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## EDITORIAL

### Time to Make Peace.

The Belgian delegate to the Women's Congress at The Hague, who objected to peace before reparation to Belgium had been made, expressed a very natural sentiment. But natural as it was, it was unwise. It would be better for Belgium as well as for all other belligerents, to let the dead past bury its dead and only insist that future acts of the kind be prevented by abolishing the economic causes of war. Reparation is only possible for financial losses, and to secure this it would be paying too high a price to endure the loss of life and other injuries involved in continued war.

S. D.



### A Milestone on the Way to Peace.

The Woman's Peace Congress at The Hague is one of the most momentous events of modern times. It marks a new era in world-thought. Never again will international affairs assume a purely masculine aspect. The half of the race that has lain dormant through the ages has been quickened into life; and from this time on its influence will grow and expand until womankind has become a fully recognized part of mankind.



The world has always had voices crying out for peace and human fellowship, but they have been the voices of men; and they have been so few in number, when compared with those who appealed to arms, that the militarists have considered them at best with compassion, and at worst as weaklings and cowards. But now the half of the race cries out; and though they have no weapons in their hands, and no armies and navies at their back, their voice will lead to the overtopping of all military establishments.



Woman as the subject of man has been silent, or has echoed his thought; but woman as the equal of man will declare her own sentiments; and state-

craft will take on a new phase. This is not to say that women are wiser than men, or more virtuous than men, nor that all women are now for peace; women as well as men have their limitations. But they are different; and it is because man has not availed himself of these different qualities that international politics are in such a muddle. It has long been the boast of militarists that women are more savage than men. But it is poor logic that declares that the "female of the species is more deadly than the male," because the courtesan near the throne precipitates a war, or a poverty-maddened virago mans a street barricade. The mass of women not only do not fight, but as fast as they get their voice give expression to the mother sentiment of preserving life, instead of echoing the masculine sentiment for its destruction.



It was neither the purpose nor the expectation of those taking part in the present Congress that hostilities should cease at once. The ending of the present war was, indeed, among the least of their purposes. They met not only to protest against a continuation of this war, but to discuss ways and means by which war shall become impossible in the future. It will have its effect upon the present war, a very great effect; it will bring before men, before the great men of affairs, as never before the fact that the burdens and the hardships of war fall chiefly upon the innocent. Men may fight with a good will so long as they think they are fighting men only; but when they realize that in order to fight men they must trample upon women and children, they will find other means of settling their differences. Not at once, not today, nor this year will they give over these mad ideas, for that is not nature's way of doing things. But in the future a time is fixed, and every voice raised in behalf of human fellowship, as opposed to war, brings the world nearer to that day.



It is evident from the press reports that have come to us that the personnel of this Congress is not made up of abnormal nor subnormal individuals. So human, indeed, are they that applause followed the words of one delegate when she said in answer to the request that they give one minute to silent prayer for peace:

I am a Belgian before everything. I cannot think as you do. There can be no peace without justice. The war must continue until the Belgians' wrongs have been righted.

And others, feeling themselves outraged by foreign aggression, and unable to bring themselves

to accept peace, without punishment for the offender, could not content themselves with the mere cessation of hostilities. But the great mass of the delegates took the broad and philosophic view; and it is from these that the moving spirit came that found expression in the resolution:

The International Congress of Women, of different nations, creeds, classes, and parties, is united in expressing sympathy with the suffering of all, whatever their nationality, who are fighting for their country, or who are laboring under the burden of war. Since the mass of each of the countries now warring believe themselves to be fighting, not aggressively but in self-defence, and for their national existence, it urges the governments of the world to put an end to the bloodshed and to begin peace negotiations, and it emphatically demands that the peace which follows shall be permanent, and therefore based upon justice and principles which include those adopted by this Congress.

As the lone, non-resisting Christian facing the lions in the arena defied the power of Rome, and so passed on his faith while the empire died, so this congress of women at The Hague has set in motion a train of thought that will make war among men in the future impossible. S. C.



#### Progress in International Comity.

The Women's Congress at The Hague is not the only evidence that mutual responsibility and appreciation is spreading throughout the world. Dr. Lyttelton, Headmaster of Eton, in a recent address on the war, gave expression to some ideas that mark the great strides already taken in international fellowship. Dr. Lyttelton gave utterance to some thoughts that should be treasured in the minds of all who think clearly, and be passed on to others. One of these is that if the peace settlement is to be good and lasting England and all the great nations must reconcile themselves to making some sacrifices of pride or ambition in order to achieve it. One of the thoughts is that an internationalized Gibraltar might be put into peace terms in recognition of an internationalized Kiel Canal. This is a suggestion that goes to the root of things. It offers an opportunity to America. Let us contribute an internationalized Panama Canal to meet an internationalized Gibraltar, Kiel and Suez, and so help to bind the nations together. The dominant thought today is that disarmament must follow this war; and upon no nation is the obligation of setting an example more imperative than upon the United States. S. C.



#### Must There Be Another Ludlow?

It is one year since the Ludlow horror. What

has been done to prevent its repetition? By the Colorado legislature or by Congress nothing whatever. The accessible natural resources of Southern Colorado are still monopolized by a few corporations, which can give or withhold permission to work thereon. Agents of these corporations still control within the mining districts the right of every man to work. It is as easy as ever for the monopolists and their agents to make surrender of political and civic rights the price that men must pay for a chance to earn a living. And there consequently remain undisturbed conditions that breed resentment and bring on such occurrences as the slaughter at Ludlow. The Bourbons in control of the Colorado legislature have taken action to make matters worse. They have not only let conditions remain undisturbed, but have enacted drastic laws to severely punish any natural display of resentment, or any effort on the part of the industrial slaves to force their masters to grant easier terms. That such a policy is more likely to breed violence than to suppress it is known to all, except the Bourbons.

S. D.



### Convictions to Order.

It is still possible to convict a man of murder without evidence. This was demonstrated at Trinidad, Colorado, on May 3 in the case of John R. Lawson. Lawson's conviction relates to a killing which took place when he was many miles away, and about which no evidence produced showed that he had any knowledge. But he was the leader in the coal miners' strike and as such was obnoxious to the mine magnates who control the government, including the courts, in Las Animas County. The possibility of conviction under such circumstances has now been demonstrated beyond question. It remains to be seen whether the magnates have power enough to keep such a conviction from being set aside.

S. D.



### Testing Arbitration.

The finding of the Federal arbitration board in the dispute between the enginemen and the railroads has led to criticism both of the members of the board, and of the award itself. The Public is not in a position to pass upon the merits of the men's claim, nor upon the qualifications of the members of the board of arbitration. There are however, some features involved that are of such general interest that they are subject to outside comment. While the men are justified in their demand for a higher wage to meet the advancing

cost of living, it does not necessarily follow that the small award made by the arbitration board is, all things considered, unjust. Nor is it to be inferred that a strike would have secured better results. Even supposing the strike should, after all its hardship to the men, and discomfort to the public, have resulted in a greater increase in wages, it would not, and could not, have proved that that increase was just. It merely would have demonstrated, in common with all appeals to force, that the men at that time possessed the greater power.



Let the matter be considered from a broader view. The enginemen constitute a comparatively small part of the country's wage earners, all of whom are sorely in need of better pay. The wages of the enginemen come out of the earnings of the roads in the shape of fares and freights paid by the general public, and the general public is composed mostly of farmers, day laborers, sweatshop victims, underpaid clerks, and a vast number of men, women, and children, whose daily wage is much less than that of the enginemen. The roads are asking for power to increase the charge levied upon these poorly paid workers. Some of the roads have already been accorded that privilege; others may receive it. Thousands of trainmen have petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission to grant what the roads have asked. If increasing the pay of the enginemen is to come through higher tolls levied upon those less well off, it would be a very questionable transaction.



The enginemen do deserve more pay. But so do the patrons of the roads deserve more pay; and it would seem to be the part of wisdom for both, instead of working in opposition to each other, to pool their issues, and work together. The enginemen will readily appreciate the fact that if half the freight and passenger service of the roads is deadhead it will have a bad effect upon their pay. And those who do pay for the service rendered by the roads will also appreciate the fact that if half the business of the road is deadhead, the remaining half must be carried at higher rates. Dismissing therefore for the moment, the thought of the railroad as a separate factor, and considering the machinery of industry as a whole, it must follow with equal certainty that if half of society or any considerable part, receives a share of the wealth without returning an equivalent service, the actual producers will be that much short of their just share. And is not this the case in mod-

ern industry? Have we not by our peculiar system of law given to some men the power to extract for their own use a part of the wealth of the community without rendering any service in return? Has not the law conferred upon some men a special privilege and must not the victims of that privilege be short the amount of the gain of the beneficiaries of the privilege? Are not men who draw dividends on watered stock of railroads, or who receive rents from lands whose value has been made by society, taking from the sum total of wealth without making an equivalent return? And so long as that continues, must not the real producers of wealth be short?



The enginemen have cause for complaint; but so have all the workers. And since all have a common interest as fellow beings, should not they act together in their effort to secure common relief? It does not necessary follow that because the enginemen failed to secure a greater increase in wages at the hands of the board of arbitration, that the board was prejudiced against them. The members may have been impressed with the fact that the people who support the railroads also are in need of larger incomes, and they may have thought that bettering the condition of the enginemen would have made harder the lot of the patrons of the roads. But be that as it may, there is more involved in the problem than comes within the ken of a board of arbitration. It is a question of industrial policies as controlled by the law. And the law is subject to the command of the voters. Let the enginemen interest themselves in the question of political economy, as constituted in present day industry, and they will soon see a way of raising not only their own wages, but the wages of all labor as well.

S. C.



### A Belated Protest.

It requires no extraordinary shrewdness to surmise that a reactionary politician, with an ultra reactionary record as a member of the President's Cabinet, will probably be more inclined to take a railroad corporation's view of matters in a labor controversy, than the view of its complaining employees. Yet this does not seem to have occurred to the heads of the locomotive engineers' and firemen's brotherhoods until very recently. They made no protest when Charles Nagel, Secretary of Commerce and Labor under President Taft, was put on the arbitration board as a neutral representative to pass on the demands of employees of 98 western railroads. Not until their case had been

presented, and it became evident that Mr. Nagel was not favorably impressed, did President Stone of the engineers and President Carter of the firemen enter objections. These objections were properly set aside, since the time for protest had passed. It does not follow that the arbitrators' decision was unfair, but it would have been better for the cause of arbitration had the employees' officials been more alert at the beginning of proceedings, or less demonstrative at the end. If Mr. Nagel's known public record did not impress them as cause for objection, there was no good reason to believe that his business connections, whatever they may be, would be objectionable. There still seem to be some men in the labor movement who have not learned that the best test for determining an individual's fitness to pass on an industrial question is not his business record, but his record as a citizen.

S. D.



### Tit for Tat.

A considerable ado has been made in England, as in some of the other belligerent countries, over the use of alcoholic drinks by the working men. It was charged by English employers in the armament factories that heavy drinking on the part of the men prevented the turning out of the full tale of war materials. The charge aroused so much bitterness among the labor leaders that investigations were made, and a more reasonable view prevails. Too much drinking by English workmen has long been conceded by the men themselves and by their leaders to be one of the obstacles in the way of their advancement; but that any great increase has occurred during the war is stoutly denied. The speeding up of the mills, on the contrary, the working of night and day shifts, with Sunday included, has put such a strain on some of the men that they have attempted to meet it by the use of stimulants. This, no doubt, is an error of judgment. Too much strain should be met by more rest; and the committee appointed by Parliament is working along these lines.



It was no easy task to secure the appointment of such a committee; but now that it has been accomplished George Lansbury, and others of his way of thinking, are giving voice to the demand for another committee to investigate and regulate employers. Working men have been denounced and reviled because they struck for a small advance in wages to meet in some degree the rise in the cost of living. It is now proposed that an investigation similar to that made in the condition

of labor be made into the condition of capital. If the laborer is called upon in this time of stress to sacrifice his comfort for the sake of his country, it is pertinently asked why the employer cannot do as much. It is a striking fact that in all wars of the past no man ever made any considerable fortune by working; yet many men have made enormous fortunes by means of government contracts, and by enterprises that depend for profit upon abnormal conditions. To investigate these financial interests, and subject them to strict governmental regulation may profit the nation as much as keeping the men sober.



### Women's New Responsibility.

The entrance of woman into those callings and occupations formerly thought to be the peculiar preserves of man has been greatly quickened in European countries by the war. The desire of the belligerent nations to send all the able bodied men to the front has necessitated the employment of women and children in their places. The appeal of the English farmers to the government for permission to employ children of school age was merely one phase in the shifting of the laboring population; and women are now conspicuous in all callings save those requiring a long apprenticeship. Labor leaders, and those public spirited men and women who are working to better social and industrial conditions, are looking askance at this new turn of affairs; and they are casting about for means to avoid threatened evils. The fear is that the labor of women and children will be used by employers to reduce all wages. Particularly does this thought obtain among the trade unionists. Men who have fought, endured hardships, and denied themselves for a generation, in order to secure the small advantages they do enjoy, are loath to see them jeopardized by the entrance of these undisciplined laborers. The few women who do understand the situation, and appreciate the danger, are called upon to teach their sisters their danger and their responsibility. Girls who have been accustomed to household drudgery, and now look upon work in an office or a factory as a betterment of their condition, may become an instrument by means of which the condition of both men and women is made harder at the conclusion of the war. One writer says they should be made to understand that they must not accept a wage less than that paid their male predecessors, not only for the sake of men, but for the sake of themselves.



All this merely goes to show that the age-long

problem has merely been made more acute by the war. The same forces will be in operation after the war that were in operation before the war. The demand for labor will tend to force wages upward; and the necessities of the laborer will tend to force wages downward. It will be then, as it was before, a question of the relation of these two forces. To raise wages by means of cutting down the supply of labor will be, as it always has been, a hard and costly, as well as a slow and uncertain means of accomplishing the end. When the small gains obtained by means of trade unionism are considered, it may well make the leaders pause when they think of the years of effort that must be given to bringing women up to that point of heroic self-sacrifice necessary to win strikes. Rather than spend another generation in bringing labor to a point where it was before the breaking out of war, it would seem wiser to begin at the opposite end of the problem. Instead of cutting down the supply of labor it will be easier, far easier, to increase the supply of capital. It is impossible for capital to be accumulated rapidly under present conditions because of the heavy toll of monopoly. The steady drain of the landlords of England, city and country, upon labor and capital in time of peace is nearly as great as the burden of war. This drain must be stopped. The men of England, as the men of the other belligerent countries, have offered their lives for their country. Their country! The real fight for their country will begin when peace has been restored, and they have returned to their homes. The fight then, however, will not be carried on with bullets, but with ballots; and the men and women—for the women will soon vote—must be trained to use the ballot, as they have been trained to use the bullet. This is the real work before us: To educate the voter to vote intelligently.

S. C.



### Delay in English Land Valuation.

One of the many obnoxious fruits of war is the interruption in the work of valuing English land. The work which, according to Land Values, was to have been finished by the last of March, 1915, will be only partially completed by the end of June. The time limit for objecting to provisional valuations has, by reason of the war, been indefinitely extended; which will cause indefinite delay in fixing the valuation. Doubtless the task of valuing the land of England, the first complete valuation since William and Mary's time in 1692, is of such magnitude as to be slow of accomplishment; but because of these difficulties it is the more to be

regretted that the general social and industrial upheaval incident to the war should have occurred to further complicate the work. The hope of the land reformers lies in an early conclusion of hostilities, and a speedy recognition on the part of the government of the necessity not only of completing the valuation, but of levying upon those land values to repair the ravages of war, and to promote the advantages of peace.

S. C.



### Pittsburgh's Dangerous Mayor.

Mayor Armstrong of Pittsburgh wants the system continued which deprives labor of employment, forces the poor to herd into crowded, unsanitary tenements, spreads disease, causes a high rate of infant mortality and produces much of the misery, vice and crime from which all crowded cities suffer. He makes this clear in his demand that the Pennsylvania legislature accommodate the landed interests, that profit from these conditions, by taking away from Pittsburgh the little power it possesses to interfere effectively with their predatory opportunities. He wants this power taken from Pittsburgh because "it is a decided step toward the singletax theory of Henry George." That means it is a decided step toward higher wages, lower cost of living, better opportunities to live decently and healthfully, a better chance for the laborer to be independent and a cutting off of opportunities to get wealth without earning it. Mayor Armstrong considers such conditions "unlawful, unjust, unfair and un-American." That makes very clear what his ideas must be of law, justice, fairness and Americanism.



Mayor Armstrong states quite specifically that he holds the increasing of opportunities for labor to be objectionable, for he urges against the policy of untaxing improvements: "the main purpose of the act is to compel property owners to either sell or improve." Because valuable land in Pittsburgh is not properly improved men are walking the streets of the city looking in vain for work. The competition of these jobless ones is keeping wages down and Mayor Armstrong objects to a measure whose main purpose, he says in substance is to relieve this situation. The Mayor is one of those who, when a presidential or congressional campaign is on, shouts loudly for "protection to American labor." But his action as Mayor shows sentiments very different from those implied in his words as a politician. Because so much of Pittsburgh's land is withheld from use,

rents are so high that the city's laboring population must live in crowded slum districts under conditions most unfavorable to health and morality. This situation would be relieved by compelling the owners of unused or partially used lots "to either sell or improve." Yet Mayor Armstrong fights against this proposition. Pittsburgh labor needs protection against nothing so much as against the Mayor of the city.



Should Mayor Armstrong succeed in his efforts and secure withdrawal of what little power Pittsburgh now has, the citizens should bear in mind what he has done. The unemployed should remember him as they go about in their hopeless search. The men at work, cowed by fear of being forced into the unemployed ranks, should remember what the Mayor of their city has done to prevent their emancipation. And parents of babies, that will die this summer of suffocation in crowded tenements, should remember Mayor Armstrong's efforts to perpetuate such conditions. Of course there will be others besides Mayor Armstrong to blame. But he has taken the lead in fighting against the interest of the wealth producers of his city and therefore deserves special mention.

S. D.



### The Beast's Fight for Life.

The Denver Beast has turned away from Judge Lindsey for the present to fight the pending Singletax amendment to the city charter. This time the Beast knows that it is engaged in a fight for its life, and has successfully called for help on outside interests. "If Denver adopts Singletax, it can't be kept from spreading like wildfire over America," is the convincing argument which has brought this help. That same argument ought to show Denver voters that it is to their interest to vote for the amendment. If the effect of its adoption would not be very beneficial there would be no likelihood that it would result in "spreading like wildfire over America." And if predatory interests, outside of Denver, did not believe that its actual operation would disprove all the opposition arguments, there would be no contributions from them to the Denver anti-single tax campaign fund.

S. D.



### Tidings of Great Joy.

Here is a piece of good news for personal property tax payers.

All persons whose property does not exceed THREE CENTS in value are exempt from per-

sonal property taxation. This is the actual reply that was given by a member of the Chicago Board of Assessors to a woman who called up to inquire about filing a personal property schedule. Mrs. Smith called up and stated her case in a straight forward, business-like manner. She had recently moved to Chicago and this was the first personal property list she had been asked to compile and wanted full information. She informed the member who answered the phone that she understood that there was an exemption and she would like to know what the amount was. This was the reply, "Oh! about three cents' worth."



There seems to be some great mystery too deep for a mere woman taxpayer to fathom about this personal property tax. After a fusillade of questions she managed to get a little jumbled information with the final remark that he couldn't help it if she couldn't get it through her head. Frank, if not gentlemanly! From the office where collections are made she received a little more information and courtesy. He informed her that if her property did not exceed \$300 in value the chances were she would not have to pay a tax. When she joyfully exclaimed, "Then, there is an exemption!" the collector seemed much surprised and informed her that there certainly was not.

From this woman's evidence it seems that there is a personal property tax exemption but there isn't. About as logical as the whole system of Chicago taxation.

EMMA LEA HOFFMANN.



### A Fatal Omission.

To prevent monopolization of Alaska's coal supply, Congress wisely provided that the federal government retain possession and lease the lands to those who will use them. To prevent interference for their own gain by railroad monopolies with this arrangement Congress wisely provided for the building of the Alaska government railroad. To prevent diversion of the benefits of this policy from the people into the pockets of speculators, Congress has refused to take any action whatever. Unless this shall be done, the Morgan and Guggenheim interests might as well have been left in undisturbed possession.

S. D.



### Alaska Railroad Mismanagement.

Among all the charges of waste and mismanagement against the directors of the New Haven railroad and the Rock Island railroad, there is

not even a whisper that they ever gave away a lot of land owned by their corporations and made valuable by their roads. It remains for the United States Government to do this in Alaska. It is giving away townsites and other land along the way and including in these grants the right to appropriate all increase in values. This is not only an extravagant waste of public resources, but is placing a burden on future settlers in Alaska. These will not be robbed through exorbitant freight rates, as were the settlers in the West, but will be robbed by those who have been on hand to grab lands to hold for a rise. Such a discredit to public ownership must be avoided. It is the imperative duty of Congress to provide for public appropriation in Alaska of publicly created land values.

S. D.

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## EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

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### PROGRESS IN THE COLONIES.

Tahanto, Mass., April 27, 1915.

If all the Singletaxers had the preconceived idea of Fairhope, which I possessed before visiting the place, they would probably regard Deferred-hope as a more appropriate name for the colony than the one it bears. My surprise and gratification was immense when, a few weeks ago, I set foot on the first location where the land is not regarded as private property. The pier, with its commodious wharf extending over a third of a mile from shore, and along which the rails of the People's Railroad extend; the lovely little park with its magnificent live oaks and palmettos; the inn at which we supped that first night, and, above all, the closely settled village, with its numerous dwellings of decidedly substantial character, many of which are surrounded by carefully kept citrus groves or truck gardens; all of these convey to the observer a state of prosperous contentment which no amount of dry-as-dust figures could do. One note that was particularly pleasant is the spirit of democracy which singletaxers have always predicted will result from the abolition of special privilege. I take it that this is due to the fact that in spite of the inequalities in wealth (many residents came to Fairhope in quite comfortable circumstances), the absence of any special privilege has obviated the necessity on the part of any person or group, to arrogate to themselves a special superiority.

Another interesting fact which I dug out of the old files of the "Courier," and other records which Mr. Gaston was kind enough to place at my disposal, was this: At the start, the singletax was a mere incident to a lot of more or less communist schemes that the founders of Fairhope had on their program. But one by one these vagaries demonstrated their own inadequacy and so suffered the fate of the unfit. Rather a neat proof of the fact that even devoted enthusiasm cannot prolong the existence of a fundamental fallacy. The original 150 acres on which the

most important part of the village of Fairhope is situated, was purchased for \$771, and is today valued conservatively at over \$100,000. Besides, the village is much more uniformly built up and presents a decidedly more substantial character than does the average town of its size in the south or west.

From Fairhope I went to Arden, which place being founded by artists, conveys the artistic note more than any of the other singletax colonies or enclaves. It is just as Frank Stephens said: "Art cannot find its true expression except where the people are free and their artistic perceptions only then make themselves manifest." Space does not permit a detailed description of this delightful spot, so close to one of our great cities, yet so immeasurably removed from it in an economic sense.

Halidon and Tahanto, the two enclaves founded by Fiske Warren, are also well worth a visit. Here as in the other enclaves, the residents are freed from the payment of taxes on their labor and wealth, and while each man lives upon his own freehold, he has not been forced to pay a capitalized rent to a landlord. Fiske Warren has a plan whereby an enclave having been started, it can grow indefinitely by its own momentum, as a result of the constant increase in land values, which twenty years' experience demonstrates can be counted on with certainty. He went into this at some length and his plan seems to stand every test, but it would require considerable space to enlarge upon it and I defer doing so until some future time.

The following figures mark the growth of the gross and net incomes (after paying taxes and "fixed charges") for the four enclaves:

	---Fairhope---		---Arden---	
	Gross rental.	Net rental.	Gross rental.	Net rental.
1904.....	990.35	.....	.....	.....
1905.....	1,520.67	1,127.77	.....	.....
1906.....	2,255.69	1,349.76	.....	.....
1907.....	2,172.51	1,229.89	.....	.....
1908.....	3,027.65	1,467.13	.....	.....
1909.....	3,195.08	1,481.58	.....	.....
1910.....	3,499.78	1,277.18	.....	.....
1911.....	3,907.28	1,907.71	908.27	702.47
1912.....	4,457.62	1,593.47	1,631.71	1,330.14
1913.....	5,664.74	1,946.47	1,834.19	1,501.67
1914.....	5,896.30	2,479.14	1,932.60	1,511.71
1915.....	5,792.14	1,438.39	2,213.19	1,711.39
	---Tahanto---		---Halidon---	
	Gross rental.	Net rental.	Gross rental.	Net rental.
1909.....	10.00	4.00	.....	.....
1910.....	66.00	33.00	.....	.....
1911.....	152.00	106.00	.....	.....
1912.....	180.00	180.00	48.00	.....
1913.....	633.00	633.00	87.00	.....
1914.....	753.00	385.00	240.00	.....
1915.....	1,737.17	619.46	353.42	197.72

Thus the entire economic rent taken for public use in the four enclaves (the figures for Free Acres are not available), totals \$10,422.50, and after paying off all state and county taxes, there remained at the disposal of the various communities the sum of \$3,867.96. In Halidon and Tahanto, in addition to paying the taxes, a definite amount is devoted each year to paying off the original cost of the land, and this charge is to be continued in small payments until the debt shall have been amortized in one hundred years. In Arden this is being done more rapidly, a debt with-

out interest (loaned by Joseph Fels), is being paid off in ten annual installments. The plan of payment adopted in the Fiske Warren enclaves, admits of unlimited expansion in the future. As land values increase, so does the borrowing power of the enclaves, and thus new lands can be acquired, additional land values created and more land purchased from money borrowed thereon. Such a system provides a safe and lucrative investment or annuity for those having surplus funds, and will at the same time help to demonstrate to unbelievers the practicability of the singletax.

JOSEPH DANZIGER.



### SOUTH AUSTRALIAN NOTES.

Adelaide, South Australia, April 2.

On Saturday, March 27th, we had a general election for the House of Assembly in our State Parliament, and the Labor party has been returned to power with a majority of six, the figures being: Labor, 26; Liberals, 20. Our upper chamber, the Legislative Council, has 13 Liberals and 7 Labor members, so it will be interesting to see how that chamber will treat the measures sent up by the Labor government.

The result of the election proved a great surprise to the Liberal party, but they have only themselves to blame. Although it is known as a Liberal party it is really a conservative body, masquerading under the name Liberal. Three years ago it defeated the Labor party and secured the reins of government, mainly because Proportional Representation was one of the main planks of the platform. This secured the floating vote which gave it a majority. Instead of giving effect to its pledges to put proportional voting upon the statute book, this was dropped from its policy and the districts were gerrymandered. When the bill providing for an alteration of the electoral boundaries was forced through Parliament, practically all the Liberal newspapers commented adversely upon the action of the late Premier, Mr. Peake, in forcing such a measure upon the House; and now the people have shown their disapproval of it by placing Mr. Peake at the bottom of the poll in his own gerrymandered district. The Attorney General of the late Government, Mr. H. A. Parsons, has also been defeated in what has always been regarded as a safe district. In some of the country districts, owing to the wave of patriotism now sweeping through the land, several Liberal members of German descent have been badly beaten in what have hitherto been sure Liberal districts.

The new Labor Government will be led by Mr. Crawford Vaughan. The policy put forth by him was one that appealed to the electors at the present juncture. There is a shortage of wheat here, owing to the effects of a very dry season, and on account of this shortage, the price of bread has advanced 5d cash for a 2-lb. loaf, 5½d if booked. The Labor people said this high price was due entirely to the fact that the late Liberal Government refused to fix the price of wheat, and they promised cheap bread if returned. The bad season was also responsible for many of the men employed on the railways and in the government workshops being placed

on short time. The Labor party also promised that full time should be the order of the day if they were returned. Naturally these promises gained many votes. There was also a liberal number of socialistic measures on the Labor programme—State steamers, trawlers, brickyards, firewood and timber yards, etc., all for the alleged purpose of cheapening the cost of commodities to the people. It is not likely that any of these things will have this desired effect, judging by the experience of other States that have tried similar measures. The experience elsewhere has been to put a bigger burden of taxation upon the people, but the rank and file are carried away with rash promises, and do not stop to examine facts.

On the question of taxation the policy of the Labor party is the best they have offered up to date. It provides for an all round tax on land values instead of the progressive tax with the £5000 exemption as previously advocated. It contains a provision for the reduction of railway freights and fares by charging the interest on the capital cost of construction to land values. There is also a proposal to lift the income tax exemption from £200 to £300 and to abolish certain stamp duties. These taxation proposals of course met with the hearty approval of single taxers as being a step in the right direction.

The Labor party was also pledged to put proportional representation upon the statute book, and as this system of voting will give to every section of the community that share of representation to which it is justly entitled, the inclusion of this plank captured the votes of the democratic section of the community.

We shall now await with interest the effort of the Labor party to give effect to their proposals, and trust they will not disappoint the people in the same manner as the Liberal Government did.

In addition to the elections, there was a referendum taken on the question of the early closing of liquor bars. Those for reform urged six o'clock as the hour, whilst the liquor interests fought to retain eleven, the present hour of closing. There was a fierce fight and the temperance party won. The figures were: For six, 95,614; for eleven, 59,711. An Act of Parliament is now necessary to give effect to the will of the people. It is rumored that the Legislative Council will refuse to pass same.

E. J. CRAIGIE.

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## INCIDENTAL SUGGESTIONS

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### IMPERIALISM AND WAR.

Boston, April 30, 1915.

The Anti-Imperialist League thinks it proper to reiterate the principles which it was established to maintain in view of the acute conditions caused by disregarding these principles.

The challenge of militant imperialism through aggressive war and especially the attack upon neutralized states deserve and must receive the denunciation of the League and its moral support must be given to the forces which resist this challenge and attack.

The hope that permanent peace in the world may be achieved through the war depends upon with-

drawing increasing areas from the menace of violence and preserving the autonomy of smaller nations by re-establishing their neutralization upon unshakable foundations.

That this will inevitably be accomplished is the message which we wish to convey to our friends in the Philippine Islands in the hope that they will proceed with tranquil assurance in their progress toward promised independence which will thus be deserved in the fullness of time.

MOORFIELD STOREY,

President.

ERVING WINSLOW,

Secretary.



### SINGLETAX AND FORESTRY.

Arden, Del., April 25, 1915.

I think the principal way in which the singletax will affect forestry is by relieving pressure. Perhaps I can best make the point clear by a few examples:

1. An old Negro and a mule are working late and early grubbing stumps and small growth from a piece of land where the timber has been cut. Why do they thus labor? Not for fun, and not because the cleared land is all in use. No, simply that the man may have a place in which to spend his last days without going to the almshouse. Apply the singletax to land already cleared and such work would cease and without the slightest effort on the part of man a forest will grow.

2. Twenty years ago an old sawmill fell into disuse and the legislature ordered the mill dam removed. Now where once we gathered lotus flowers there stands a fine young forest. The timber is not yet of much value for cutting, but ample to shade the stream. But the price of land is so high that the farmers on both sides are clearing ever nearer to the stream. Is it not evident that a heavy land value tax near the cities would save that timber?

3. A man from the east takes his wife and children and journeys west. They love their old home and friends, but to remain east they realize the necessity of perpetually paying rent. He finally locates upon a homestead in Alberta, Canada. On the homestead are large trees, but so remote from market that they have no value. He can't eat or wear trees, so he cuts and burns them and, with very great labor, at last secures a home, after he and his wife at least are too worn out to enjoy it. Apply the single tax here in the east, and it will conserve those forests of the west as no other measure can.

ALBERTA BROTHERS GIESER.



### CHANGING THEIR MINDS.

Chicago, May 3, 1915.

In connection with the campaign preceding the recent primary election, I had occasion to talk politics (and religion) to a large number of Swedish ministers in Chicago, and I was glad to notice the change that had come over their minds of late. Only two or three years ago they, like the Swedes generally, were high-tariff Republicans (and believed that "preaching the gospel" was the only way to eradicate vice and crime). Now they readily admitted that a low tariff (or no tariff) might be better for the common people, and that the economic

condition of the masses had a great deal to do with their conduct. That the singletax—of which the great majority had heard nothing but the name—would be effective for such improvement they saw readily, even after the briefest explanation.

What has caused the change? In my opinion, the present excellent Democratic administration, and first of all President Wilson himself, whose honesty, wisdom and courage they all, with one exception, admired.

AUGUST DELLGREN.

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## NEWS NARRATIVE

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

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Week ending Tuesday, May 4, 1915.

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### Lawson Convicted.

John R. Lawson, leader of the mine workers' organization in Colorado, was convicted of murder in the first degree at Trinidad on May 3, and punishment fixed at life imprisonment. He was released, however, on \$20,000 bonds, pending appeal for a new trial. The specific charge related to killing at Ludlow on October 25, 1913, of a deputy sheriff named John Nimmo during a fight between strikers and deputies. Lawson was not present when the fight took place, but the prosecution held that his position as strike leader made him responsible for acts of individual strikers. [See current volume, page 309.]



### Arbitrators Award in Railroad Wage Controversy.

The Federal Arbitration Board formed to adjust the wage controversy between 98 western railroads and their engineers, firemen and hostlers published its decision on April 30. The 65,000 men concerned had made demands estimated to be equivalent to an aggregate increase of \$41,000,000 in wages. The board's award amounts to an increase of less than \$5,000,000 in wages. The board consisted of F. A. Burgess and Timothy Shea, representing the employes; W. L. Park and H. E. Bryan, representing the railroads, and Charles Nagel and Judge Jeter C. Pritchard, appointed as neutrals. The decision was by a four to two vote, the two labor members dissenting. On April 26, four days before announcement of the decision, telegrams were sent by Warren S. Stone of the Engineers' Brotherhood, and W. S. Carter of the Firemen's Brotherhood, to President Wilson and the Federal Board of Mediation, declaring that they had been deceived regarding Charles Nagel. They had accepted him as a neutral, but had since learned that he had financial interests which would turn him against labor. The board replied with a request that the protest be

withdrawn and a reference to the fact that the selection had been made "after due notice to the parties of such selection and the acceptance by them of his services." In this President Wilson concurred. The dissenting opinion of the labor members declares that the award settles nothing but only postpones the controversy for a year. [See current volume, page 259.]



### Anti-Trust Indictments in Chicago.

Eighteen officials of building trades unions and eighty-two electrical and lighting contracting concerns were indicted by the federal grand jury at Chicago on April 27 for violation of the anti-trust law. The charge relates to illegal agreements between unions and business men to monopolize building contracts by shutting out all supplies furnished by concerns outside of Chicago.



### Barnes Versus Roosevelt.

William Barnes introduced evidence against Theodore Roosevelt in the libel suit on April 27. A number of letters were introduced dated from 1900 to 1910, the earlier ones showing most cordial relations between Roosevelt and Senator Platt, and the later ones with Mr. Barnes. In a letter to Platt, written in February, 1900, regarding some pending bills in the New York legislature, Roosevelt urged him to "communicate with Mr. Odell on this subject at once." In reply Platt said he would telegraph Odell "to line up the Republican forces unitedly in favor of the bill." A telegram from Platt, dated May 7, 1900, said:

Our friends of New York Central are very anxious to have you sign senate bill 763, exempting from the franchise tax grade crossings of steam railroads. I hope you can consistently do so. Senator Depew is very anxious.

In reply Roosevelt said the telegram had come too late for action and expressed regret at any hardship caused the New York Central or Long Island railroad. Correspondence while Roosevelt was Vice-President told of efforts to use Platt's influence to secure appointments for friends. Barnes' counsel, William H. Ivins, referred to favors shown certain trusts in questioning Roosevelt. After asking him whether he had ever brought suit against the Steel Trust, and being answered negatively, Mr. Ivins asked if Frick, Gary and Perkins, prominent in the trust, had not contributed to the Republican campaign fund of 1904. He followed this up in a similar way with questions about the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, the Harvester Trust, the Powder Trust and the New Haven railroad. [See current volume, page 425.]



Cross-examination of Mr. Roosevelt was contin-

ued on the following day. He declared that he had co-operated with Senator Platt, because Platt controlled the organization which dominated both branches of the legislature, and his help was useful to "get good things done at Albany." Concerning the franchise tax bill, Roosevelt said he had consulted with Platt about it, that Platt objected to the principle of taxing franchises of big corporations. After the passage of the original bill, Platt agreed that it would be better to have central taxation by the State rather than by localities, and Roosevelt as governor, called a special session of the legislature which amended the law so as to provide for central taxation.



On April 29 the trust question was brought up again and Roosevelt explained his consent to the merger of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company with the Steel Trust. He declared that the merger was necessary to prevent failure of banks which were holding Tennessee Coal and Iron stock as collateral. The value of this stock had shrunk and it was necessary to prevent a panic, that this tendency be checked. Returning then to his attack on Barnes, Mr. Roosevelt produced a letter dated February 19, 1914, from Governor Whitman to Charles M. Duell, Progressive party leader of New York City. In this letter Governor Whitman, then district attorney, urged a union of progressive Republicans with the Progressive party to rid the State of the kind of control responsible for bad conditions. The men and policies responsible for this, said Mr. Whitman, are not confined to any one party. This ended Roosevelt's testimony. In a newspaper interview on April 30 Governor Whitman verified this letter.



William Loeb, Roosevelt's former private secretary, took the stand after Roosevelt left, and told of a conversation with Barnes in 1911 about the senatorship in the contest that resulted in election of Senator O'Gorman and defeat of William Sheehan. Mr. Loeb said:

I told Mr. Barnes that Franklin Roosevelt and Democrats in the legislature had requested me to secure his support for an independent. Mr. Barnes replied that he could not do it because his agreement with Charles F. Murphy (of Tammany Hall) was that he would not interfere with the latter's plans for selecting a senator.



Testimony on April 30 developed nothing new of importance. On May 3 a number of witnesses were heard connected with Albany printing concerns, regarding printing contracts made by the State in 1907 with the J. B. Lyon Company in which Barnes was a large stockholder. It appeared that this concern, though underbid by three others, received the contract.

A summary of important evidence in the trial so far is to this effect:

It was shown that Grady and other Tammany senators joined with the Republican machine senators to elect Ailds after even independent Republicans had bolted the caucus. One newspaper reporter testified that a combination of Democrats and Republicans, led by Grady, the Tammany leader, and Grattan, Barnes' senator, defeated the Hinman-Green primary bill. Senator Agnew, who introduced the anti-race track gambling bills, testified that Senator Grattan changed his attitude and voted to defeat these bills at the direction of Barnes. Agnew swore that both Grattan and Barnes admitted this fact to him. Roosevelt testified Barnes had opposed the enactment of the franchise tax and had told him Democrats and Republicans representing large corporation interests contributed to the campaign funds of both parties, and that they were forced to make such contributions to protect themselves from "scoundrels and demagogues." Barnes mentioned two contributors to the Republican fund—Anthony N. Brady, Democrat, and Robert C. Pruyn, Republican. William Loeb testified to an agreement between Barnes and Murphy about the senatorship. Albany printers testified about printing contracts unfairly favorable to Barnes.



**Chicago School Lands Appraised.**

The decennial appraisal of property in Chicago's business district still owned by the public schools was made on April 28. The appraisal board consists of Bertram W. Winston, Simon W. Straus, and Jesse Holdom. The new appraisal as compared with 1905 is as follows:

Location.	1905.	1915,
6 S State st.....	\$360,000.00	\$ 322,560.00
18 S. State st.....	312,000.00	322,560.00
20 S. State st.....	324,000.00	334,080.00
26 S. State st.....	324,000.00	334,080.00
28 S. State st.....	312,000.00	322,560.00
32 S. State st.....	300,000.00	322,560.00
34 S. State st.....	288,000.00	322,560.00
17 to 27 W. Madison st....	896,280.00	1,001,226.24
17 to 19 S. Dearborn st....	384,000.00	414,720.00
23 and 25 S. Dearborn st...	384,000.00	414,720.00
31 to 41 S. Dearborn st....	998,400.00	1,015,200.00
723 to 741 W. Madison st.		
and 15 to 41 S. Halsted st.	245,242.50	475,812.50
13 S. Halsted st.....	10,000.00	16,000.00
519 to 523 W. Jackson blvd.	20,000.00	40,012.50
525 to 531 W. Jackson blvd.	30,000.00	60,018.75

The appraisal was denounced as unreasonably low by Angus Roy Shannon, attorney for the Board of Education, at the special meeting on May 3. He recommended that the appraisal be contested in the courts. "The appraisers," reported Mr. Shannon, "first adopted as the true cash values of these lots the exact values presented by real estate experts for the lessees, and then

arbitrarily deducted, because of the terms of the leases and business conditions, 20 per cent from the State and Madison streets values and 10 per cent from the Dearborn street values. By so doing it is my opinion that they not only made a mistake in law and fact but also that in the reduction of \$61,530 per year and \$615,303 for the term of ten years which their actions accomplish in the rentals of the Board of Education from these school fund lands they have worked a legal fraud against the system."



### Tax Reform News,

A hearing took place before the Committee on Municipal Affairs of the Pennsylvania State Senate on April 27 on the bill to repeal the act of 1913 fixing a lower rate for taxation in Pittsburgh on improvements as compared with land values. Those favoring the repeal declared that the act had been prepared by Singletaxers. The repeal was advocated by delegations representing the Chamber of Commerce, some large banks and trust companies and landed estates. A letter was also read from Mayor Joseph G. Armstrong favoring the repeal. The repealer was opposed by former Mayor Magee and W. D. George of Pittsburgh. Councilman Garland represented the Chamber of Commerce. The Pittsburgh Post's account of the hearing is in part as follows:

Senator Tompkins of Cambria asked Garland if he did not believe the law exempting machinery from taxation was a good one. Garland replied that he did, as it fostered industry. "Don't you think a reduction of tax on buildings would foster improvements?" asked Tompkins. Garland replied that it would not, as large manufacturing concerns had more land than buildings and the act penalized them. Mayor Magee interrupted to ask Garland if he would say that the city had lost \$700,000 through the operation of the act. Garland said this amount was not exactly lost, but that the city had to increase the millage on account of the law. Magee said it was merely sifting the millage from buildings to land, and Garland admitted this to be the case.

Mr. Ogden read a letter from the Chamber of Commerce indorsing the repealer; also one from D. P. Black.

Mr. Nordman said if land values were increased, it would be impossible to get anything to induce manufacturing concerns to locate in Pittsburgh.

Attorney Robertson said neither side had any basis from which to argue for or against the bill, as it was but an experiment. "We are asked," he said, "to take a heresy rejected by all mankind." He characterized the law as "single tax," a theory, he said, which had not been tried by any city in the country.

Mr. Herrod made the argument that manufacturing concerns held large portions of unimproved land, which he said was necessary to their business. They could not improve this land, and therefore they would be penalized. He said opponents of the repealer were theorists and many of them not citizens of Pittsburgh.

Solicitor Robinson made the principal argument for the repealer, advancing arguments made by the others and declaring that experience with the original act had resulted badly for Pittsburgh. He said it operated against a greater Pittsburgh and that it would not stimulate building. He insisted that if the law was allowed to remain, the city would be forced to purchase hundreds of properties for non-payment of taxes. He declared that it was disturbing to the economic and financial situation in Pittsburgh and that it would bring depression and hard times.

Similar arguments were made by Mr. Speer, Mr. Daume and Mr. Keck and Councilman Dillinger. The latter said it had already brought hard times to Pittsburgh.

"Then the depression in Pittsburgh is not due to the administration in Washington?" queried Senator Tompkins, Democrat.

"There is a great deal in that," replied Dillinger.

Mayor Magee said he expressed sympathy for "the men who come here on a question about which they know so little."

Mr. Magee said the delegation from Pittsburgh did not represent the small property owner, but large interests of the city. "They come here weeping and wailing," said Magee, "and you would think the small property owner would be wiped out of existence. "They tell you it is a terrible experiment. No one knows just what will be the effect of this law, but the results will not be fatal, even if bad. I would like to see more argument than the theoretical ideas advanced here today."

Mr. George denied that the law was a Singletax theory or that the men behind it were committed to that principle. He said it was indorsed by the Allied Boards of Trade and other commercial organizations.

George read telegrams from Samuel W. Black, C. F. Holdship, Julian Kennedy and T. J. Keenan, opposing the repealer, to show that the original act had not been backed by single taxers.

"They must be single taxers," remarked Councilman Garland.

"Now, Mr. Chairman," said George, "that is an appeal to prejudice. They are trying to frighten you away from the question involved here."

The committee went into executive session after the hearing. Twelve of the sixteen members were present and they divided six to six, thus keeping the bill for the time being from being reported out. [See current volume, page 427.]



The Chicago Singletax Club has sent a letter to every member of the Illinois legislature urging passage of a bill prepared by Attorney Ernest Batten, secretary of the club. This bill provides that personalty taxes shall be levied and collected exactly as are taxes on realty. This means that tax schedules and criminal penalties in connection with taxation will be abolished. The assessor will have to find the property himself, and list it. If the owner fails to pay the tax after it is assessed no suit can be brought against him. The property will have to be sold just as realty now is sold at sheriff's sales and the owner will have two years

after the sale in which to redeem his goods, during which period they will remain in the old owner's hands, and if, at the end of two years, the new owner is unable to get possession of the goods, he cannot get his money back. Such a law would render the collection of personalty taxes impossible.



#### Mexico.

According to unconfirmed reports from Villa headquarters at Chihuahua, the Zapata forces co-operating with the Villa forces in Central Mexico have taken Queretaro, and cut General Obregon's communications with his base at Vera Cruz. [See current volume, page 427.]



A wireless dispatch from U. S. S. Colorado, off Mazatlan, Sinaloa, Mexico, says the entire crew of the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient railway train is reported to have been carried off by Yaqui Indians, 2,000 of whom are waging an independent warfare in northern Sinaloa.



#### China and Japan.

A crisis in the negotiations between China and Japan occurred on the 2nd when President Yuan Shi Kai, after a long discussion with his cabinet, abruptly refused to comply with some of Japan's final demands. The conference between the Chinese and Japanese representatives terminated without either's asking for another meeting. China's final note proposes a list of concessions as counter proposals. She asks the right to sit in an international conference to rearrange the status of Shantung, to secure indemnity for losses incident to the campaign in Tsing-Tau, and a restoration of its status before the war. China offers further concessions in Manchuria and accedes to three of the four demands regarding Mongolia: The opening of treaty ports, preference in railway loans, and the non-pledging of local taxes. China rejects the so-called fifth group of demands, with the exception of pledging that no foreigners shall receive coastal concessions without Japan's consent. Group five, which China refuses, comprises seven articles: Employment of Japanese advisers in political, financial, and military affairs; supervision of Chinese police; right of Japanese ownership of land; Japanese supervision of manufacture and purchase of war material; various railway and mining rights; and the right by the Japanese to propagate Buddhism in China. [See current volume, page 427.]



#### European War.

Comparative quiet reigns in Flanders, where the German aggressiveness about Ypres ended with counter attacks of the Allies. An idea of the casualties may be got from the report that of the

21,000 Canadian troops engaged, 6,000 were lost in killed, wounded and captured. The Allies charge that the Germans used asphyxiating gases in bombs and retorts. The Germans claim the gases are merely incident to the explosive charge in the bombs. Heavy German guns mounted near Dixmude succeeded in dropping monster shells into Dunkirk, eighteen to twenty-three miles distant. No serious effects have yet resulted. Allies' aeroplanes are said to have discovered the location of the guns, and to have dropped bombs upon them. The chief interest again attaches to the Eastern campaign, where the Germans have assumed the offensive by invading the Russian province of Kovno on the Baltic, and where the combined German and Austrian forces are reported to have won a victory over the Russians in the western tip of Galicia. German and Austrian reports differ as to the extent of the success, but the silence of Petrograd indicates some truth in their claims. Great interest also attaches to the operations in the Dardanelles. Official British reports announce a successful landing of troops on the west shore of Gallipoli Peninsula on the 25th and 26th. Spirited resistance is reported on the part of the Turkish forces, which resulted in heavy losses. The land forces are making their way slowly up the Peninsula, while the fleet bombards the forts along the Dardanelles. [See current volume, page 428.]



Greater activity on the part of German submarines is apparent. Three British fishing boats, two Swedish and three Norwegian steamers were torpedoed within three days. The crew of one of the British trawlers is reported lost, but the other crews were saved. The fifth American vessel lost since the beginning of the war was torpedoed by a submarine off Scilly Islands on the 1st. The vessel was the oil tank steamer *Gulflight*, which left Port Arthur, Texas, April 10, with a cargo of oil for Rouen, France. The captain died from the shock, and two men were drowned. A small naval engagement took place in the North Sea between Belgium and England on the 2d, when two German destroyers after torpedoing the British trawler *Colombia* and the British destroyer *Recruit*, were pursued by four British destroyers and sunk. Seventeen lives were lost on the *Colombia*. Two German officers and forty-four men were picked up from the sea by the British after the destroyers had been sunk.



#### Women's Peace Congress at The Hague.

The Women's Peace Congress, which was in session at The Hague from the 28th to the 1st, was an impressive success. More than one thousand delegates representing sixteen countries, by their earnest application to the problem before them, held the attention of the large audiences that

crowded the galleries; and the proceedings were cabled throughout the world. Miss Jane Addams of Chicago presided at the meetings. The keynote of the speeches was woman's revulsion against the barbarity of the present war, and her determination to work for the prevention of future wars through the substitution of law for force. All resolutions were directed toward securing greater democracy and justice. Moral, social, and economic pressure brought to bear upon nations that fail to refer their disagreements to arbitration, was urged as an effective means of securing obedience to the higher law. Secret treaties were denounced in a resolution supported by Mrs. Louis F. Post of Washington, and Mrs. Glendower of Boston. A resolution condemning the transfer of territory without the consent of the inhabitants was introduced by Professor Emily Green Balch of Wellesley College. Mrs. Pethic Lawrence of England, seconded by a German delegate, secured a resolution favoring the nationalizing of armament manufacture as a step toward international disarmament. An American proposal was unanimously adopted urging the acceptance of the principle that private investments in another country be made at the investor's risk. Miss Edith Abbott of Chicago and Professor Emily G. Balch of Wellesley College urged the abolition of preferential tariffs, the abolishment of frontier fortifications, and the neutralization of the Panama, Suez, and Kiel canals, the Dardanelles, the English Channel, and Gibraltar. Miss Addams, the chairman, was warmly applauded when she declared that the war had evolved a wonderful national consciousness, but that the price was too big to pay for the awakening. With a view to establishing permanent peace an international committee or congress of women is to sit during negotiations with a view to bringing the force of public opinion to bear upon the powers when they do meet. A committee of women from neutral and belligerent countries is to be sent to the capitals of Europe and the United States to lay before them an appeal based upon the resolutions demanding immediate cessation of the war. A permanent international woman's peace committee assures future organized co-operation on the part of the international woman's movement. [See current volume, page 428.]

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## NEWS NOTES

—Mrs. Esther Falkenstein, head of the Esther Falkenstein Settlement House of Chicago, died on April 27.

—A suit to prevent shipment of war material to Europe was begun at Milwaukee on April 29 in the State Circuit Court by Samuel Pearson, against the Allis-Chalmers Company. Mr. Pearson declares that he is the owner of German securities and has property interests in Germany, the value of which is

being seriously affected by war shipments to the Allies.

—In an address at St. Louis on April 30, Surgeon General William C. Gorgas placed responsibility on Colonel George W. Goethals for failure to do away with malaria in the Panama Canal Zone.

—The New Jersey legislature will be called in special session by Governor Fielder to cure a defect in the bill providing a special election on the suffrage amendment. As passed, the bill has conflicting provisions and will prevent women from voting at the next state election even should the amendment carry.

—A demurrer to an indictment returned several months ago against *The Menace*, a weekly paper published at Aurora, Mo., was overruled in the federal court at Kansas City on April 28. The publishers are charged with circulating obscene matter through the mail. The case was set for trial at Joplin during the June term.

—Announcement was made on May 1 that a compromise has been reached in the suit to set aside the will of Mrs. Frank Leslie, who bequeathed the bulk of her fortune to the suffrage cause. Mrs. Leslie's nephew, Maynard D. Follin, declared that the matter had been satisfactorily adjusted, and that Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, as trustee, will receive \$1,500,000 to be used to advance suffrage. [See vol. xvii, p. 1215.]

—The Forest Service Bureau of the Department of Agriculture has given additional reason for existence in its latest efforts to conserve the timber supply. By publishing lists of wood manufacturers having waste to sell, and other manufacturers in need of scrap lumber, much material formerly burnt is now put to use. A brush factory, for instance, is thus able to secure maple backs for brushes from a furniture factory.

—The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor estimates that 398,000 wage earners in New York, out of a total of 2,455,000, were out of employment in February, 1915. It is noted in the report that the investigation was made at a time when the building trades and clothing trades are generally slack. "It is greatly to be regretted," says the report, "that no comparable figures of employment are in existence which would permit a comparison of the amount of unemployment in New York City during the winter of 1914-15 with the amount of unemployment in other years, other seasons, and other places."

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## PRESS OPINIONS

### Self-Lifting by Bootstraps Impossible.

Melbourne (Australia) Progress, March 1.—In a recent address one of our State politicians said: "The Government has given a vast amount of employment which was so essential to the community at this juncture." There is a misconception in this statement. The Government cannot increase the amount of employment. It has no private reserves to draw on in times of depression. Every shilling it spends has to come from the pockets of the tax-

payers. There is no magic about a Government Department. If there were, why does it not absorb all the unemployed in Victoria? The fact is that the government collects, say, one penny per week from every man, woman and child in the State. That will give over £5,000 per week, which would enable them to employ, say, 2,000 men, making roads. If the Government had not levied the taxation, that sum would, of course, have remained at the disposal of private citizens and they would have employed more people to supply food, clothing, machinery, etc. Fewer men would have been employed as road makers, but more would have been employed in other ways. Even if the people had saved it all and deposited it in the banks, no one believes that the banks would keep it in big safes, pay cost of protecting it, together with interest on the value stored. It would have to be used by the banks to earn the interest upon it, and in this way it would employ labor.



#### "Christian" Barbarism.

John D. Barry in Chicago Herald, March 13: The contradiction between war and religion has long been a theme for writers. Often, on the way to war, regiments will stop in churches, carrying their war emblems into the very house of God. And there they will be blessed and exhorted to go forth bravely to their duty, their duty being to slaughter and to maim other children of God. On the way they even sing some of those inspiring hymns that echo the spirit of war, like "Onward, Christian Soldier," or "A Mighty Fortress Is Our God." And, after a great victory, it has long been customary for the victors to assemble in noble cathedrals and to assist in the celebrating of a Te Deum. Further spiritual dignity is added to war by the presence of clergymen, usually called chaplains. Protestant and Catholic, they abound wherever armies go. In their military uniforms they make an appearance impressive and yet disturbing to those who think about significances. . . . Their association with war would be sublime if it were maintained under protest; if, like the Good Shepherd, they followed their wandering sheep in the hope of saving them from destruction and sin. But, as a rule, they grieve in defeat and rejoice in victory. On the eve of battle many of the soldiers ask for the forgiveness of their sins and they promise to try to sin no more, even while they are preparing for a death struggle with their fellow creatures in the morning. Even after death the anomaly is carried on. The mighty warrior slain in battle is carried into church wrapped in the emblems of war. In the very nakedness of death he is rigged out with the insignia of his disobedience to the laws of the God he was supposed to serve. A eulogy is pronounced on him, often from the altar itself.



Though I have been trained a soldier and participated in many battles, there never was a time when in my opinion some way could not be found of preventing the drawing of the sword.—U. S. Grant.



Most of the advice given to the poor could be followed if they were not poor.—Journal of the Switchmen's Union.

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## RELATED THINGS

### CONTRIBUTIONS AND REPRINT

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#### THUS SPAKE THE LORD.

W. H. Beecher.

Thus spake the Lord Jehovah,  
To Pharaoh of old,  
"My Israel in bondage  
Thou shalt not hold;  
Let go the slave whose unpaid toil  
For ages long has been thy spoil.

"For if thy heart shall harden  
Against my just decrees,  
Behold, this awful judgment  
Thy land shall seize:  
On field and street and palace hall  
The whirlwind of my wrath shall fall."

The prophet gave the message  
The oppressor heeded not,  
And warning voice and omen  
Were all forgot—  
Till famine, plague and first-born dead  
Bare witness of the judgment sped.

Today, by later prophets,  
Jehovah speaks again;  
Oh, heed his righteous mandates,  
Ye sons of men;  
Nor deem the humblest voice too mean,  
To herald judgments yet unseen.

For angel tongues are calling  
In every wrong and pain,  
And only love and justice  
Can make them plain.  
Your brother's cry is God's command  
And guidance to the promised land.



#### DARTHEA.

For The Public.

Near the ocean, in a Southern California village, she lived—this big-eyed, sun-burned twelve-year-old Darthea. She was deeply concerned in serious matters which came into her world, set hard sums for her to do, asked puzzling questions, sat on the back fence of the rented cottage and watched her at work.

But if you were lucky enough to know Darthea you would not discover these solemnities lurking behind her very cheerful voice, her sweetly hopeful face, her quick way of shooting a vividly appraising glance straight home from under freckled brow and long chestnut lashes.

A man who lived in the hill country came down by the ocean, having some tedious work in the town, and walked about the streets looking for an inexpensive shelter with plain people of his

own sort who had use for the dollars he paid them. He saw a clean little dooryard, a sign "Rooms to Let," Darthea washing windows. He walked up the steps, pulled the doorbell and bade the child a genial goodmorning. They smiled at each other.

"Of course you love to wash windows."

"Yes indeed I do," she replied with conviction. "Then they look clean—if you do it right."

Then the mother came out, cast a loving look at Darthea, showed the stranger her best room "down stairs, front."

"Of course, sir, I can show you something cheaper, but maybe this would suit."

It did: The man from the hills became the star roomer of the establishment, and Darthea, who was at once introduced, admired him secretly, put a rose in a glass on his table, said primly: "I hope we can make you comfortable here."

Before long Darthea and the star roomer became intimately at home with each other. She did no end of little errands for him after school, dropped his letters in the mailbox on the corner, brought him reference books from the library. She took it out to her heart's content in stories of other times, places and people, steadily refusing candy-money (Did not I hint that Darthea was a paragon?) But when the star-roomer explained one day that a handful of small coins he had accumulated to her credit on the corner of his mantel-piece was very anxious to slide into that little tin bank which he felt sure she had tucked away somewhere in her mother's room upstairs, Darthea jumped, ran, brought it down, and slipped them in with trembling amazement.

"For what are you saving money, young woman?" he asked.

"To take care of mother when I grow up," she answered with sedate earnestness. That far she had worked out for herself with absolute finality, and anyone who knew her tall, gaunt, bright-eyed, uncomplaining mother would have felt sure that this was Darthea's own idea, not a suggested one. They worked together mornings and evenings, Saturdays, Sundays before church and always the mother spared, helped, taught her little girl.

"Sit down right here, Darthea," he told her, and let me hear more about it."

"Well, you see, father was so sick, an' the doctor said we must come to California, an' so mother brought him here, before there was any me, an' he died before I came, an' grandma died, an' Uncle John died, an' mamma brought auntie here. You know she's sick most of the time now, an' old Uncle Jim came to be taken care of. He's very nice, too—when he don't get drunk." Darthea added reflectively, not as an accusation. "I 'spose he can't help it."

She went on in her slow, fact-speaking way, holding the listener's hand. "The very first thing I remember is that mother used to tell me Bible

stories, an' call me her blessed comfort, an' teach me to read. Then we sold our garden, an' came here an' rented this house an' took roomers, an' mother did sewing for folks besides, an' sent me to school, an' let me help her all I could an' an' (here Darthea's eyes grew large and solemn, and searched the listener's face) an' we always consult with each other about everything. Of course I am going to learn lots of things an' earn enough money to take real good care of mother."

"Why, of course you will! But you are going to do it in the best possible way. You must grow up into a brave, useful woman who does splendid work in this big world, and whom everyone loves, admires, respects." Then he told her about teaching, and nursing, and social service work, and other things besides. He put the names of her teachers down in his notebook, and also the addresses of several nice people whom he meant should know Darthea before long. Then he said he would tell her an Easter story.

"Did you ever hunt for Easter eggs, Darthea?"

"I don't know that kind, sir. Are they like the ones we buy?"

He drew on his childhood memories of life on a farm in a valley, near a quiet village, where Easter morning was always celebrated by the children. He told how the eggs were colored, and hidden by the elders—some hundreds of them—and the rabbit myth, and the gay search at sunrise, and the rolling the eggs down a grassy slope, and the singing, and the new clothes, and the village church, full of lilies and roses.

Darthea's eyes shone out like stars: "Wish I'd lived there when you was a little boy! But"—a doubt seized upon her—"but how could those folks ever have managed to buy an' give away so many, many eggs—even on Easter?"

The star-roomer went back to first principles. He told her about land used for living on—the simple old farmsteads, the orchards, gardens, cornfields, barns, the chickens, picking up their own living, as part of the general "plant" of the establishment, the children egg-finding, the surplus to be "traded off at the store." It took him a long time, in pieces—the whole tale lasted them for several weeks. Day after day Darthea trotted in: "Please tell me some more about that old farm where they didn't have to buy eggs."

After awhile she began to wonder why no such farms were in that neighborhood. He told her times had changed, in ways and for reasons which she would understand better as she grew up, but that he was going to show her a regular egg-farm he had heard about.

So he borrowed Darthea from her mother one Saturday afternoon and took her far out in the edge of the town where a bright woman, an ex-music teacher had hundreds of White Leghorns

on some city lots "held for the rise" which she rented from the distant owner.

Darthea was lifted to the seventh heaven of delight when the lady said: "Come often and see me, and bring your mother, and I'll hunt you up when I take eggs to my customers. If you've got a backyard why not have a few chickens or maybe some Belgian hares? I'll see what you can safely try that way. She and the star-roomer looked mysteriously wise at each other across Darthea's head. Evidently they had a plan.

As they went back to the home cottage Darthea stated confidentially her revised scheme of life. "I guess if I work hard, and love to work, I can learn to teach something, an' take care of mother, an' grow live things like white chickens an' sleep out-doors under a tree like she does."

"Sure you can, and I'll send you some books just as fast as you are ready for them. I thought the first minute I saw you, Darthea, that you really were an out-door young woman. Now I am certain about it. Let's run and look at the backyard before sunset."

Measurements, discussions, a little carpenter work, a visit from the chicken lady (all while Darthea was at school, a few white Leghorns smuggled in the day that the star-roomer had to leave, a child that cried with her absolute happiness—and there the tale of Darthea rests.

CHARLES H. SHINN.



## ALICE IN RUMORLAND.

Richard Henry Little in Chicago Herald.

"This way, this way!" shouted the Mad Hatter, "hurry up, or you can't see them make it. They are ready right this minute. Hurry up, hurry up!"

"What is it they are making," gasped Alice, running as hard as she could?

"She doesn't know where she is," said the White Rabbit.

"She doesn't know where she is," said the Cheshire Cat.

"She doesn't know where she is," said the Gryphon.

"That isn't answering my question," declared Alice, indignantly, "and its not telling me where I am."

"You are in Rumorland," volunteered the White Rabbit. "This is the place the rumors come from."

"Come quick," shouted the Mad Hatter, waving his arms and pointing, "here is where the Jap war rumors are made."

Rushing over to the spot pointed out by the Mad Hatter, Alice stood in amazement as eager workmen, all working desperately, rushed around her.

"Look out, there," shouted the Cheshire Cat, "stand back from the ropes and look out for the blast."

"My, they are making something terribly big," gasped Alice; "what is it?"

"Oh, this is a most important work," declared the Gryphon; "they've been weeks working on this, and it's almost ready to send out from the works."

"What is it?" again demanded Alice.

"This is one of the new model, high powered war scares," said the White Rabbit. "You see it has five or six thousand Jap soldiers in it, and a lot of ships and things like that to make it real interesting. They are going to capture San Francisco and paint all the Democrats in the town a bright purple."

"Oh, that's a perfect outrage," said Alice. "Why don't they paint all the Republicans, too?"

"I don't know," replied the White Rabbit, shaking his head, "but it wouldn't be as good. You see, the idea of painting all the Democrats purple makes the story weird and more exciting. If everybody was painted the thing would lack novelty. You see, that is what the master workman does. Anybody around here can fix up a story, but it takes an artist to put in the little touch that makes the whole world gasp when the thing is done."

"How very exciting!" declared Alice. "Let me see more of the things they are doing."

"Well, over here," said the Gryphon, "they are making tick-tacks to hang on Congressman Hobson's windows at night. Each tick-tack looks just like a Jap."

"And right here," observed the White Rabbit, "you see they are assembling a large force of carpenters with hand saws."

"What are they for?" asked Alice.

"They are going to land near San Diego some fine night and saw the peninsula of Lower California off from the mainland and then tow it out into the middle of the Pacific and bore a hole in it and sink it."

"Pooh!" said Alice, "who cares?"

"But after they get through with that job," said the Gryphon, "they are going back and saw the whole state of California loose. And over here, you see, they have the Japanese emperor. They are disguising him as a Bulgarian apple woman, and very soon you will hear of him selling apples to the workmen on the canal. In each apple is a pound of dynamite. What do you know about that?"

"That is a cunning thing the workmen are making over there," said Alice. "What it that?"

"That is a tunnel under the Pacific Ocean," explained the Cheshire Cat. "It starts in Tokio and comes up in the center of Chicago, south of the Art Institute."

"Oh, goody!" exclaimed Alice, clapping her hands. "Then we won't have to build a subway in Chicago; the Japanese are doing it for us."

"You will not laugh when the Japanese army swarms out of that tunnel like so many million ants," said the Cheshire Cat.

"No," said Alice, her face saddening. "I know what that will mean. Somebody will get up a benefit for them and everybody will have to sell tickets and I'll have to buy a Japanese dress and dance."

"That's none of our affair," said the Cheshire Cat, crossly. "We're just telling you what we've got here. We don't care what you do when it happens or when it don't happen."

"Well, what are they doing there?" asked Alice.

"They are teaching the Japanese army to ride on whales," replied the Gryphon. "Of course, some of the things they turn out from Rumorland don't meet with a ready sale. Lots of the goods are never called for and consequently never get out of the warehouse. So they have to have something good and snappy, a sure-fire proposition, you see, to take its place. Now over here they are teaching the Japanese army to ride on whales. It's a sort of whale cavalry. The idea is that if the Japs don't cross over in the tunnel they will ride on the backs of the whales.

"I should think you would send them over in ships," observed Alice.

"There is nothing artistic, nothing that grips the imagination, in sending the Japs over on ships," said the White Rabbit. "We've sent out that story several times and nobody pays any attention to it. But you wait until we get this story all made. Think of 50,000 whales, each one with 200 Japs armed to the teeth on his back, swimming boldly across the Pacific. Now there's something that will grip the interest of everyone. There's a story that's got the punch."

"It's all very interesting," said Alice, "I thank you very much."

"Not at all," said the Mad Hatter, "this way out."



### WHAT THE WAR POET GLORIFIED.

By Louis Untermeyer.

You sang the battle—  
Boldly you called for the muskets to rattle,  
You, in your slippered ease,  
And bade the bugles lift to the breeze.  
Glory you sang—from your couch—  
With a weak and sagging pouch  
You uttered your militant prattle—  
You sang the battle!

What was your singing for,  
With its twopenny craving for gore;  
With its blatant and shoddy glamour  
False to the core?  
Evil enough is the poisonous clamor—  
Why should you yammer  
Of war?

Safe in your club or your den  
You watch them go past you again;  
Other than when you first sung them,  
(Thankful that you're not among them)  
Soldiers no longer, but men.  
Men—and young boys—who were hot with the breath  
Of your ardor and noisy ferment—  
Look at them now; they are broken and spent.  
Are you not glad that your doggerel sent  
Hundreds of these to their death?

Go now—stop clearing your throat;  
Drop those fat hands that smote  
Your twanging and trumpety lute.  
Go now—and learn from that battered recruit  
Of his jubilant sixty days!  
Of the horror that crowded the dawn;  
Of a fragrant and peace-breathing lawn  
Turned to a roaring blaze;  
Of frantic drums that blustered and beat  
A nightmare retreat;  
Of the sickness, the death-dealing stench;  
Of the blundering fight through the sleet  
Waist high in the water-filled trenches.  
Of women ravished in a gust  
Of horrible, hasty lust;  
And children conceived with the crippling weight  
Of frenzied and cancerous hate . . .  
The dusk settling down like a blight,  
Screening unnamable hordes;  
Searchlights stabbing the night  
With blinding and bodiless swords;  
Of a sudden welter of cries  
And death dropping down from the skies . . .  
What was your singing for?

This music that dared to enamor  
The crowd with the clamor  
It could not ignore . . .  
Go—with your falsetto roar;  
Go—with your ready-made glamor,  
Why should you stay here to gurgle and stammer  
Of war?

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## BOOKS

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### TRYING TO MAKE BOTH ENDS MEET.

**Lower Living Costs in Cities.** By Clyde Lyndon King. Published by D. Appleton & Company. 1915. Price \$1.50 net.

This is one of a series of books published under the auspices of the National Municipal League. The series already includes *City Government by Commission*; *The Regulation of Municipal Utilities*; *The Initiative, Referendum and Recall*; *The Social Center*; *Woman's Work in Municipalities*; and *The City Manager*. In the present volume Mr. King has attempted to gather complete data bearing upon the problem of municipal life as it relates to the supplying of food, shelter, and the various necessities of urban life. The book fairly

bristles with figures, and should prove a rich mine of information for those seeking light upon almost any phase of the municipal problem.

Elaborate analyses have been made of the systems of exchange of products between town and country, with suggestions as to possible savings and improvements in service. No one thing is urged as a cure-all, but the possibility of small economies in many places is pointed out. Co-operation is urged in strongest terms. The conservation of health, also receives consideration in suggestions for recreation grounds for children, as well as better housing for adults. Even the effect of taxation on urban life is considered, but with less appreciation, it would seem, than the subject warrants. Among the causes of high rents and poor housing conditions the author names "land speculation," and the "unearned increment in land values." The author says three means have been adopted for controlling land values: "(1) public land ownership; (2) public regulation of the uses to which land can be put; (3) taxation (a) of unimproved land and (b) of the unearned increment; the singletax has also been sparingly adopted." Further on he speaks of four kinds of taxation that can be used to distribute land values. Taxation of unimproved land, a heavier tax on lands than on buildings, taxation of the unearned increment only, and the singletax. Continuing he says: "Many continental cities, and more particularly German cities, place a higher tax on vacant land than on improved lands, thus tending to stimulate building and to discourage ownership and control of land for speculative purposes only. By assessing land at its fair value and improvements thereon at 25 per cent of their value, Houston, Texas, claims to have materially reduced rent throughout the city and stimulated building operations."

The book on the whole is instructive, but lacks somewhat in balance, due, it would seem, to the author's failure to appreciate fully the proper proportions of his own data.

S. C.



### A JOURNALIST'S NOTEBOOK.

**These Shifting Scenes.** By Charles Edward Russell. Published by Hodder and Stoughton and George H. Doran Co., New York. 1914. Price, \$1.50 net.

The journalist, newspaper man, or newspaper reader, politician or lover of detective stories, the New Yorker or Chicagoan, any live man over fifty years old or under, will read Mr. Russell's book and find it very good. It is not a novel. Neither is it memoirs in any formal sense. For Mr. Russell proves his book-title well chosen. The scenes shift, but only enough glimpses are given of the scene-shifter to be mysterious. The book is objective, breathlessly full of life. It has the fascination that every history

of a man's life-work can have. It bridges the gap between the youth and his elders; and before the young man is done with perhaps for the first time looking with understanding into the past of his profession, his elder and guide is pointing out the future to him. Such books are well worth the doing and they are true literature; they are really pieces out of human experience.

Here is the story of Scotty, of Ross Raymond, of the Haymarket tragedy, of a couple of Presidential nominations, of the Mrs. Reed who left her husband under philanthropic auspices, and the smart reporter's interview with crusty old General Sherman, who hated the tribe. There is much that's tragic and not a little that's gruesome, but it is all told with the only touch that makes such stories worth telling or the life they mirror worth living—the touch of human pity, and of belief in a brighter day to come. No deep-dyed cynic could have written the book—nor will any care to read it.

A. L. G.

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## PERIODICALS

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### A New Singletax Journal.

"Justice the Aim." "Taxation the Means." "The Singletax on the value of land is labor's only hope of relief from Industrial Slavery—It is The New Abolition." These three legends frame the title line of *The Singletax News*, a weekly sheet which Charles Le Baron Goeller has just launched at Union, Broome Co., N. Y. Mr. Goeller, who is both editor and owner, is a journalist as well as a singletaxer of long experience, and his paper gives good evidence of both kinds of wisdom. "Old time singletaxers," he remarks, "will notice things in this paper that they are already familiar with. But it is to be remembered that this paper is primarily to show the singletax philosophy to those to whom it is a new thing." "Give it to someone who feels the social injustice, but does not know the remedy." Two of the most useful articles for this purpose are the reprint of Henry George's exposition of the Singletax from the first chapter of "The Condition of Labor" and the editor's own charted definition of land, labor, wealth, and capital.

A. L. G.



### Discussion of Social and Physical Health.

Number 9-10 of *Natural Health* (Lakewood, New Jersey. Price 10 cents), is not confined to discussion of matters relating to physical health. Much space is devoted to social health. The religion of Joseph Fels, the reply of Mr. Fels to a request for a donation to a theological school, is reproduced in full. Matters relating to physical health are discussed in a calm manner, which, it must be said, is not so customary as it should be with those having pronounced views on these matters.

S. D.

### Why Turkey Entered the War.

"The Turkish Point of View" is stated in The April Standard (American Ethical Union, 2 W. 64th St., New York), by Hester D. Jenkins, whose nine years' residence in Constantinople and wide acquaintance in the empire add sympathetic insight to her opinion. "One motive for Turkey's entrance into the war is intense hatred and fear of Russia, and a desperate hope of stopping Russian advance. Another . . . is [resentment at] the policy of interference that Europe has pursued for a century and a half. This policy received definite shape at the Treaty of Katchuk Kalnardji in 1774, when the European Powers claimed rights of protection over the Christian subjects of Turkey, and called for 'reforms.' . . . Since then Turkey has practically lost her independence. Conferences and identical notes and programs of all sorts have ended by dictating to Turkey how she must govern her own subjects. The Turks, then, have entered this war, stirred by memories of ill treatment in the past, fearing Russia, resenting the attitude of Christians, hoping for independence to live within their own borders as they please. Of course they are against the Allies, against Russia first and foremost, but against France and England hardly less. They have smaller grievance against Germany than against any other European Power. Germany has played successfully at friendship with Turkey, and although she has asked for valuable financial concessions, she has never attempted nor suggested a partition of the empire. Austria has been a bad neighbor, but Turkey is between the devil and the deep sea."

A. L. G.

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## PAMPHLETS

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### One Mexican's View of the Revolution.

In an address delivered at Vera Cruz last December, Doctor Atl divides the political parties in Mexico into four: (1) "The party of Villa, which represents reaction in three forms: specific barbarism, embodied in the primitive man, General Villa; militarism represented by General Angeles, and the capitalist and clerical intrigue synthetized by Dr. Silva; the lawyer, Miguel Diaz Lombardo, and Somerfeld, the Jew." (2) "The party of Zapata . . . 'communist' in tendency, "for more than five years the most genuine revolutionary movement of our history," but now "rapidly changed to a dangerous element of reaction, because of the assistance it is giving the Northern Division (Villa), and because the elements of intense fanaticism which it carries might assume gigantic proportions in a short time." (3) The party of the "undecided" civilians and army-men from all over the Republic. (4) The Constitutionalist party, headed by Carranza, which "carries in itself the most fruitful germs of a thorough social reform." With Carranza's group Doctor Atl has manifestly identified himself, and proclaims that "we must give the land to the people following the one and only law which should govern the proprietorship of the land—"The earth belongs to him who works it.'" Just by what method this is to be accomplished one can only half surmise from the

title of the pamphlet, "The Mexican Revolution and the Nationalization of the Land" (Whitehall Building, Room 334, New York.).

A. L. G.



### War in Europe and America.

The Rev. Charles S. MacFarland, Secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, is the author of a pamphlet entitled "Europe's War, America's Warning," which is one of a series on the Church and International Peace, being published by the Church Peace Union (70 Fifth Ave., New York). The writer's comparison between nations at war in Europe and industrial classes at war in America seems wholly pertinent and not overdrawn: "It is said that one nation over there is attempting to convey its culture by force, but these utterances, whether or not they represent that nation, do not sound unlike some of those giving expression to our superimposed philanthropy as a substitute for human freedom and divine justice. It is said that one of these nations proclaims itself as the divine custodian of God's blessings for the world, and this sounds very much like the familiar phrases of some of our leaders of industry who go farther than to talk about what they call their own business and talk about a benevolent, paternalistic feudalism which denies the democracy of the Hebrew prophet and the Christian Messiah. . . . And I am not sure but what the waste and want by war is under the same specious philosophy as the waste of strike and lock-out which are now almost daily occurrences with us. . . . It is clear to men of vision that the old international order of Europe is absolutely broken down, and that a new order must take its place, but this is no clearer than that the governing powers of our internal social life have failed and that a new order must surely be brought about either by the transforming power of a great gospel or else must rise from out the ashes of the old."

A. L. G.

## THE SCIENCE of SOCIAL SERVICE

"About the most thoro and convincing work I know of is 'The Science of Social Service' by Louis F. Post. In this work Mr. Post examines the whole field of Land, Labor, Capital, and Co-operation, and makes the subject so clear that a child could understand it."

—C. J. Buell in an address on "Why Capital Gets Much and Labor Little," before the Minnesota Academy of Social Sciences.

"Social Service," of which Mr. Buell speaks so highly, is published in cloth and paper—75c and 40c respectively, postpaid. If you haven't read it, order a copy today.

**THE PUBLIC, Book Department, CHICAGO**

**Pamphlets Received.**

Report of the Sixteenth Annual Meeting of the Anti-Imperialist League, December 7, 1914. Published by the Anti-Imperialist League, Boston.

Coal-Mine Fatalities in the United States, 1914. Compiled by Albert H. Fay, Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

The Coming of a New Conscience. By Charles H. Mann. Published by the James A. Bell Co., Elkhart, Ind. Price, single copies, 5 cents; fifty copies, \$1.00.

War and the Workers. By J. Ramsay MacDonald. Published by the Union of Democratic Control, 37 Norfolk street, Strand, London, W. C. 1915. Price, one penny.

Houses for Mining Towns. By Joseph H. White. Bulletin 87, Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior. Printed at the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1914.

Speculation on the Stock Exchanges and Public Regulation of the Exchanges. Address by Samuel Untermyer before the American Economic Association at Princeton, N. J., December 29, 1914.

Wages and the Conditions of Labor for Women and the Advisability of Establishing a Minimum Wage. Preliminary Report of the Michigan State Commission of Inquiry. Published by the State Printers, Lansing, Mich. 1915.



"Mama, is papa goin' to die an' go to heaven?" "Why, Bobby, what put such an absurd idea into your head?"—Life.



The Teacher.—Now, children, listen to this. Thomas Campbell, the famous poet, once walked

**CHICAGO SINGLE TAX CLUB**  
**SCHILLER BUILDING**  
 May 7—Dinner at Kimball's Café, 116 W. Monroe St. Toastmaster: Judge Edward Osgood Brown. Stoughton Cooley and others will speak. 50c per plate. Telephone reservations, Central 6083.  
 May 14—L. B. Straube, "The Relation of Taxation to Wages." Mrs. Harriet Taylor Treadwell, "The Single Tax."  
 Otto Callman, President. E. J. Batten, Business Secretary.

**MAY FESTIVAL**  
 of the  
**Women's Trade Union League of Chicago**  
 Sunday Afternoon, May 9, at 3 o'clock  
 Schiller Hall, 64 W. Randolph St.  
**The Hull House Players**  
 Under the direction of Mrs. Laura D. Pelham will give  
 THE MAGNANIMOUS LOVER, by St. John Ervine  
 and ROSALIND, by J. M. Barrie  
 Refreshments will be served. Everybody Welcome.  
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