of whom the Association knows nothing, stole the dynamite found in Emerson's possession from box cars in transit. Emerson says he himself planted it, and then pretending to discover it, reported his prowess to the Association in order to show the Association that he was a clever detective. On the 20th instant Emerson was held to answer at Martinez on a charge of burglary. He will also have to answer to a charge of having high explosives in his possession.

[See current volume, page 974.]



The American Bar Association at Washington on October 21 passed resolutions denouncing the labor exemption clause of the Clayton law, and condemning the judicial recall.



Congress Adjourns.

The Conference Committee on the emergency revenue bill reduced the beer tax provision to \$1.50 a barrel and eliminated the tax of five cents a gallon on rectified spirits. In this shape the bill was adopted by both houses on October 22 and was signed by the President on the same day. Both houses were kept in session until October 24 by holding up of a motion to adjourn through a filibuster led by Representative Henry of Texas. The object of the filibuster was to force consideration of measures for the relief of the cotton situation in the South. Mr. Henry was finally induced on October 24 to permit adjournment. This ends what was practically a 567 day session. [See current volume, page 1018.]



Interstate Commerce Commission.

The hearing by the Interstate Commerce Commission on the proposed rate increase closed on October 23 with the testimony of Samuel Rea,

president of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Mr. Rea repeated the arguments advanced by other witnesses for the railroads. Louis Brandeis, counsel for the Commission, asked Mr. Rea whether anything had happened since the previous decision of the Commission to cause any change in conditions on which that decision was based. Mr. Rea admitted that he knew of nothing. Mr. Clifford Thorne, Railroad Commissioner of Iowa, drew from Mr. Rea on cross-examination the admission that the net revenue of the railroads in 1913 equaled 7.61 per cent on all outstanding stock. In his argument to the Commission, Mr. Thorne pointed out that this is the third time that the railroads have asked to be allowed to increase rates on the plea that a crisis existed. The two previous times were in 1910 and 1913. In both cases the plea was found on investigation to be false. Further arguments will be heard by the Commission on October 30 and 31, but no testimony will be taken. [See current volume, page 1019.]



Governor's Conference.

The seventh annual conference of Governors will be held at Madison, Wisconsin, at the new Park Hotel from Tuesday, November 10, to Saturday, November 14. The program includes discussions of rural credits, State control of national resources, uniform laws for foreign corporations, extradition and safety and sanitation legislation. Among the speakers on the program are Governors McGovern of Wisconsin, O'Neal of Alabama, Spry of Utah, Miller of Delaware, Stewart of Montana, Byrne of South Dakota and Dunne of Illinois.



Malicious Attempt to Injure Fairhope.

A clean bill of health was given to the People's Railway Corporation of the colony of Fairhope, Alabama, by the Post Office Department after a thorough investigation on October 8. The investigation resulted from an evidently malicious complaint by some unknown enemy of the corporation. The inspector found the complaint groundless. The People's Railway Corporation was formed to secure direct railway connections for Fairhope with the outside world. It is composed entirely of friends of the colony. It has obtained funds through sale of stock with which to build a railway from Fairhope to the nearest point on the Louisville and Nashville railroad. Work on the road has actually begun.



Teachers Federation and Taxation.

The Chicago Teachers' Federation sent the following questions to candidates for the Board of Review and Board of Assessors:

If elected, will you vote to secure at the quadren-

nial assessment next April the assessment of down town "loop" real estate and corporations in the same proportion to their value that homers are now assessed?

If elected will you also vote to print the real estate lists with the names of the street and the street number for each piece of property in addition to the legal description of the property?

All candidates are said to have responded affirmatively. Candidates for County Commissioner were asked:

If elected will you vote to appropriate a sufficient sum to provide for the printing of real estate lists with the street names and street number for each piece of property in addition to the legal description?

The candidates who answered were favorable, but the following refused to answer: Democrat—Frank Ragen, Albert Nowak, Bartley Burg, Joseph M. Fitzgerald and William D. Scott. Republican—Marvin A. Farr, William J. Roberts, Carl T. Murray. Progressive—Gerson B. Levi. The ten Socialist candidates answered "yes."



Suffrage and Prohibition Issues in Ohio.

A warning to Ohio's liquor interests was given by Herbert S. Bigelow in an address at Cincinnati on October 18. There are pending in Ohio a statewide prohibition amendment, a local option amendment which makes less severe the conditions of the present local option law, and a woman suffrage amendment. That the latter proposition is being fought by the liquor interests is generally suspected. Mr. Bigelow let it be known that, while opposed to prohibition, he would nevertheless support the prohibition amendment unless the liquor people cease their opposition to woman suffrage. He at once received assurances from the attorney for the liquor dealers' association that his clients have not fought the suffrage amendment and will not do so. But evidence that they have been fighting it was furnished Mr. Bigelow by others and this he declared must be investigated.



Illinois Senatorial Fight.

A public statement of his position in the senatorial fight was made on October 21 by Carl S. Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. Mr. Vrooman had been a candidate for the Democratic senatorial nomination but withdrew to enable progressive Democrats to concentrate on one candidate. In this statement Mr. Vrooman said:

I am unalterably opposed to Roger Sullivan today, as I have always been, and I favor the election of Raymond Robins because I believe his election would strengthen the Democratic party in Illinois and in the nation, and would be for the best interests of the people of Illinois and of the United States.

Senators Norris of Nebraska and Clapp of Min-

nesota have agreed to speak in Illinois for Robins. In Sullivan's behalf Dudley F. Malone of New York and Postmaster General Burleson have spoken, as also have Governor Dunne and Congressman Rainey. [See current volume, page 997.]

NEWS NOTES

—Germany is reported to have placed a limited embargo on exports of sugar in order to retain as much as possible in the country for food purposes.

—Up to October 20, seventy-four foreign ships had taken American registry under the new law. Sixty-two of these were former English ships, five Belgian and seven German.

—In spite of the war a shipment of 200 cases of toys were received from Germany on October 24, at the Chicago custom house, but there has been a 90 per cent decrease in toy shipments as compared with former years.

—Announcement was made on October 20 that the work of delimiting the international boundary between Canada and the Alaska Panhandle has been finished. The line stretches over 1,000 miles and has been marked at intervals by metal monuments. The work was begun in 1904 by an international commission.

—The most powerful Zeppelin yet made has been launched at Friedrichshafen on Lake Constance. It has a special armored compartment for bombs, and a big gun is mounted in front to destroy aeroplanes. Other Zeppelins are being built at Duesseldorf, Kolmar and Berlin. The Zeppelin just launched is the thirtieth, and the general staff desires the number raised to one hundred as quickly as possible.

—David Rosenheim, Chicago merchant, and a radical Democrat, has joined with Rev. Hiram Vrooman, brother of Carl Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, in pushing a plan of industrial co-operation. The design is to conduct co-operative enterprises on some thousands of acres already secured, which includes some coal mining property. The establishment of various industries is designed and possibly a new city.

—Superintendent Frederick of the Cleveland, Ohio, public schools was found guilty of contempt of court on October 26 by Judge William B. Neff. The contempt consisted in dismissing six teachers for engaging in formation of a teachers' union, although the courts had enjoined him from such action. The judge intimated that should the teachers be reinstated, Frederick will but be given a light sentence. [See current volume, page 59.]

—Figures made public by the Secretary of the Treasury on October 22 show that the number of income tax returns actually made is 146,000 less than the estimate made by experts when the income tax law was under consideration. On incomes of more than \$1,000,000 there were 44 returns; on incomes between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000 there were 91 returns; between \$250,000 and \$500,000 there were 222 returns; between \$100,000 and \$250,000, there were 1,241 returns. In the smallest taxable income

class, between \$3,000 and \$4,000, there were 79,426 returns; between \$4,000 and \$5,000 there were 114,484 returns, between \$5,000 and \$10,000 there were 101,718 returns, and between \$10,000 and \$100,000 there were 60,372 returns. [See volume XVI, pages 946, 1,189; current volume, page 35.]

—Statistics of exports and imports of the United States [see current volume, page 976] for the nine months ending September, 1914, as given by the statistical sheet of the Department of Commerce for September, 1914, were as follows:

	Exports.	Imports.	Balance.	
Merchandise	\$1,467,538,446	\$1,409,565,530	\$ 57,972,916	Expt.
Gold	157,656,778	39,941,946	117,714,832	Expt.
Silver	38,480,444	17,791,468	20,688,958	Expt.

Total\$1,663,675,668 \$1,467,298,962 \$196,376,706

The exports of merchandise for September, 1914, the second month of the European war, were \$156,188,790, as compared with \$218,240,001 for September, 1913, and \$199,678,062 in 1912. The imports of merchandise for September, 1914, were \$139,204,267, as compared with \$171,084,843 for September, 1913, and \$144,819,493 in 1912. Of the merchandise imported in September, 1914, 60.66 per cent was free of duty. For the same month in 1913, 53.79 per cent was free of duty. In August, 1914, United States imports exceeded the exports \$19,061,951. In September, 1914, the exports exceeded the imports \$16,984,523.

PRESS OPINIONS

First Test of Wilson-Bryan Plan.

Chicago Herald, October 22.—The seizure of the American ship, John D. Rockefeller, . . . gives a glimpse of the present value of the peace treaty negotiated by Mr. Bryan. There was no public excitement about this seizure. Our government protested and the British government ordered the release of the ship. But it is just such incidents that often cause great and sometimes dangerous public excitement. . . . The peace treaty makes a temporary wave of public feeling comparatively harmless. It gives assurance that there will be plenty of time to investigate and settle the question on its merits. It enforces a sober consideration of the case.

There is solid satisfaction in this fact. It is more than probable that there will be other incidents during the war. Controversies relating to neutral commerce are bound to arise. There is no way to provide against them wholly. But whatever controversies do arise, there is no reason to doubt that a way will be found to settle them to the interest and honor of all parties. When nations want to settle things they can always find a way to do it. And if there should unfortunately be a dangerous wave of popular feeling as a result of one of these incidents it won't be able to convert a casual incident into a large war—at least, not for a long, long while.



Peace Terms.

The Nation (London) October 3.—Mr. Arnold Bennett makes in the "Daily News" a valuable attempt to articulate the peculiarly British terms of settle-

ment. He insists that they ought to be disinterested, and that this character should not be overlaid by a policy of snapping up the German colonies. Here, we think, Liberal opinion is with him, but we must expect some stout counter-pleas from Australia and New Zealand, with their eyes on Samoa and other desirable assets, as well as from South Africa, where apparently the German action in the southwest was aggressive. German New Guinea and Duala, capital of the German Cameroons, have also fallen, with Tsing-Tau, which was captured by a joint British and Japanese force, and which Japan promises to China. For the rest Mr. Bennett insists that a specially British Treaty must contain three articles—full reparation for Belgium, the return of Alsace-Lorraine to France, and an effective scheme of European disarmament, in which all the nations join on terms of parity. Do not these conditions, effectively embodied, give us all that we want as a contribution both to the world's peace and our own?

RELATED THINGS CONTRIBUTIONS AND REPRINT

THE TEMPLE OF GOLD.

By Rabindranath Tagore, in Poetry of December, 1913.

"Sire," announced the servant to the King, "the saint Narottam never deigns to step into your royal temple. He is singing God's praise under the trees by the open road. The temple is empty of all worshippers. They flock round him like bees round the fragrant white lotus, leaving the golden jar of honey unheeded."

The King, vexed at heart, went to the spot where Narottam sat on the grass. He asked him, "Father, why leave my temple of the golden dome, and sit on the dust outside to preach God's love?"

"Because God is not there in your temple," said Narottam.

The King frowned and said, "Do you know twenty millions of gold have been spent on that marvel of art, and the temple was duly consecrated to God with costly rites?"

"Yes, I know," answered Narottam. "It was the dread year when thousands of your people lost their homes in fire and stood at your door for help in vain. And God said, 'The poor creature who can give no shelter to his brothers would aspire to build my house!' Thus he took his place with the shelterless under the trees by the road. And that golden bubble is empty of all but hot vapour of pride."

The King cried in anger, "Leave my land!"

Calmly said the saint, "Yes, banish me where you have banished my God."



Mr. Taft says Socialism won't work. While he was President, Mr. Taft signed a bill under which some of our wealthy Socialists confiscated about \$800,000,000 a year from the rest of us. From the way they are complaining now they seem to take the view that it did work.—Craig Ralston.

TO THE PLAIN PEOPLES OF EUROPE.

By Charles Erskine Scott Wood.

Why are you killing each other? What is your quarrel? Why did you so suddenly hate each other? What have you against each other?—you plain peoples who do the working and the fighting, the paying and the dying? How much did you have to say about bringing on this world-conflagration in which you will be the destroyed? Yes, I know you are throwing up your hats for Kaiser and Czar, President, Emperor, King, and Fatherland—Patriotism.

There can be no folly without fools. You threw up your hats and died for Charles of England, the curled voluptuary—for Peter the Great and Napoleon. You have always died for your rulers, for God, and Fatherland. What God? The God of Christians? If Christ stood for Christianity, Christianity stands for Peace on earth, good will toward men—the universal brotherhood of man. But it has failed to deliver its promise: By their fruits ye shall know them. . . . If your God be Christ, He doesn't want you to fight for Him. He rebuked Peter for drawing the sword. What Fatherland are you fighting for? The soil where you happened to open your eyes: How much of it do you own? German peasant? Russian peasant? French peasant? English peasant? Austrian peasant? What is this thing you call Fatherland? Surely you are not fighting for dirt owned by others. What has this Fatherland done for you? Are you free? Are you happy, you and your children? Are there no privileged classes, no monopolies, no nobilities which are not noble, no aristocracies which are not aristocratic?

Is the Russian fatherland so much kinder and freer and finer than all other fatherlands that you must die for it? And so with all the other fatherlands. You migrated from one to another peacefully; you intermarried and made business partnerships. Why must you so suddenly kill each other? The Jews fighting for the Russian fatherland is very laughable. What is your quarrel? I know the quarrel of your rulers, but what is *your* quarrel, and when a mailed fist waves why do you yell and huzza and go out to die? Why did your fathers, the plain people, go out to die for Francis I. and Louis XIV. of France? And Socialism: What has become of its universal brotherhood? "Workers of the world, unite; you have nothing to lose but your chains, and the world to gain."

Socialism said every workman's home the world over was one common fatherland. The red flag of Socialism meant the red blood of all humanity in common brotherhood, but it seems it is no more controlling force than Christianity. It has become "Workers of France, unite to murder your brothers, the workers of Germany"; "Workers of

Russia, unite to cut the throats of the workers of Austria."

I repeat for the third time: Why are you doing it? What is your quarrel? I know your rulers' quarrel. The Austrian governing class who despise you plain peoples wanted the Balkan states; wanted to limit the power of the Russian ruling class. The Russian governing class felt the same about the Austrian ruling class. The brutally impossible demands of Austria upon Servia on the assassination of Prince Ferdinand were a pretext to force Austrian government upon the Balkans. The Balkan peoples were not consulted. Why should they be? The German ruling class, capitalistic and aristocratic, feared any increase in Russian power and a destruction of the balance of power. What have you common people to do with this balance of power? Do you wield it? adjust it? or arrange it? And the German government was tied to the Austrian government by treaty as well as policy. What have you to do with government? So the Russian rulers, those who can tap a wire and mobilize armies, mobilized; and the German rulers, who can tap a wire, mobilized. Who of you, my dear, plain peoples, can tap a wire? And France, with forty years of mourning wreaths on the statue of Alsace and Lorraine, forty years of cherished revenge, but above all with millions on millions of money loaned by French capitalists to Russia—France mobilized. The God of Peace must have been much confused by this time, for when Germany, as a war measure, a self-preservation measure (war knows none of the niceties of peace), violated the neutrality of Belgium and her own guaranty, England joined the Dance of Death.

This was a good honorable pretext for English rulers, but after all, it was only a pretext. . . . The English people were not as generous nor as docile as the Germans in paying the military budget. England, from motives of economy, and commercialism (not Christianity), sought to end the period of backbreaking armaments, but Germany would not agree.

It was everywhere a case of force against force, power against power, money against money. And if you, the burden-bearers, the driven cattle, can show me what interest you have in the game or why you should die for capitalistic rulers now any more than for warring dukes in the Middle Ages I will be glad to know. . . .

If it had not been for the courage and wisdom of Mr. Wilson and Mr. Bryan our young fools would be fighting in Mexico today and next year, at the behest of our Government, for such splendid patriots as William Randolph Hearst and Harrison Gray Otis.

I have laughed at this cry for "civilized warfare" and the protest against dum-dum bullets. There is no such thing as civilized warfare, and if

you engage in wholesale human butchery why be nice about just how much you rip a man up? . . .

I know things that even on the march the censor will suppress—hasty executions of innocent men; men overdriven on the march lying down to vomit from exhaustion and kicked into their places again. War is brutal and begets brutality. Young, soft lads of nineteen or twenty killed on the march or, if not killed, brutalized forever. "Civilized warfare"—why not "Christian" warfare? . . .

You German working man, did you know until you were told that your right to live was in danger? Did you know it, you Russians? You English and French workers? Do you know it now? How in danger? Why in danger? From whom? The domains, powers and privileges of your rulers may have been in danger from the ambitions of rivals, but why could not these things have gone on as they were till you overthrew the governing classes? Workers of the world, unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains, and if you really do believe you are brothers the world over and have the courage to die for that instead of for a government by aristocracy or plutocracy you will gain the world and your own souls.



WHAT IS IT ALL ABOUT?

For The Public.

They've called us down from the mountains;

They've called us in from the sea;

They've called to us on the prairies;

Where most of us ought to be.

They're calling, calling, calling,

To come and muster out;

We'll come, but still we would ask them,

What is it all about?

They stick us into the khakis;

They thrust the guns in our hands;

They give us a taste of drilling;

They ship us to foreign lands;

They say we are all brave fellows;

We know it beyond a doubt.

But still we would ask the question:

What is it all about?

They line us up for the battle;

They show us the foe to fight;

They smile when we beat the beggars;

They curse when we take to flight.

They bury our dead in the trenches;

They patch up the ones who drop out.

But say, will nobody answer:

What is it all about?

ROBERT TODD.



There can be no liberty which does not accord equality to all mankind. Liberty is the opposite of charity, and justice has nothing to do with philanthropy. Charity stultifies. Liberty develops.—The Mediator.

BOOKS

INFORMATION FOR INVESTORS.

What Every Investor Should Know. An inquiry into the economic and political tendencies of the times and their effect on investment securities. By Walter M. Van Riper. Published by American Trust Co., St. Louis. Price, 50 cents net.

The writer maintains that governmental regulation, whether beneficial or detrimental to the public interest, tends to the destruction of the value of securities based on railroads and public utilities and such other corporations as may be subjects of public regulation and control.

Some of this legislation is hurtful to corporations but without any benefit whatever to the public. The legislation of Texas and Arizona are given as illustrations. Texas passed a law making it a criminal offense for a train to be late. Arizona requires high power electric headlights on all locomotives—headlights which are so dazzlingly brilliant that four of the states recognizing their dangerous character have forbidden their use on double-track roads. He says that generally "government regulation seeks only to cut rates. It inevitably reduces net earnings, injures the credit and depreciates the securities of the industries subject to regulation."

Whilst desiring his readers to discriminate between their interests as investors and their interests as citizens, he disclaims any discussion of the morals or the economics of government regulation, but in accepting the facts he seeks to discover their effects on investment securities.

The singletax in its relation to investments is fully discussed. He concedes the strength of the movement in England, Germany, Australia, New Zealand and Canada, whilst in the United States so rapid is the increase of its adherents that he regards its triumph as a certainty, but modified in practice so that no more taxes will be collected than shall be sufficient to pay the necessary expenses of government. The singletax, thus modified he believes will be beneficial to the holders of a large class of securities.

Nevertheless he points out the fallacy of assuming that "railroads, street car lines, gas and electric light plants, water works, telegraph companies" and other public utilities would be benefited, because although the singletax exempts from taxes all the improvements of these corporations it will tax their franchises, which are easements in land.

His conclusion is that: "however great a good the singletax system might be for humanity as a whole—and indeed with those who urge this reform it is raised almost to the dignity of a religion, for they believe that it will abolish poverty,

stimulate industry and cure all our troublesome economic ills for all time to come—it will certainly injure the bonds and stocks based on franchises, and in the case of mortgages on unimproved land, . . . it is obvious that great injury would be done.”

He sums up by advising investors, in view of the tendencies of the times, that they will get the best returns consistent with safety by investing in mortgages on well improved real estate; being always careful to assure themselves that the improvements alone will be sufficient to cover the loan.

E. J. BATTEN.

BOOKS RECEIVED

—“Thracian Sea.” By John Helston. Published by the Macmillan Co., New York. 1914. Price, \$1.35 net.

—The Witch. By Mary Johnston. Published by Houghton, Mifflin Co., Boston. 1914. Price, \$1.40 net.

—Principles of Taxation. By Hastings Lyon. Published by Houghton, Mifflin Co., Boston. 1914. Price, 75 cents net.

—The Abolition of Poverty. By Jacob H. Hollander. Published by Houghton, Mifflin Co., Boston. 1914. Price, 75 cents net.

—Germany's Fighting Machine. By Ernest F. Henderson. Published by the Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis. 1914. Price, \$1.25 net.

—War's Aftermath. By David Starr Jordan and Harvey Ernest Jordan. Published by Houghton, Mifflin Co., Boston. 1914. Price, 75 cents net.

—Railway Conductors. A Study in Organized Labor. By Edwin Clyde Robbins. Whole Number 148, Columbia University Studies. Longmans, Green & Co., Agents, New York. 1914. Price, \$1.50 net.

—Labor Laws of the United States, with Decisions of Courts Relating Thereto. Part II. Whole Number 148, Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

—Constantine the Great and Christianity. By Christopher Bush Coleman. Whole Number 146, Columbia University Studies in History, Economics and Public Law. Longmans, Green & Co., Agents, New York. 1914. Price, \$2.00 net.

PAMPHLETS

Pamphlets Received.

Educating the Producer. By Joseph D. Eggleston.

“Disarm!” The World's Peace Song. Words and music published by the Art of Peace Society, Back Bay P. O., Boston. Price, 5 cents.

Single Tax League of South Australia. Report of Annual Meeting, May 26, 1914. E. J. Craigie, Secretary, 30 Pirie Chambers, Adelaide, So. Australia.

Agricultural Development and Vocational Education, by V. Valden. Addresses delivered at the Virginia Bank-

ers' Convention, June 19, 1914. Walker Scott, Farmville, Va., Secretary.

A Credit Union Primer. By Arthur H. Ham and Leonard G. Robinson. Published by the Division of Remedial Loans, Russell Sage Foundation, 130 E. 22nd St., New York. Price, 25 cents.

Report of the Commission on National Aid to Vocational Education. Volume 1. House of Representatives Document No. 1004. Printed at the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1914.

Conciliation, Arbitration and Sanitation in the Dress and Waist Industry of New York City. Number 146, Bulletin of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C. 1914.

Germany and the Peace of Europe. By Ferdinand Schevill. Published under the auspices of the Germanistic Society of Chicago, Louis Guenzel, Secretary, 333 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago. Price, single copies, 5 cents.



To protect the weak against the encroachments of the strong in the industrial field; to secure a measure of justice and equitable standard in the distribution of the profits of toil; to elevate labor in the social status of the nation commensurate to its industrial worth; to disseminate education among the masses of the people, based upon a standard which will develop the finer instincts inherent in the human character, are objects of more value to the nation than the conquests of foreign markets and huge balances of trade.—The Railroad Trainman.



Hickery, dickery dock,
Land values ran up the clock,
There was room for but one,
So down wages run—
Hickery, dickery dock.

—Craig Ralston.



The heathen in his blindness bowed down to wood and stone.

“For shame!” cried the children of light, and shuddered ostentatiously.

Whereupon the heathen fell thoughtful. “Are wood and stone so much worse than a bit of bunting dyed in divers bright colors?” he queried.

“Don't get sarcastic, now!” warned the children of light. “We're not talking about patriotism. We're talking about religion!”—New York Evening Post.



Maud—Is Gertie Smithers a friend of yours?
Bertha—Yes. What has she been saying about me?—Life.



“You've had this sailorboy doll a long time, Annie,” said a mother to her little daughter, “and the janitor's little girl is ill and hasn't any doll to play with. Don't you want to send her your sailorboy?”

“I'd rather she had any one of the others,” was the surprising answer. “You see, mamma, that's the only man we have in the family, and he's married to all the other dolls.”—Youth's Companion.