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a Weekly Narrative of History in the Making.

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EDITORIAL

A Proper Program for Labor Day.

Labor Day would be a fitting time for labor organizations to inaugurate a vigorous, aggressive campaign to secure from Congress at the next session enactment of laws along the line of the recommendations in the Walsh report. Congressmen should not be allowed to plead that other matters block the way. There are no other matters to come before Congress of one-tenth the importance.

S. D.



Peace Policy Stands Crucial Test.

The outcome of the Arabic case is an emphatic vindication of peaceful diplomacy. All is gained that militarists have insisted could only be obtained through bluster or war. It is gained without humiliation or disgrace to any one. The United States government has now the glory of securing a satisfactory and honorable settlement of a delicate question without resort to jingoism or other offensive methods. The Wilson administration simply presented the case regarding submarine warfare on its merits to the German government. No threats were made. No ultimatum was sent. No final resort to hostilities was to be looked for. The matter was simply put up to the German government in a way that was in substance a query whether it would discredit itself by upholding the outrage, or be honorable enough to disavow it. There was but one way to answer that question without disgrace. A challenge or a resort to arms was clearly not the way, whatever the result might have been. The German government realized that fact and chose the honorable course, in a way that ought to be more of a source of pride, than any number of bloody victories, to Germans, as well as Americans. The outcome is a splendid demonstration of the superiority of reason over force, of the policy of Wilson over that of Roosevelt, of pacifism over militarism.

S. D.

Let Him Talk.

The supposed diplomatic necessity of formally disavowing approval of ex-President Roosevelt's hysterical address at Plattsburg may account for Secretary of War Garrison's censure of General Wood. Otherwise it would be good administration politics to encourage the Colonel to repeat. The sanity of Wilson's policy must be evident enough to any one who, with a clear mind, reads Roosevelt's denunciation.

S. D.

**War Measures.**

It is doubtful if anything so strange, unjust, and illogical has come to the surface during the present war as the subordination of human life to legal privilege. Scarcely had hostilities begun before the cry went up in England that resort must be had to conscription in order to place Great Britain on a plane with the continental countries. No sooner had working men demanded an increase in wages to equalize the advancing cost of living than they were denounced as unpatriotic, and recourse was had to the Defense of the Realm act. But the exercise of the power embraced in this law has been shamefully partial. Conscription has been applied to labor on government work, and may be extended to such other work as the government may elect to do. Meantime, very little interference has taken place in controlling capital. The mine owners and coal dealers, as well as many manufacturers, have been permitted to advance prices to a point that gives them an increased profit at a time when the country is struggling for its life.



Whether or not conscription be defensible, the majority, if overwhelmingly large, has the power to enforce it. But if resort is had to such a policy, the most rudimentary conception of justice dictates its application to property before applying it to human life. Every man and woman enjoying an income more than sufficient for the plainest living should be compelled to contribute the excess to the state; and the servants formerly employed in personal service, and all labor devoted to making luxuries, should be enlisted in the service of the state. Were such a measure taken first there would be no trouble with labor. It is only when the working men see the rich enjoying their accustomed luxuries, and the employer reaping added profits, that they are tempted to shirk. It is when the petitioner comes with unclean hands that justice is denied. Let the British government apply the same rule

to the rich that it applies to the poor, and slackers and shirks will disappear.

S. C.

**Association of Ideas.**

Is there any connection between the atrocities of the European war and the appalling acts of violence in this country? For more than a year the people have read of such dastardly acts in Europe that killing human beings has, in the minds of many, ceased to be a monstrous perversion; it has come to be compared with other monstrous acts, and not with normal events. With all the world grown callous from familiarity with human butcheries what could be more natural than inflaming of passion and prejudice to the extent of burning alive negroes in Texas, and lynching Leo Frank in Georgia? This disregard of law is, unfortunately, not new in this country, but there has been a pronounced decline in the number of lynchings of late years; and particularly has this been true of the torture acts, such as burning men alive. Whether or not this breaking forth of the savage is prompted in any degree by the war it is incumbent upon all right-thinking men and women to counsel peace and righteousness.

S. C.

**An Effective Anti-War Campaign.**

If Henry Ford did, as reported, express a desire to use his fortune to put an end to warfare, he will have less difficulty than Andrew Carnegie in getting on the right track. Mr. Carnegie's efforts have been largely misdirected, in spite of good intentions, because he has ignored the economic causes of war. Being a staunch protectionist he has been unable to see that in supporting protectionism he was necessarily doing more to perpetuate international hatred and jealousy than his efforts in other directions could destroy. Mr. Ford would start out without this handicap. He believes in free trade all over the world. He would have the tariff abolished entirely. He is opposed to monopoly of natural resources. So an anti-war campaign directed by him might reasonably be expected to strike at the causes of war.

S. D.

**Political Pleasantries.**

The Chicago Tribune has borne throughout its career the mark of brilliancy. Wrong, as to principles, its editors too often are, but their talent and energy have enabled them to make the most of a bad case. It is not so generally known, however, that a subtle vein of humor is often to

be found on its editorial page. Thus in an otherwise doleful comment upon "A Republican Party Opportunity" appears this satirical flash:

The policy whereby an individual caters to a sufficient number of groups of individuals desiring special advantage at the expense of the whole nation has become utterly odious. We are one people and one nation and demand that political parties' would-be political leaders consider us as such.

To urge the return to power of the Republican party, with its long record of special legislation, extending all the way from the protective tariff to land grants and ship subsidies, on the ground that the people have tired of the policy of granting special advantages to some individual at the expense of the whole nation, is something to be found only in a newspaper of extraordinary humorous vein. It is, indeed, almost funny enough to appear in B. L. T.'s column.

s. c.



Methods and Principle.

Former President Taft uttered some words of wisdom in St. Louis, in summing up recent reforms in political customs. Holding that official corruption and incompetence has persisted in spite of the introduction of the Initiative, Referendum and Recall, he concludes:

We have found the politician always will be at his business. All he wants to know is that the people do not always attend to their electoral business and what the electoral machine is. You can't keep him out by changing the machinery.



Mr. Taft is right in saying we can not have a "boss proof, corruption proof political machine." Nor, he might have added, will it be fool proof. Nothing yet proposed in the way of perfecting democratic government goes beyond giving complete expression to the will of the majority, and so long as the majority of the voters are swayed by false ideals no amount of constitutional changes will save them from themselves. Direct legislation has not saved Oregon from a false system of taxation, nor has woman suffrage freed Colorado from a debauched government. Nor would direct legislation repudiate the protective tariff in Vermont or wipe out the color line in Mississippi.



But this does not limit in any degree the real merits of woman suffrage or direct legislation. The immediate and specific benefits are likely to be small; their ultimate benefits will be incalculable. For, by bringing the citizens, both male and female, into direct touch with political, industrial and social affairs they will be broadened in understanding and deepened in their sense of personal responsibility. Direct legislation, or

applied democracy, is not so much for this as for succeeding generations. This is a time of seed planting; those who come after will enjoy the fruits. Mr. Taft's words are useful as tending to save people from discouragement from the inevitable disappointment that must follow these earlier attempts at political and economic reforms.

s. c.



Economic Outcasts.

When the Chicago Prairie Club sought its campsite in the wilds of the Canadian forests it decided upon Agawa Bay, on the northern shore of Lake Superior, a hundred miles north of Sault Ste. Marie. But when mile after mile of primeval forest—through which the newly constructed railroad runs—had been traversed, and a six-mile tramp taken from the mile post where they alighted to the campsite at the bay, what was their surprise to find a family homesteading a piece of land. Here in the wilderness, six miles from the railroad—where another family lives—and many miles from a settlement, a man is seeking a home for his family. Tents provide present shelter while he builds a log house. A little patch of potatoes and a litter of pigs constitute the chief food supply. Fish and game will furnish the remainder.



Here are a man and woman depriving themselves of human society, and their children of schooling, for what? For a home. But why should they have come to such a place to find a home, instead of settling upon the unused land in the midst of civilization? It is possible that minerals in this region can be delivered to consumers cheaper than from mines less distant, but it is a sad commentary on legislative wisdom that the homeseeker should have to pass millions of acres of unused land within reach of schools and the advantages of civilization, and settle in the wilderness.



Land speculation, or the private appropriation of land values is the cause of this wasteful conduct. Earlier settlers are holding idle land nearer the cities and centers of population. The present settlers, after suffering great hardship and depriving their children of the advantages of education and association, will in their turn become speculators and prey upon the coming generations. How long is society to maintain this land policy that forces some into slums and drives others into the wilderness? Is not life hard

enough at best, that we should deliberately add to its hardships?

S. C.



Toronto's Object Lesson.

United States Consul Julius D. Dreher reports from Toronto, Canada, under date of August 13:

Through the efforts of the Rotary Club, of Toronto, 130 vacant city lots have been secured and turned over to needy families for the raising of vegetables. Members of the club, with the Mayor of Toronto and members of the City Council, made a tour of inspection of this work on August 12, when it was found that 96 families and 432 persons in all have already been benefited by this movement to have vacant city lots put to some good use. So much pleased were the Mayor and Councilmen with the results that it is likely that lots at the disposal of the municipal authorities will soon be used for growing vegetables for the poor of Toronto. Owing to the over-speculation in town lots and in laying out unnecessary additions to the city, Toronto has many acres of land within the corporate limits that could be profitably used to aid needy people in accordance with the plan adopted by the Rotary Club.

From which it is evident that conditions in Toronto are very much the same as on this side of the international boundary, even to the over-speculation in town lots and the object lesson of vacant lot cultivation. The Rotary Club is doing work which deserves commendation. It is having land put to some kind of productive use that but for its efforts would not be used at all. It is opening opportunities of some sort to the involuntarily idle who would otherwise be denied any opportunity. It would be much better, however, if the land were put to such use as that for which its value shows it to be fitted. Such use would in many cases be far more productive than cultivation of vegetables. But this can not be done so long as the laws of Ontario and of Canada encourage speculation. The Rotary Club is giving the people of Toronto a hint as to the permanent solution of the problem of unemployment. Will they take it?

S. D.



Let the Buyer Beware.

The City of Chicago is resorting to billboard advertisements to sell an issue of four per cent bonds. The advertisement, signed by the Mayor and City Comptroller, states that these bonds are exempt from federal income tax. But the writer of the advertisement forgot to state that they are subject to the general property tax, and that this tax, if enforced, as the law requires, will leave little of the four per cent income to investors. Considering that State's Attorney Hoyne has been using the power of his office to uncover and punish evasions of the personal

property tax it is only fair that intending purchasers be warned.

S. D.



Another School Fight On.

The Teachers' Federation of Chicago has long been a thorn in the side of privileged business. For nearly two decades it has checked or exposed many a well-laid plan of private interests to secure unearned profits at the expense of the school children. Beginning with a successful fight that secured for the school fund taxes withheld by public service corporations and State Street landowners, it has continued its good work to the present day. Of course, it is disliked. Tax-dodging monopolists consider its course offensive. So do the Chicago Tribune and the Daily News, since the Federation will not allow the public to forget how school land has been leased to them on terms that rob the school children. So do those lessees who are to be forced to fight in court for the favors mysteriously granted them by the official appraisers. So do the interests that are planning to make vocational training in the schools serve their selfish purposes. Moreover, plans are now being laid by private individuals to grab some of the city's school lands in outlying districts. It is certain that the first step toward carrying out these plans will be met with opposition from the Teachers' Federation. Hence the necessity of destroying the Federation, or at least compelling it to make a fight for existence, in order to keep it from interfering with the plans of privileged business. So the first move has been made in the Board of Education to precipitate such a fight. Citizens who are more interested in an efficient school system than in the plans of privileged business, will do well to come to the aid of the Federation.

S. D.



Constitutional Stability.

Ohio's Constitutional Stability League, through its secretary, Mr. H. A. McKenzie, takes exception to the criticism on page 779 of The Public of the proposed amendment it has submitted limiting the use of the Constitutional Initiative. Mr. McKenzie says:

I wish to correct certain inaccuracies of statement. The amendment does not prevent re-submission for six years of a proposal that has been once rejected. The bar to re-submission does not arise until the proposal shall have been twice rejected. In the next place the proposal does not prevent the re-submission of woman suffrage for six years. The amendment provides for two rejections since "September 4, 1912." Woman suffrage was rejected on September 3, 1912, and again in 1914, but, as you will note, only once since September 4, 1912. That gives woman suffrage another opportunity in 1916, or in 1917, or

in any year following until it has been twice rejected.

I have talked with a great many persons who are ardent friends of the initiative and referendum, and I find a remarkable unanimity in the admission that the initiative and referendum, however desirable and necessary a reform, is a human institution that is subject to abuse; that it has been abused, and that the limitation proposed is eminently fair and just to the most radical friends of popular government. Nor is this attitude, as you seem to assume, confined to the class popularly known as "liberals" or "wets." There are many teetotalers, and even out and out prohibitionists who do not desire to carry their point by unfair or reprehensible means. You may be unaware of the fact that the responsible head of the Anti-Saloon League has said time and again that if they cannot win at the election this year or next, they can at least wear the liberals out; they can "make the brewers and liquor dealers bankrupt themselves in conducting anti-prohibition campaigns."

The fact that the proposed amendment would not at once apply to woman suffrage does not make it any the less vicious in principle. If adopted, then suffrage need but be rejected once more to insure continuance for at least six years of the injustice of denying the ballot to half of the people. And this is asked for no better reason than to save a certain business interest from what Mr. McKenzie calls "malicious submissions." Moreover, suffrage is but one of many needed reforms that would be needlessly delayed. The amendment means that should any measure secure popular sentiment in its favor after two rejections that sentiment must not be allowed to prevail for six years.



There is nothing in the remark attributed to "the responsible head of the Anti-Saloon League" to justify the measure. There is no legitimate reason why a succession of campaigns on the liquor issue should bankrupt the brewers and liquor dealers. To claim that it would be to admit that the liquor side spends more money than its opponents. But why should that be? In a political campaign money should not be spent for other purposes than spreading information on the issue and for proper representation at the polls. For these purposes expenses of both sides should be approximately equal. Expenditures for other purposes should not be encouraged. The "head of the Anti-Saloon League" must have been figuring on heavy expenditures by the liquor interests for improper purposes. If he was right, then they ought to be bankrupted. If he was wrong, then his remark has no bearing on the case.

Mr. McKenzie asks:

Does your valuable paper believe that if the dries had once succeeded in passing State-wide prohibition they would oppose an amendment which would prevent the wets from putting up license more than twice in six years?

It is quite possible that they would not. And in that event they would deserve condemnation to the same extent as the present effort of the wets deserves.

Mr. McKenzie asks further:

If singletax were once made a part of the Constitution would it not seem wrong to you to permit the land-owning class to submit the question again and again, year after year, without limit, drawing each year more heavily on your ability to raise the funds to contest the election?

It would not. A cause that is fundamentally right has nothing to fear from such a possibility. Being right it will prove itself so in practical application, and the longer it remains in force the less need will there be to raise funds to oppose an attempt at repeal. The operation of the law itself will furnish free of cost all the arguments to voters that its friends will need. Singletaxers could safely welcome opponents to all the opportunities they might want to submit repeal measures. Why can not wets and dries feel the same way about their issues?



Mr. McKenzie admits it to be unfortunate "that it is necessary to provide that not only a twice rejected proposal but any part thereof should be barred for six years." It surely is, even though he adds to his admission the suggestion that amendments should refer to but one subject. That is he would compel advocates of a measure to submit proposals piecemeal lest they be barred for six years between attempts. It is very unfortunate that any interest should desire to put such trouble on the people in order to avoid some risks to itself. And no one is more likely to realize the unfortunate nature of the proposed amendment than the very interest which has proposed it. Its excuses will scarcely tend to calm the resentment it will breed on the part of friends of popular government.

S. D.



Cheap Hotels.

The proposition to establish a chain of hotels in the various cities of the country similar to the Rufus Dawes hotel in Chicago is an expression of charity at its best. The men backing these hotels, which furnish for ten cents "a bed, including a shower-bath, clean nightgown and slippers, and use of shaving and other toilet utensils," and for five cents "a well-cooked and nutritious

meal," expressly declare that the venture is not a charity, and that it will pay 4 per cent interest on the investment; yet it is quite evident that the prime movers are not led into the venture for financial reasons.



Such a venture testifies to the kindliness of individuals, and to the prevailing chaotic economic conditions. That men in this day and age should have to be supplied with hotel accommodation for 25 cents a day shows how far our social development lags behind the industrial. These cheap hotels are commendable as a temporary relief, but if they are to be offered as a discharge in full of society's obligation to the "down and out," there will come a rude awakening. Labor that is idle from lack of jobs will become a dangerous means of reducing wages just to the extent that the cost of living is reduced. The job seeker has a minimum wage in mind; that is, the cost of living. If the cost of living be lowered he can give his services for a lower wage; and if this lower cost of living be made extensive it will tend to reduce wages, which in turn will necessitate still cheaper hotels. Cheap hotels will relieve the stress of the immediate victims of malconditions, but the solution of the industrial problem lies in higher wages, not in cheaper fare. Untax industry and there will be more of it—just as removing the tax from saloons will increase their number; more industry, by making a greater demand for labor, will raise wages.

S. C.



Sociological Lessons In the Movies.

A good use of moving pictures—rather sparingly made—is the serious presentation of social questions. In one of these the case for mothers' pensions is presented. A hard working and apparently prosperous mechanic is represented as fatally injured at his work. Legal technicalities shut out compensation. The widow in spite of hard work is unable to give her little girl proper care or a proper home. Then there is represented action by philanthropic officials, the juvenile court and a judicial order separating mother and child. In the court scene the mother summons the courage to ask, "What will it cost the State to keep my child at an institution?" The judge is considerate enough to courteously answer this unusual question. "Twenty-five dollars a month," he says. "Then why not give me the money and let me keep my child at home?" asks the mother. "The law does not allow it," answers the judge. The force of the mother's suggestion and of later developments in the play are clear enough to help

a decision concerning the comparative merits of the institution system and of mothers' pensions. But it does not present the whole truth. To make possible the situation presented, there must be conditions assumed that prevent a skilled and industrious mechanic from making provision for his family in case of death, and that prevent a hard working woman from getting enough for her labor to properly care for her child. For such conditions the State is responsible. But it does not meet this responsibility by paying victims a pension of \$25 a month, or a pension of any other amount, although it does better than when it indulges in the cruel practice of separating families. Pensions are paid out of money derived from taxation of other victims of unjust conditions upheld by the State. There are more and deeper questions to be asked and answered than this moving picture story presents. Perhaps some clever and competent playwright will arise to the occasion.

S. D.



A Big Corporation in Small Business.

Since the Pullman company refuses to relieve the traveling public of the necessity of tipping its porters, it would seem to be the plain duty of the Interstate Commerce Commission to order a reduction of its rates. When a traveler pays for his berth he pays for the porter's services. Because the impression prevails that these services will not be properly performed without tips the tipping practise has come into vogue, without benefit to the porters, but with great profit to the Pullman company. To require payment for the same service to both porter and corporation is unjust. The Pullman company is clearly getting something for nothing. It should not take the Interstate Commerce Commission long to see that.

S. D.



The Walsh Report Bothers Plutocracy.

The hopeless task of confuting the report of Frank P. Walsh and those of his colleagues, who sided with him, bothers the Kansas City Journal. In its issue of August 24 it makes matters appear even worse than that report portrays them. For instance, it denies that law is responsible for control of production by 44 families. This seems to be the Journal's version of the statement that 44 families have a combined income of \$50,000,000. Well, if the law is not responsible, then the conclusion is unavoidable that these families must be getting their income illegally. Does the Journal consider a grand jury investigation in order? Misquoting the reference in the report to "unjust dis-

tribution of wealth" as "unequal distribution," the Journal declares that to be a "stock phrase of socialistic and anarchistic stump speakers," which "has been exploded times without number." In other words, if the Journal's misquotation be accepted as accurate, it has been proven times without number that wealth and income in the United States are divided equally. Does the Journal hold that the 44 families with combined incomes of \$50,000,000 are getting no more than the rest of the people, or does it claim that the incomes of the Rockefellers, Astors and others of the 44 families are no more than those of the \$10 a week laborers? One or the other of these conditions has been shown "times without number" to be a fact, according to the Journal. It is regrettable that it failed to produce one of these alleged plentiful proofs. The Journal further denies that law is responsible for unemployment. Is there no law, then, that prevents unemployed men from applying their labor to unused natural resources? According to the Journal there cannot be any. Would there not be trouble in Kansas City if the unemployed were to take the Journal's view?



There is but one way to discredit the Walsh report. That is to offer proof that conditions are not as it represents. If the Kansas City Journal, or any other apologist for things as they are, can show that no one is getting more or less than he earns, if it can show that laws are not responsible for coexistence of unused natural resources and unemployed men and idle capital, or if it can show such conditions to be natural, just and desirable, then Walsh will be shown to be wrong. But unsupported assertions and vulgar abuse prove nothing.

S. D.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

THE NATIONAL SINGLE TAX CONFERENCE.

San Francisco, August 26, 1915.

The fifth National Singletax Conference and meeting of the Joseph Fels Fund Commission was held in San Francisco, August 23, 24 and 25. Sessions for the first two days, Monday and Tuesday, were in the magnificent new Civic Auditorium, to be presented to the city of San Francisco when the Fair closes in December. Wednesday's sessions were in the Recital Hall on the Exposition Grounds.

Alice Thacher Post was elected permanent chairman, and Mrs. Clarence E. Todd, secretary. Sylvester McAfee, representing Mayor Rolph, and A. L. Cowell for the Panama-Pacific Exposition, delivered addresses of welcome.

Delegates or visitors were present from nearly all the states.

Daniel Klefer, chairman of the Joseph Fels Fund Commission, reported on the receipts and expenditures of the fund. His statement showed that since January 1, Mrs. Fels had contributed \$30,000, other contributors \$13,000; a total of \$43,000, of which \$33,000 had been expended.



Is organization of singletaxers on a nation-wide scale possible and desirable? If so what kind of organization? These questions occupied more time and generated more discussion than any other. The following resolutions were adopted:

(1) That it is the sense of this Conference that the question of organizing the Singletaxers of the United States is ripe for consideration; (2) that a committee be organized for the purpose of considering this question; (3) that a committee of five be appointed to confer with the Fels Fund Commission as to the best method of organization; (4) that this committee be appointed on or before October 1, 1915, by the Chairman of this Conference in conjunction with the Joseph Fels Fund Commission; (5) that in case of favorable consideration such committee proceed to a provisional organization of the Singletaxers of the United States; (6) that such provisional organization be based upon the Singletax platform which was prepared by Henry George, as Chairman of the platform committee of the first Singletax Conference, and adopted by that Conference at Cooper Union, New York in 1891, and which was reaffirmed by the third Fels Fund Conference which was held at Boston in 1912.



Methods of propaganda were brought up at several sessions. On Tuesday morning, Mr. U'Ren offered this resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved that it is the opinion of this Conference that Singletaxers should hereafter propose nothing less than constitutional amendments for the full measure of state-wide Singletax, and that every such amendment should be sufficiently complete in detail to be self-operative, without further legislation after its adoption by the people.

The discussion brought out the fact that while some of the California singletaxers think a straight out singletax measure would have been more valuable than the home rule amendment submitted, the general consensus of opinion at the Conference seemed to favor, from a propaganda point of view, the kind of campaign made.

A resolution bearing on campaign methods was this:

"That the question of the character of political campaigns be referred to the Singletaxers of the political subdivisions respectively to which such campaigns relate.

Edw. P. E. Troy questioned the wisdom of the Fels Fund circulating the report of the committee on Forestry appointed at the last Conference. There was, Mr. Troy said, "not a line of singletax in it." Another committee was appointed to investigate the application of the singletax to timberlands and to report their findings to the Fels Fund Commission—Edw. P. E. Troy, of California, chairman; Congressman Wm. Kent, California; Wm. S. U'Ren, Oregon, Louis S. Murphy, of Forestry Service, Washington, D. C., and Miss Adella Park, Washington.

Mrs. Fels, who was greeted with applause whenever she rose to address the Conference, urged that in campaigns the Singletax be not veiled, and that whenever possible the fight be made on a straight out issue.

Resolutions expressing "satisfaction and gratification with the editorial and business management of The Public," of appreciation of the work of the Singletax Review and the San Francisco Star, and commending The Ground Hog, were unanimously adopted.

Memorial resolutions remembered John S. Crosby, Susan Look Avery, Levy H. Turner and others. To commemorate the death of Joseph Fels the following resolution was carried:

The only Resolution that would have pleased Joseph Fels is the resolution that we would carry the torch that he never laid down but rather passed on into our hands. The only Memorial that seemed to him worth while is that Monument in which he, though dead, is, like every other working Singletaxer, now and always, a living stone:

In Joseph Fels' removal we recognize that our loss is simply a personal one and that his spirit goes on with us toward certain victory:

In the midst of battle is no time to grieve for the fallen; it is rather the time to cheer the advancing guard, and especially her who must do double duty because her comrade and ours has dropped out of the visible ranks:

Therefore, be it resolved that our memorial Resolution to Joseph Fels be the determination to redouble our support to Mary Fels and the Singletax.

Louis F. Post, Earl Barnes and Daniel Kiefer were authorized to prepare and send a letter to Frank P. Walsh, Chairman of the Committee on Industrial Relations, expressing appreciation of the manner in which he has performed his duty. The following was drawn up and sent:

August 25, 1915.

Hon. Frank P. Walsh, Chairman Commission on Industrial Relations, Kansas City, Mo.

The members of the Fels Fund-Singletax Conference assembled in San Francisco, wish to express to you their admiration for the fearless and effective manner in which you have conducted the investigations entrusted to your Commission.

During these later years individuals and corporations have gained a monopoly of most of the natural resources of this country. Aided by their wealth and by the brains which they can, unfortunately, buy, they have placed themselves above the laws and beyond the reach of ordinary public opinion. Our officials and servants have not dared to call these exploiters of the public to account and it has been impossible for an individual or for any group of individuals to ascertain the titles on which these monopolies rested, the actual conduct of industrial struggles or the personal attitude of such exploiters toward the public.

Pushing aside outworn methods of inquiry, ignoring the sacred majesty of money, regardless of your own personal or political future, actuated as we firmly believe only by a desire to free the earth for its children, you have brought to the light and have given to the public a body of facts concerning the iniquitous means by which great monopolies have been created and maintained; you have shown us the accompanying wretchedness and misery of the exploited masses and you have compelled corporations and men ordinarily inaccessible to the public to face their acts, recognize their responsibilities, and speak like ordinary men.

In this work, if you have won the hatred of the few,

the kings and potentates of the modern industrial world, you have won the esteem, the affections and the lasting gratitude of helpless millions and you have given to us the facts which we pledge you we will use in all legitimate ways until the earth is returned to those who must live on its bounty or perish miserably that a few may corrupt the world and destroy themselves with excessive and corrupt wealth.

Louis F. Post, Chairman of the Committee.
Earl Barnes.
Daniel Kiefer.

The Conference was brought to a close by a banquet at Campi's Restaurant. Two hundred people attended. Louis F. Post was the toastmaster and the speakers' list included Edwin Markham, Mary Fels, Alice Thacher Post, Gutierrez de Lara, author of *The Mexican People, Their Struggle for Freedom*, Wm. S. U'Ren, James H. Barry, J. B. McGauran, Oliver T. Erickson, John W. Slaughter, Bolton Hall, Stitt Wilson, and Mrs. Lona Ingham Robinson.

The following list of those who attended is not complete, since many neglected to register:

Alabama—P. Y. Albright, Mrs. A. J. Wolf, Fairhope.
Arizona—J. C. Callaghan, Thos. E. Campbell, Phoenix.
California—H. Hauch, E. H. Ovenverg, Alameda; M. L. Gable, Auburn; Hon. Hugh Craig, Ella U. Barber, Frank W. Hooper, Sam Taylor, Hon. J. Stitt Wilson, J. C. Wright, Berkeley; W. H. Cline, Burlingame; John H. Meyer, G. E. Burwell, T. J. Penfield, Fresno; M. B. Washburn, Hanford; Gertrude Bolt, Mr. and Mrs. Percy H. Millberry, Harriett Rice, Lakeport; A. J. Gregg, Mill Valley; A. T. Ames, Niles; S. P. Elias, Modesto; Charles Howard Shinn, Northfork; W. E. Berk, Miss Mary A. Darby, Dr. W. G. Eggleston, Mr. and Mrs. Hillyard, C. W. Pangburn, J. J. Pottinger, H. N. tun Suden, Mrs. M. Tarey, G. A. Rothamel, Oakland; T. O. Thompson, Oceano; Lura C. Rau, Cornelius Jansen, Pasadena; Dr. and Mrs. C. K. Hale, Santa Cruz; John W. Keegan, Santa Rosa; James Croly, Saratoga; Gustave Edlund, Sebastopol; Col. J. H. Pendelton, Marin Barracks, San Diego; T. W. Cook, J. P. Lightboehy, Vallejo; Mrs. Kate Fossler, Mr. and Mrs. Galagie, A. L. Getz, Judge R. L. Hubbard, Edmund Norton, Edward Norton, Mr. P. H. Cornick, George K. Osborn, Nellie McSweeney, R. J. Miller, S. S. Randall, Mrs. Lona Ingham Robinson, H. H. Shimer, O. H. Winton, Los Angeles; Mr. C. Christensen, R. Estcourt, Walter MacArthur, Henry Colombat, Mrs. Henry Newburgh, Waldo J. Wernicke, W. G. Talbot, H. White, Dr. Jacob Mieto, H. J. Fanner, Mrs. Helen Moore, A. Lawrence John, J. L. Howe, Judge James G. Maguire, Mr. B. T. Sample, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Leggett, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Gutstadt, B. Suzuki, J. F. Wetzel, Dr. J. M. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. David, Mr. Isidor Jacobs, E. P. E. Troy, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Barry, E. C. Hansen, A. L. Cowell, T. E. Zant, E. O. F. Ames, Richard Caverly, A. H. Sanborn, J. R. Kroff, F. Hachner, F. G. Cottrell, Bessie Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh P. Evans, Waldo and Mary Wernicke, James O'Boyle, Wm. Hawthorne, A. C. Hanna, R. L. Duncan, S. M. Hilton, P. K. Blue, Mrs. E. Goldsmith, L. L. Loud, H. P. Rigdon, E. Benjamin, H. Echermann, F. W. Workman, E. Garcia, Elizabeth Austin, Norman Tyler, Chas. Grant Heifner, Ira B. Worth, Miss M. L. Roscoe, Sarah C. Boettcher, Geo. W. Merritt, Miss M. Davy, Mrs. Lora Shuey, David Swing Ricker, A. C. Meagher, W. C. Shepard, B. J. Evans, P. F. Bovard, Mrs. Simon Hymes, Jack Waitman, B. Y. Golding, Wm. P. Delaney, Walter B. Lowenstein, Mrs. K. Faulkner, Wm. M. Byrnes, Z. Matlin, C. Adams, Geo. H. Moore, F. McCarron, H. Newburgh, John P. Holz, A. B. Rains, F. C. Lintner, George Reed.

A. H. Sweeney, Hugh Matthews, Fred R. Harwood, Alfred O. Ellison, Geo. Johnson, Thomas E. Bigley, W. Robinson, Wm. Hill, C. Olsen, S. W. Backus, W. W. Cochrane, H. V. Gruening, Wm. R. Cloud, Johannes Trvesten, A. J. Fields, R. R. Carr, D. K. Watkins, C. Rowden, Mrs. H. M. Estes, Ellen Bigley Cole, Nathan Rothgieser, Jos. Miller, Leon Brown, P. Hughes, Geo. J. Benz, Phillip Baum, Miss S. M. Starkhense, F. W. Burnett, Mrs. E. Boden, E. C. Cunningham, Wm. Behring, Mrs. E. C. Tompkins, Mrs. F. C. Treat, Miss L. S. Borne, Louis E. Conrad, Edward McGlynn Gaffney, San Francisco. Colorado—John B. McGauran, Denver; Mrs. A. B. Sanford, Pueblo. Connecticut—David Chidlow, Ridgefield. Washington, D. C.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis F. Post, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson H. Ralston, Mrs. Clara B. Colby. Idaho—Judge D. Glenner, Boise. Illinois—Abram E. Adelman, Stanley Bowmar, W. S. Buhrman, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Cullman, Harriet B. Chamberlain, Miss Ruth Coddington, J. Z. O'Brien, Chicago. W. J. Spaulding, Springfield. Indiana—C. A. Kenyon, Indianapolis. Maryland—Mr. and Mrs. John Salmon, Baltimore. Massachusetts—Page Austin, Boston; E. Van Noorden, Brookline. Missouri—Dr. and Mrs. E. R. Curry, Kansas City. New Jersey—Dr. Benedict Lust, Butler. New Mexico—Ada M. Morley, Datil. New York—Mr. A. F. Borschel, Buffalo; Mr. and Mrs. John G. Murphy, New York City. Ohio—Mr. Daniel Kiefer, E. E. Hardcastle, A. P. Cowling, Cincinnati; Miss Ceril Stem, Cleveland; John S. Hoyman, Pemberville. Oregon—A. W. Cauthorn, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred D. Cridge, S. E. Holcomb, W. S. U'Ren, Portland; I. H. Teel, Grants Pass. Pennsylvania—Mrs. Mary Fels, Philadelphia; G. D. Bell, Pittsburgh. Texas—Mrs. J. L. Pritchett, Huntsville. Washington—A. H. Blaine, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver T. Erickson, Lucy R. Case, Miss Adella Parker, T. Teepe, Seattle; A. H. Veralde, Spokane. Wisconsin—H. M. Kallen, Madison. Mexico—M. Gutierrez de Lara. Canada—F. P. Rand, Victoria, B. C.; L. E. Brownell, Winnipeg. England—Dr. John W. Slaughter, London.

STANLEY BOWMAR.

INCIDENTAL SUGGESTIONS

EX ANTIQUITATE.

Butler, Pa., June 8.

We are beginning to hear murmurs from the "front" quoted in the press dispatches in such phrases as "the damn greaser"—"he will never be able to govern himself"—"why don't we round 'em up?"—"the Flag must never come down."

Now, who is this "greaser who will never be able to govern himself?"

Speaking ethnographically, he is the flower of the American race, familiarly but erroneously designated "Indian."

Whence did he come? It is a mooted question.

When did he come? It is conceded during, if not before the Great Ice Age.

In their long and isolated residence in this continent did they fall into the degeneracy of the Negritos or the Ute?

The great M. de Humboldt many years ago expressed the wish that some government would investigate the remains of their ancient civilization, it appealed to him so irresistibly. If, as a great writer says, "civilization be the ascendancy of mind over passion and imagination; if it manifests itself in consistency of habit and action, and is characterized by a continual progress and development of the principles on which it rests," then those who would claim that the Mexican is incapable of self-

government are speaking without a knowledge of facts.

They have been compared, by our own Prescott, to the Egyptians in the Old World. They had a scientific culture manifested especially in their judicial system, laws and revenues, military institutions, in their hieroglyphical writing and in their astronomy; they devised a system of notation that compared favorably with the system pursued by the great mathematicians of antiquity; they adjusted their civil year by the solar in a manner so exact that their calendar, at the time of the conquest by Spain, was found to correspond with the European; as to astronomy "we cannot," says Prescott, "contemplate the astronomical science of the Mexicans, so disproportionate to their progress in other walks of civilization, without astonishment. . . . That they should be capable of accurately adjusting their festivals by the movements of the heavenly bodies and should fix the true length of the tropical year, with a precision unknown to the great philosophers of antiquity, could be the result only of a long series of patient observations, evincing no slight progress of civilization.

"True, today they appear to those who would not distinguish cause from effect, a degenerate people. But they are a conquered people; and as such is the difference between their present and past greater than that between the modern Egyptian and those who built temples and palaces at Luxor and Karnac?"

I have said that the Mexican race is a conquered one—conquered by the most cunning form of conquest, viz., by the confiscation of its land. To a nation that "shrinks instinctively from the rude touch of a foreign hand" the melancholy aspect of their present condition bespeaks the blighting effect of "absentee landlordism." "They no longer tread their mountain plains with the conscious independence of their ancestors." In their faltering step and meek and melancholy look we can see that

"To whomsoever the soil at any time belongs, to him belongs the fruits of it. White parasols and elephants mad with pride are the flowers of a grant of land."

THOMAS J. FLAHERTY.

NEWS NARRATIVE

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

Week ending Tuesday, August 31, 1915.

Unveiling of the Altgeld Monument.

The monument to John P. Altgeld will be unveiled in Lincoln Park, near Diversey Boulevard, Chicago, 11 a. m., Labor Day, September 6. Louis F. Post will preside. William J. Bryan and Governor Edward F. Dunne will speak. For this monument the Illinois Legislature appropriated \$25,000 at the session of 1913. The Commission appointed by Governor Dunne to take charge of the matter consists of Joseph Martin,

Daniel Cruice, Louis F. Post and Johann Waage of Chicago, and Charles A. Karch of Belleville. The monument is the work of the artist, Gutzon Borglum. [See Vol. XVI, pp. 732, 950.]



Chicago Teachers' Fight.

After an address by Margaret Haley on August 29, on the effort of certain members of the Chicago Board of Education to destroy the Teachers' Federation, the Chicago Federation of Labor adopted the following:

Resolved, That organized labor hereby expresses its determination that the rights of labor and of citizenship shall not be abridged or annulled by the board of education, and that the Teachers' Federation, an organization of demonstrated effectiveness in the protection of the public from grievous mismanagement or corruption in present or future boards of education, shall not be destroyed.

Miss Haley declared William Rothmann of the Board of Education to be leader of the fight against the federation. He is also leader in the fight against Superintendent Ella Flagg Young. She told of efforts made by Mr. Rothmann to divert control of the teachers' pension fund to the Board of Education, which the federation had resisted on the ground that the teachers themselves should pass on such a matter. She further told of attacks on the federation made at a recent investigation of the Board of Education by a committee of the State Senate. When the federation asked to be heard in reply to these attacks the committee refused and adjourned. At the last session of the legislature she had, as representative of the federation, opposed a tax amendment favored by big business interests, and had opposed the vocational education bill favored by these same interests. The big business interests are consequently trying to discredit her. The animus back of the fight she showed as follows:

The big business interests fear the teachers, for they know that the teachers can inculcate the right principles and the proper knowledge of affairs into the minds of the children. They know that these right principles spell the downfall of their power. They know that the alliance of the teachers with organized labor means that these teachers will be awake to the problems of the day, will be able better to understand the questions at issue, and will so be able to teach the children what is right.

[See current volume, pp. 667, 838.]



Utah University Management Condemned.

A report was made on August 23 by the committee of the American Association of University Professors, appointed to investigate the dismissal of five professors at the University of Utah. The report finds that of the four charges given by the president of the University as reasons, three specify no proper grounds for such action, and the fourth is without basis in fact. The report is

unanimous and is signed by Professors Seligman and Dewey of Columbia, Fetter and Warren of Princeton, Lichtenberger of Pennsylvania, Lovejoy of Johns Hopkins and Pound of Harvard. It says in comment:

There may be room for legitimate debate concerning the proper limits of freedom and teaching; there can be no room for debate as to the impropriety of permitting powerful individuals outside the university, whether in or out of public office, to dictate to university presidents respecting the utterances of university professors.

[See current volume, page 311.]



Commission on Industrial Relations.

The third section of the Manly report presents evidence in support of the statement that the lives of millions of wage earners are subject to the dictation of a relatively small number of men. Except, perhaps, for improvements in safety and sanitation, the labor conditions of corporation-controlled industries, says the report, are subject to grave criticism and are a menace to the welfare of the nation. Systems of espionage are maintained to prevent organization of employes for betterment of their condition. The domination by the men in control of a large part of American industry is not limited to their employes, but is being extended to control of education and social service. This is being largely accomplished through so-called "foundations." The Rockefeller Foundation is mentioned as a conspicuous example of what "constitutes a menace to the national welfare." Backed by \$100,000,000 it "has the power to influence the entire country in the determination of its most vital policy." Mr. Rockefeller is charged with planning to utilize literature which he knew at the time to be untrue and misleading. Congress is urged to compel the Foundation to secure a federal charter containing provisions limiting the funds, specifically defining its powers and providing for rigid inspection and complete publicity. Congress is further urged to order investigation of all endowed institutions, both secular and religious, whose property holdings or income exceed a moderate amount. It is further urged to provide for government activity along lines of education and social service to counteract the influence of these foundations. [See current volume, page 834.]



Regarding concentration of wealth the report declares that the commission's investigations afford a basis for the following statements:

1. The control of manufacturing, mining and transportation industries is to an increasing degree passing into the hands of great corporations through stock ownership, and control of credit is centralized in a comparatively small number of enormously powerful financial institutions. These

financial institutions are in turn dominated by a very small number of powerful financiers.

2. The final control of American industry rests, therefore, in the hands of a small number of wealthy and powerful financiers.

3. The concentration of ownership and control is greatest in the basic industries upon which the welfare of the country must finally rest.

4. With few exceptions each of the great basic industries is dominated by a single large corporation, and where this is not true, the control of the industry through stock ownership in supposedly independent corporations and through credit is almost, if not quite, as potent.

5. In such corporations, in spite of the large number of stockholders, the control through actual stock ownership rests with a very small number of persons. For example, in the United States Steel Corporation, which had in 1911 approximately 100,000 shareholders, 1.5 per cent of the stockholders held 57 per cent of the stock, while the final control rested with a single private banking house.

Similarly in the American Tobacco Co., before the dissolution, 10 stockholders owned 60 per cent of the stock.

6. Almost without exception the employes of the larger corporations are unorganized, as a result of the active and aggressive "nonunion" policy of the corporation managements.

Furthermore, the labor policy of the large corporations almost inevitably determines the labor policy of the entire industry.

7. A careful and conservative study shows that the corporations controlled by six financial groups and affiliated interests employ 2,651,684 wage earners and have a total capitalization of \$19,875,200,000. These six financial groups control 28 per cent of the total number of wage earners engaged in the industries covered by the report of our investigation. The Morgan-First National Bank group alone controls corporations employing 785,499 wage earners.

8. The lives of millions of wage earners are, therefore, subject to the dictation of a relatively small number of men.

9. These industrial dictators for the most part are totally ignorant of every aspect of the industries which they control, except the finances, and are totally unconcerned with regard to the working and living conditions of the employes in those industries. Even if they were deeply concerned, the position of the employes would be merely that of the subjects of benevolent industrial despots.

Concerning the Rockefeller Foundation the following statements are made:

The control of these funds has been widely published as being in the hands of eminent educators and public-spirited citizens. In the case of the Rockefeller Foundations, however, not only is the control in the hands of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and two of the members of the personal staff of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Sr., who constitute the finance committee, but the majority of the trustees of the funds are salaried employes of Mr. Rockefeller or the Foundations, who are subject to personal dictation and may be removed at any moment.

The funds of these Foundations are largely invested in securities of corporations dominant in American industry. The policies of these Foundations must inevitably be colored, if not controlled, to conform to the policies of such corporations.

The funds of the Foundations represent largely the results either of the exploitation of American workers through the payment of low wages or of the exploitation of the American public through the exaction of high prices. The funds, therefore, by every right, belong to the American people.

That the entrance of the Foundation into the field of industrial relations menaces the national welfare is explained as follows:

The documentary evidence in the possession of the Commission indicates:

That the so-called "investigation of industrial relations" has not, as is claimed, either a scientific or a social basis, but originated to promote the industrial interests of Mr. Rockefeller. The original letter inviting Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King to associate himself with the Rockefellers stated that Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Greene in "their purely corporate capacity as owners and directors of large industries" desired his aid.

That the investigation forms part of what Mr. Rockefeller, in a letter to Mr. Ivy L. Lee (the press agent of the Colorado operators), called the "union educational campaign," which is referred to by Mr. Bowers as "the fight for the open shop," the results of which are clearly manifested in the conditions existing in the camps of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, conducted on the "open shop" principle.

That Mr. Rockefeller planned to utilize in this campaign literature containing statements which were known to him at the time to be untrue and misleading (as for example the numerous misstatements in the "Sermon to Young Men" of Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, including the statement that the Colorado operators offered to recognize the miners' union), and also literature containing statements which constituted a malicious libel upon a large body of American citizens—for example, the following statement of Prof. John J. Stevenson: "Labor unions defy the law but are ever ready to demand its protection; their principles are no better than those of the India Thugs, who practiced robbery and murder in the name of the goddess Kali."

That the investigation of industrial relations is not being made in good faith, inasmuch as its director states that he will not now nor hereafter make public his findings regarding a most important part of his investigation, namely, the investigation in Colorado. The purpose of Mr. Rockefeller to influence the public press is clearly shown by the employment of an experienced publicity expert as a member of his personal staff, and is indicated by his evident interest in the ownership or control of a number of publications, of which we have records dating from the inquiry of his secretary regarding the Pueblo Star Journal in May, 1913, to the extensive conferences regarding a loan of \$125,000 to finance The Nation's Business, the organ of the National Chamber of Commerce, which was established and given a semi-official status through the instrumentalities of the Secretary of Commerce and

Labor, with the sanction of a former President of the United States.



Evidence is further cited to show attempts by Rockefeller to influence the New York Bureau of Municipal Research. In regard to control of colleges by wealth the following is said:

In June of this year two professors, known throughout their professions as men of great talent and high character, were dropped from the positions they had occupied and no valid reason for such action was made public. Both were witnesses before the Commission, and made statements based upon their own expert knowledge and experience which were given wide publicity. One was a professor of law in a state university, who had acted as counsel for the strikers in Colorado; the other a professor of economics, who had not only been active in fights in behalf of child labor legislation and other progressive measures but had recently published a work comparing the income paid for property ownership with the income paid for all classes of service.

In the case of the state university we know that the coal operators in conjunction with other business interests had gained the ascendancy and exercised a great degree of control over the former Governor of the State, that the coal operators were bitterly opposed to the professor in question, and that the dismissal of the professor had been publicly urged by the operators upon numerous occasions, and we have the uncontroverted statement of the professor that he had been warned that if he testified before the Commission he would not be reappointed. In the case of the professor in the other university (which, though privately endowed, receives large appropriations from the State) we know that its trustees are interested in corporations which have bitterly opposed progressive legislation, and are men whose incomes are derived from property ownership and not from service.



Injustice toward labor organizations on the part of courts is described and legal remedies suggested. The Clayton Act is declared insufficient, and the British Trades Disputes Act recommended. Violence in labor disputes is attributed to arrogance on the part of the stronger party, and to denial of the right to use peaceful methods. Peaceful settlement becomes difficult when employers deny the right to organize, refuse to consider complaints, or refuse to meet authorized representatives of workers. Workers are at fault when they indulge in internal dissensions or issue ultimata allowing no time for consideration and negotiation.



Concerning free speech the report says:

One of the greatest sources of social unrest and bitterness has been the attitude of the police toward public speaking. On numerous occasions in every part of the country, the police of cities and towns have either arbitrarily or under the cloak of a traffic ordinance, interfered with or prohibited public

speaking, both in the open and in halls, by persons connected with organizations of which the police or those from whom they received their orders did not approve. In many instances such interference has been carried out with a degree of brutality which would be incredible if it were not vouched for by reliable witnesses. Bloody riots frequently have accompanied such interference and large numbers of persons have been arrested for acts of which they were innocent or which were committed under the extreme provocation of brutal treatment of police or private citizens. . . . Such action strikes at the very foundation of government. It is axiomatic that a government which can be maintained only by the suppression of criticism should not be maintained.

Legislation is recommended to prohibit interferences with the constitutional rights of citizens.



A special report on the Colorado strike by George P. West disproves the claim of John D. Rockefeller of having no knowledge of events that led up to that trouble. It further quotes evidence to show control in Colorado by the mining corporations of state and local governments. Regarding Rockefeller it says:

During all the seven tragic and bitter months that preceded Ludlow, Mr. Rockefeller wrote letter after letter in enthusiastic praise of men whose acts during this period had precipitated a reign of terror and bloodshed. It was only when the Ludlow massacre filled the press of the nation with editorial denunciation, when mourners in black silently paraded in front of his New York office, when cartoons in the conservative press pilloried him and his father before an angry public, that at last complacency gives way to concern in his letters and telegrams to Denver.

Mr. Rockefeller's responsibility has a significance beyond even the sinister results of his policy in Colorado. The preversion of and contempt for government, the disregard of public welfare, and the defiance of public opinion during the Colorado strike must be considered as only one manifestation of the autocratic and anti-social spirit of a man whose enormous wealth gives him infinite opportunity to act in similar fashion in broader fields. Mr. Rockefeller writes to Mr. Bowers: "You are fighting a good fight, which is not only in the interests of your own company, but of the other companies of Colorado and of the business interests of the entire country."

And Mr. Bowers, with whom Mr. Rockefeller obviously is in full sympathy and agreement, writes letter after letter picturing the growth of trade unionism as a national menace against which the business men of the nation must combine. "Now for the campaign of 1916" and beyond, is the slogan with which one of these letters closes, and Mr. Bowers is unsparing in criticism of a President who would tolerate a former official of a labor union in his Cabinet.

Page after page of evidence is produced to show subjection of the state authorities to domination of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. The fact is mentioned that the authorities who prose-

cuted John R. Lawson and others have taken no steps to prosecute Lieutenant K. E. Linderfelt of the Colorado National Guard, or others who participated in the Ludlow massacre.



An Appreciation of Frank P. Walsh.

The New York Lower Rent Society, through its president, Frederic C. Leubuscher, and secretary, Benjamin C. Marsh, has issued the following appreciation of the work of Frank P. Walsh and his colleagues in sympathy with him:

All city and farm tenants, owners of small homes and small farms—nearly twenty-one million families—owe a debt of gratitude to Chairman Walsh and the representatives of organized labor—Messrs. Garretson, O'Connell and Lennon—of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations. For the first time a Federal Commission has recognized that there cannot be industrial nor economic prosperity for the workers until taxes are taken off products of labor and levied upon land values.

These men recommended: "The forcing of all unused land into use by making the tax on non-productive the same as on productive land of the same kind and exempting all improvements."

This transfer of taxes would open up millions of idle lots and tens of millions of acres of idle, fertile land for use. It would do more to solve the problem of unemployment than any other measure.

It would save tenants and small home owners a fifth to three-fifths of the rent or taxes they are paying now by recovering from the land owners of the country at least a billion dollars of the five billions of unearned ground rents and increases in land values which they keep to-day.

Many land owners in the country are getting a million dollars net from ground rents, a good many two millions. With the ground rents of the country taxed into the public treasury, there would be little, if any, necessity for government taking all estates over a million dollars. Taxing land values would secure revenue and make work, while land speculators live, instead of trying ineffectively to even up when they die. It would knock out the privilege upon which nearly every great fortune of the country is based.

More momentous, even than the world war, is this recommendation that the land shall belong to the users, and not the loafers of the country, so that industrial and economic peace may be restored.



No Further Light On Frank Case.

After examining eleven witnesses the coroner's jury at Marietta, Georgia, declared on August 24 that Leo M. Frank came to his death at the hands of parties unknown. A special session of the grand jury to investigate was called later. [See current volume page 839.]



Roosevelt's Latest.

For permitting Theodore Roosevelt to deliver a partisan address at the military camp at Plattsburg, General Leonard E. Wood, of the United

States Army, was reprimanded by Secretary of War Garrison on August 26. Roosevelt's speech had been delivered on the previous day. He had criticized the administration's foreign policy saying that "for thirteen months America has played an ignoble part among the nations." He declared that the United States should have acted to prevent or undo the violation of Belgium, urged universal compulsory military training and said further:

As for the professional pacifists and poltroons and college sissies, who organize peace at any price societies, and the mere money getters and mere money spenders, they should be made to understand that they have got to render whatever service the country demands. They must be made to submit to training in doing their duty. Then if, in the event of war, they prove unfit to fight, at any rate they can be made to dig trenches and kitchen sinks or do whatever else a debauch of indulgence in professional pacifism has left them fit to do. Both the professional pacifist and the professional hyphenated American need to be taught that it is not for them to decide the conditions under which they will fight. They will fight whoever the nation decides to fight, and whenever the nation deems a war a necessity.



Mexico.

General Villa has accepted the proposal of the Pan-American governments for a conference of Mexican leaders for the purpose of agreeing upon terms of peace and establishing a permanent government. General Carranza continues to maintain that there is no need of a conference, and that he is the legitimate and legal head of the revolution. He continues to transfer government departments to Mexico City, where he claims conditions improve daily. The Red Cross officials, however, report starvation as the lot of many people. One-fourth of the people are asking relief. Generals Zapata, Palafox, Chazaro, Pacheco, Lazo and others have accepted the Pan-American peace proposals. [See current volume, page 838.]



Border troubles continue in local brawls, and in raids of Mexican bandits into Texas and Arizona. Forty-seven bandits who attacked the Norias ranch sixty-five miles north of Brownsville, on August 8, have been killed by posses of Texans. An extravagant manifesto, known as the San Diego plan, proclaimed the "Republic of Texas" to be governed by Mexicans. Twenty-six of the leading spirits of the movement have been arrested in San Antonio. General Scott, who has been conferring with General Villa, has returned to Washington, but nothing has been given out as to the result of his mission.



Haiti.

Order prevails and the disarmament of revolutionists continues. United States marines are ex-

exercising police duties. President D'Artiguenave, head of the new government, favors the new treaty submitted by the United States, and is thought to have sufficient support from senators and delegates to obtain favorable action at an early day. This treaty provides that for a period of ten years the United States shall have control of the island finances. The American Government disclaims all desire or intention of retaining control of the island beyond the ten years. [See current volume, page 812.]

Portugal.

An uprising of royalists in northern Portugal has caused Parliament to pass a resolution stating that the government will use rigorous means to preserve order. Captain Henrique de Paiva Couceiro is said to be leading the royalists. The barracks near Braga have been attacked and many persons wounded. [See current volume, page 547.]

The European War.

The Russian forces have withdrawn from their second line of defense, with the exception of the fortified city of Grodno, which is undergoing bombardment, and is soon to be evacuated. The capture by the Germans of Brest-Litovsk, the most important point taken since the surrender of Warsaw, was announced from Berlin on the 26th. The town was one of the principal bases of the Russian armies, and contained large quantities of supplies. The fortress was rated higher than that of Warsaw. The Russians are now fortifying themselves on their third line of defense, which runs from Riga on the north, southeasterly along the Dvina river to Duenaburg, then southerly through Vilna, Lida, and the trackless swamps of Pinsk and the Pripet River to Rovno, northeast of the Galician capital, Lemberg. This leaves all of Poland and all save the southeast corner of Galicia in the hands of Germany and Austria. General Polivanoff, Russian Minister of War, announces that 2,000,000 new men are being trained and equipped to take the field in the spring. The retreat of the Russians has been accompanied by the loss of guns and ammunition; but they express confidence in ability to hold their armies together until the stormy and wintry weather comes to their aid. They spurn the idea of a separate peace, and express full confidence in the co-operation of their western allies. [See current volume, page 838.]

Heavy artillery duels on the western front have continued for several days, and are taken to mean a concerted infantry attack. No important engagements otherwise have taken place.

The Allies continue to advance on the Gallipoli

Peninsula in their movement to capture the fortifications. The forces landed at Suvla have captured 800 yards of Turkish trenches, while the French at the southern end of the peninsula have captured an important post. A British submarine is reported to have sunk four more Turkish transports on their way to Gallipoli. The fleet has renewed its bombardment of the forts.

Conflicting rumors continue from the Balkan countries. A treaty between Bulgaria and Turkey is reported, but a warning from the Allies that it is considered an unfriendly act delays Bulgaria's signature. Serbia announces that her new forces will enable her to repel 1,200,000 Austrians, or 800,000 Germans. The Allies have reached an agreement with Greece whereby she may carry on a normal commerce, in return for which she agrees that no commerce with Germany, Austria, or Turkey that may be injurious to the Allies is to cross her borders. Italy claims progress in her campaign, but reports nothing definite. The army sent against Turkey has not been heard from at the front.

Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, speaking of the Zeppelin attacks on England, says that no soldier or sailor has been killed or wounded. During the year 71 civilian adults and 18 children have been killed, and 189 adults and 31 children injured. In only one instance has any military damage been done, and that was of small consequence. The Admiralty announces that the large number of submarines destroyed, and the various protective measures taken, render the German attack on British shipping of slight consequence.

No official announcement by the German Government regarding the sinking of the Arabic has been received by the American Government; but repeated verbal assurances have been made that the ship's destruction was not intended, and that in future the submarine warfare will be conducted in accordance with the laws of nations, which require war vessels to visit suspected craft to determine their nature and nationality, and, if their destruction be determined upon, to make provision for the safety of the crew and passengers. Deep solicitude for the friendship of this country is indicated by the present German tone of comment. Great Britain also is showing a more liberal spirit in enforcing its Orders in Council. Large consignments of German goods ordered before the second of March, and held in Dutch and German ports, will be allowed to go to purchasers. The Allies are also making plans to purchase such part of American cotton as may be denied a market because of the blockade.

An indication of the direction of German Socialistic thought is seen in the aims announced after the conferences of the party's Reichstag members, which are as follows:

Peace must be a permanent one, leading the European nations to closer relations.

Germany's opponents must not be permitted to acquire any German territory.

Most favored nation clauses should be introduced into peace treaties with all belligerents.

Tariff walls should be removed.

So far as possible freedom of the seas should be established, the right of capture abolished and "narrow important for the world's commerce" should be internationalized.

Austria and Turkey must not be weakened.

Annexations of foreign territories violate the rights of peoples to self rule and weaken the internal strength and harmony of the German nation; therefore "we oppose all plans of this sort of short-sighted politicians favoring conquest.

Finally the party demands the establishment of an international court to which all future conflicts of nations may be submitted.

NEWS NOTES

—The value of the English pound on the American marked dropped on August 26 to \$4.63½ or 23½ cents below normal.

—September 8 will be Mothers' Pension Day at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Diego. Judge Henry Nell will be the speaker.

—The Supreme Court of the United States on August 24 declared the Eastman Kodak Company a monopoly in restraint of trade.

—The unimproved value of land in New Zealand in 1913 was £212,963,468. Taxes for Dominion and local purposes for the same year were £7,406,128, of which approximately £1,000,000 was derived from land values.

—United States Submarine F-4, sunk outside the harbor of Honolulu, March 26, has been raised and towed into the bay of Honolulu. No report of the result has been given out as yet. See current volume, page 331.]

—The Manhattan Singletx Club will give a dinner in honor of the birthday of Henry George, at the Fifth Avenue Restaurant, 23rd and Fifth avenue, New York City, on September 4 at 7 p. m. James R. Brown will preside.

—Three Danish vessels of a total tonnage of 7,268 gross were admitted to American registry during the week ending Aug. 21, making 159 vessels of 559,763 gross tonnage admitted since enactment of the registry act of August 18, 1914. [See current volume, page 287.]

—The Russian government, pending further examination, has abolished restrictions upon Jewish residents in Russian cities. The new order does not apply to Petrograd, Moscow, and places under the jurisdiction of the ministry of war, and of the imperial court.

—An account of the activity of the Singletx party of Philadelphia has been issued from its headquarters at 1414 Arch St. The party has but one plank demanding "that the rental value of land shall be collected by the government and all improvements, industry and enterprise shall be exempt from taxation."

—The whipping post for habitual criminals has been established in Australia. Sir John Madden, a Melbourne magistrate, recently sentenced a prisoner to four years' imprisonment and to sixteen lashes besides. In passing sentence the magistrate remarked that the prisoner once before endured flogging, but it seemed to have had no effect.

—During the first year's operation of the Panama Canal 1,088 vessels passed through it, carrying 4,969,792 tons. The tolls, not including \$80,872 on American ships, amounted to \$4,343,383. Expenses of operation and maintenance amounted to \$4,112,550. No German or Austrian vessels have passed through the canal. [See current volume, page 134.]

—The Philadelphia Singletx society will celebrate the birthday of Henry George at Arden, Delaware, on September 5 at 4 p. m. On September 2, the correct anniversary of his birth, the society proposes a pilgrimage at 6:30 p. m. to the house where he was born, 413 South Tenth St., Philadelphia. This property was bought by a member of the society, Dr. Thomas K. Morton, to prevent its destruction.

—Speakers at the International Peace Congress to be held in San Francisco and in Berkeley, California on October 10 to 13, will be Louis P. Lochnor of Chicago, Arthur D. Call of Chicago, K. S. Inui of Japan, Dr. John Mez of Munich, Germany, Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead of Boston, Mirza Ali Kuli Khan, Ambassador of Persia, Senor J. E. Lefevre of Panama, Senator La Fontaine of Belgium, L. Hollingsworth Wood of New York, Rabbi Martin A. Meyer, Archbishop James A. McDonald and others.

PRESS OPINIONS

Prepare Against War.

Wm. J. Bryan in The Commoner (August)—The power to declare war is vested in Congress—that is the nearest body to the people. The referendum was then unknown—if the Constitution was being written today the people would probably be given a referendum vote on war, and women—the greatest sufferers from war—would doubtless be given a voice. But as we do not have a direct referendum we should use every means we do have to impress upon Senators and Members of Congress that fact that the people are opposed to entering the present war: They are in favor of using the peace treaty plan to preserve peace, and, if that fails, they are in favor of postponing final settlement until this war is over. This course will enable us to assist as mediator in bringing this war to a close and then we shall have no difficulty in adjusting our differences. Write your Senators and your Congressmen, protesting against war. They will listen to you.

Make No Second Porto Rico of Haiti.

The Crisis (New York) September.—Remember that in one respect Haiti leads the world. Out of a hell of slavery it has succeeded in placing on their own little farms the happiest peasants in the world. Not France, Germany, England nor Russia has done the like. Industrially Haiti has lagged because she lacks capital and capital is the present day monopoly of white nations. Finally, stung by poverty and lured by European luxury, a portion of Haiti's leaders have robbed her shamefully. She is struggling to rid herself of these grafters. Let us help and not hinder. Let us help Haiti rid herself of thieves and not try to fasten American thieves on her.



A Danger Signal.

The State Journal (Raleigh, N. C.), Aug. 27.—The facts . . . are disclosed by the report of the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations, constitute a real menace to the peace and safety of the country. The danger seems to be realized, and many people are trying earnestly to administer some relief; but the tragedy of the situation lies in the fact that many who are deeply impressed with the danger are devoting their energies to merely palliative remedies, or else are increasing instead of relieving the misery due to the unjust distribution of wealth. The facts here disclosed are the perfectly natural result of the artificial conditions under which we live. There is no just and safe way to deal with the situation except to locate the fundamental wrong in our economic system and remove it. As the present evils have grown up naturally under existing economic conditions, so they will disappear naturally when those conditions are properly changed. . . . We believe it will be discovered that our system of taxation is responsible for most of our troubles. It is wrong to blame any class of individuals with the widespread misery incident to the unjust distribution of wealth. All are responsible for our economic system. Intelligent people are most to blame, because they are better able to discover the fundamental cause and to advocate its removal.

RELATED THINGS

CONTRIBUTIONS AND REPRINT

LAY OF THE HOBO.

Mac in Australian Worker.

Left, Right. Left, Right. Beats the marchin' song.
Jesus! but the flies are bad. Lord! the sun is strong.
Trackin' like a pleuro bull in the blindin' dust,
Laden like a drover's pack, reach the soak I must.

Left, Right. Left, Right. Faint and stonybroke,
To the job with scorn disdained by the local bloke
Throwin' back the station towns. Bound for God-
knows-where,
Till the last faint ray of hope fades to grey despair.

Tramp life. Camp life. Life that's 'neath the ban,
Surly shearer bloke betimes; times a hobo man.
Graftin' like a flamin' horse, livin' like a black;

Half the year a rural serf, half time on the Track.

Left, Right. Left, Right. Through the sunsets red,
Like a brumbe makin' back to a Shearin' Shed.
Trampin' through the spinifex, down the camel-pad,
Fires o' life to ashes burns; turns the lost one mad.

Left foot. Right foot. Hercules, the fool,
Ousted by a bleatin' sheep, by a fleece of wool;
Helot of Australia. God of Justice! When
Will the Nomad of the Bush lift his head with men?

Left, Right. Left, Right. On the joyless lead,
Endin' in a dead-beat's job or a vulture's feed;
Kwark-kwark; noon and night raucous-voiced the
croak

Ringin' in the Swagman's ears trampin' to the soak.



WHERE CONGRESSMEN STAND.

The following questions were recently sent by The Public to Congressmen and Senators:

1. Do you think that Congress can legislate in such a way as to increase opportunities for employment?
2. Should the telegraph and telephone be made part of the postal system?
3. What measures additional to those already existing are needed for conservation of natural resources?
4. Would it be practical or desirable to defray the cost of the government railroad in Alaska by the method proposed in the bill of Congressman Bailey of Pennsylvania; that is, to take for this purpose the land values which the building of the road will create?
5. Should the Trade Commission in investigating a trust seek to determine whether it has monopolistic power derived from some special aid given it by government, from some unfair advantage conferred by a railroad corporation, or from control of natural resources?
6. A. Should the District of Columbia be given complete local self-government?
B. Do you favor municipalization of the street railways and other public utilities of the District?
- C. Should the half and half system of paying local government expenses in the District be abolished?
- D. Should any change be made in the present system of taxation of the District?

Definite answers received to these questions begin below and will be continued in later issues until completed.—[Editors of The Public.]



Congressman John I. Nolan, California:

1. Not answered.
2. Yes, I am in favor of government ownership of all utilities as well as extension of their manufacturing activities.
3. I am in favor of the leasing idea or royalty from power and water sites but believe the public land should be made available for small farmers and if necessary assist them financially.
4. Have not read the Bailey bill but believe town sites should be leased and not sold, leases to run for short terms so that government will profit by rise in

values. Farm land should not be held in this connection.

5. Too complicated a question to be answered off-hand.

6. A. Yes.

B. Yes.

C. Believe a fair investigation will disclose the unfairness of the half and half plan and feel that an equitable plan could be devised.

D. Yes, plenty of chance to get at the tax dodgers.



Congressman Charles H. Randall, California:

1. Yes, undoubtedly.

2. Yes.

3. Every natural resource should not only be conserved but developed by the government. Our water powers, forests, coal and oil developed and under administration of the government would pay all the expense of the federal government.

4. Yes. Excess condemnation would provide marvelous development in good roads, etc.

5. Yes.

6. A. No; the federal government ought to set up there a model government for American cities to emulate.

B. Yes.

C. Have not as yet studied this.

D. Same answer.



Congressman John Q. Tilson, Connecticut:

1. Yes. I think it has legislated so as to produce the opposite effect.

2. No.

3. So as to increase the value of what is left.

4 and 5. Not answered.

6. A. No, but modified from the present arrangement.

B. No.

C. Should be modified.

D. Yes.



Senator C. S. Thomas, Colorado:

1. I doubt it.

2. Yes.

3. Turn all public domain over to the state in which it is located.

4. No.

5. If a trust has any monopolistic power whatever it must have its source in legislation, state or national, or both.

6. A. That should be for the people of the District to determine by referendum.

B. Yes.

C. I am undecided.

D. Same as above.



Congressman Clyde H. Tavenner, Illinois:

1. Yes.

2. Yes, by all means. I am doing all I can to bring it about.

3. Not answered.

4. Yes, in my opinion. I favor Mr. Bailey's proposition.

5. Yes.

6. A. Yes; see inclosed bill, H. R. 8363. [Providing for an advisory referendum on a home rule char-

ter to be voted on by all citizens of the District of age, without regard to sex.]

B. Yes.

C. Yes.

D. Yes.



Congressman John A. Sterling, Illinois:

In reply to your first question I certainly think Congress can legislate in such a way as to increase the opportunities for employment in the United States. We need a protective tariff law which will give the American producer an equal chance in the American market. If the American producer has an equal opportunity there is no doubt but what there will be abundance of work in this country for all wage earners.

As to question No. 2, I am not prepared to say definitely whether the government should take over the telegraph and telephone systems or not. My impression at this time is that it should not, yet I think I can see some advantages in a government telegraph.

As to your proposition 3, I can only say I do not know what is needed in addition to existing laws to conserve our natural resources.

4. I am not familiar with Congressman Bailey's bill relating to cost of the Alaskan railroad.

5. I think it should be one of the important functions of the Trade Commission in investigating trusts to determine the source of their monopolistic power. It would be very difficult to remedy the evils of monopoly without knowing the source from which the power came.

In reply to inquiry 6 will say I do not think the District of Columbia should be given complete local separate government, and I would not favor the proposition for the district to take over street railways in that city.

I am certainly in favor of dividing the expense of the District between the government and the District.

I do not believe that Washington City would get those improvements required by the capital of the nation if the burden of taxation rested entirely on the inhabitants of the District, or if the necessary improvements were made under such conditions, taxation would be very heavy and burdensome and probably in many instances confiscatory. I do not know whether the tax system of the District requires important changes or not.



Congressman A. J. Sabath, Illinois:

1. Yes.

2. Yes.

3. Would take long explanation and time for me to answer this question.

4. I am not in favor of that plan.

5. Not answered.

6. A. The reasons why it should not have self-government are as good now as before.

B. Yes.

C. Yes.

D. Yes.



Congressman Frank Buchanan, Illinois:

1. Yes, by destroying monopoly of our natural re-

sources and transportation facilities by private interests.

2. Most decidedly yes.

3. By legislation creating government ownership of our natural resources.

4. Yes, I was in favor of the amendment to the Alaskan Railroad bill introduced by Congressman Bailey.

5. Yes, the present monopolistic power has been obtained by their control of the transportation facilities and natural resources, such as coal, minerals, water power, land, etc. Government ownership is the only solution of our transportation problem.

6. A. Yes, except that part of the laws that directly affect the federal government.

B. Most decidedly yes.

C. I am inclined to favor the abolishment of the half and half system.

D. I favor Henry George's plan for the taxation of the District of Columbia.

I am of the opinion that if we could secure single-tax it would go a long way towards destroying the present diabolic monopoly, and I have strong convictions on government ownership of public utilities.

The three most important factors that make it possible for a few men to monopolize the products of our country are: Private ownership and control of natural resources, private ownership and control of transportation facilities, and the power of control over monetary systems. Unless that control is taken out of the hands of private interests the masses of the people of this country will continue to be industrial slaves.



WHAT IS THE WAR ABOUT?

For The Public.

What is the war about?

Three million men have died;
Three million mothers mourned;
Three million babes have cried.

What is the war about?

Three million men are dying;
Ten million homes are sad;
Ten million hearts are sighing.

What is the war about?

Ten million men are fighting;
If blood will pay the debt,
It's surely had its righting.

What is the war about?

Is it just to please the king?
Shall millions more meet death,
For such a foolish thing?

What is the war about?

Is it just a war of spite?
Shall millions more be killed,
Or will that make it right?

What is the war about?

Ten hundred million shout;
In the name of all who suffered,
What is the war about?

A. NEUTRAL.

BOOKS

A RURAL "PROBLEM NOVEL."

The Brown Mouse. By Herbert Quick. Published by the Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis, Ind. 1915. Price, \$1.25.

Jim Irwin brought farm life and problems into the rural school, waked up the pupils, regenerated the community and found happiness himself. How he made this triumphal progress and what lions he found in his path is all told in "The Brown Mouse," a story with so interesting and lively a moral that one is delighted to read its elaboration.

For Mr. Quick has a very earnest purpose in writing his latest book. The rural school and what it can and must do for the farmer's children and the farmer himself, by becoming the center and soul of the community, to share and guide its life—this is his theme. Where the author is most at home is in his picture of what the farmers need to make them into a real community, materially as well as spiritually. As to exactly how the rural school can lead the way, he is perhaps a shade too objective, too immediately and superficially "practical." But in the large he is right and timely too. Teach the farmers how to co-operate, interest their children in the scientific principles and the proper practices of agriculture, and consolidate the schools into bigger districts which can afford better equipment and abler teachers. That is Mr. Quick's dream, the lesson of the book. It is not new, not so new as when John Dewey, twenty years ago in the big city of Chicago, "related the school to life."

"The Brown Mouse" is not all school. Some of it is romance—not precisely of the most modern type, we must confess. Much of the book is life in the real country of crops and cows and creameries, about to become the busy "co-operative" country life that is so swiftly transforming the old vagaries of farming into the modern organized industry of agriculture. And all of it is easy fun to read and hard work to forget—this being precisely what trick the experienced author intended to play on his complacent public.

A. L. G.



RURAL CO-OPERATION.

How Farmers Co-Operate and Double Profits. By Clarence Poe. Published by the Orange Judd Co., New York. 1915. Price, \$1.50 net.

"The farmer must take control of all phases of

his business—the business of growing and delivering to the world its food and the raw material for its clothing. . . . There must be co-operation (1) in buying supplies, (2) in crop production, (3) in crop finishing, (4) in crop marketing, (5) in rural credits.”

How? “First of all, a good farmer’s club,” to be promptly federated with whatever large organization of farmers is in that vicinity, Grange or Union, as the case may be. Next, advises Mr. Poe, whose work for agriculture is well known, simple co-operative buying, of fertilizers and seed, for example, gradually extended in scope. Then a co-operative society founded on certain tried principles which the author names. The first, for instance, that each shareholder shall have only one vote regardless of the number of shares held, and no proxies allowed. Another important one, that “after capital has been paid its fixed and reasonable rate of interest, usually the legal one,” the “remaining profits shall be divided among the members and customers in proportion to their patronage, one-half as much to non-members as to members.”

“Svea, Minnesota,” writes the author, “so far as I know, is the finest example of co-operative community effort in America, the finest example extant of farmers getting together and pulling together as one man to build up the neighborhood, not only in everything affecting their work and business, but in everything affecting the social life, the intellectual and educational development, and even the moral standards of the community.” In Svea they have established and operated thus far without one single failure, as co-operative enterprises, a creamery, telephone company, grain elevator, live stock shipping association, store, and insurance company. The tale of their success, with its social and educational results, makes an urban hermit long to live in the lively country.

The Wisconsin Berry Growers’ organization, the Arkansas Cotton Marketing Association, the Eastern Shore of Virginia Produce Exchange—which does \$5,000,000 worth of business a year—the Catawba County, North Carolina, enterprises, all are stirring examples of success. Europe, too, with its Irish rural credit societies and its Danish co-operative dairying, has lessons for Americans to learn.

These stories are very well told with incident and personalities and interviews. In their very stuff is inspiration, and the writer talks only from actual personal experience and his own direct observation. His book seems eminently practical, too, a useful handbook as he intends it, “for those engaged in organizing co-operative enterprises.” A good index and appendices add to its value.

A. L. G.

BOOKS RECEIVED

—The Brown Mouse. By Herbert Quick. Published by the Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis, Ind. 1915. Price, \$1.25 net.

—Socialism, Feminism, and Suffragism, the Terrible Triplets. By B. V. Hubbard. Published by the American Publishing Co., 1820 City Hall Sq. Bldg., Chicago. 1915. Price, \$1.25.

PERIODICALS

British Land Values Taxation.

The “lack of success” of Mr. Lloyd-George’s land tax scheme in Great Britain is discussed in the Quarterly Journal of Economics for August (Cambridge, Mass.), by Rufus S. Tucker, of Harvard University, a frank opponent of “the dangerous and delusive proposals for taxes on site values, and the other varieties of Single Tax.” The essay is thoroughly worth reading for its information from sources, of the progress of land valuation as provided for in the Budget of 1909, and its discussions of the Increment, Reversion, Undeveloped Land, and Mineral Rights Duties therein provided. But it seems just as easy for the writer to base his arguments and conclusions on a general opinion of his own that has no visible and definite means of support, as upon his useful figures. Any reader of the report of the Land Enquiry Committee would feel inclined to dispute, for instance, Mr. Tucker’s remarks that “there is little reason to believe that land capable of being used has been held out of the market to any significant extent”; and that “there is good reason to believe that owners as a rule are only too anxious to sell.” There is discrimination in Mr. Tucker’s critical summing up. “The failure, so far, of the new British system of land taxes” does not prove, however, that an “Increment duty is essentially impracticable.” Five chief obstacles were present in Great Britain. But in the United States, “the experiment of an increment tax would be well worth the trying,” thinks Mr. Tucker, if it could be kept separate from any taint of Singletax. For “there is no theory of justice in taxation, so far as I am aware, that does not logically require unearned increment to be specially taxed.” Gentle Reader asks, “How much?” And Echo answers, “Much?”

A. L. G.

PAMPHLETS

Texas Farm Tenants.

Fifty-two per cent of the farmers of Texas in 1910, were tenants. The University of Texas, which, like the University of Wisconsin, has its division of Public Welfare, published last April a very enlightening pamphlet on Farm Tenancy in Texas (Bulletin 21 of the year 1915, The University, Austin, Texas). There are here collected valuable statistical maps, and tables showing the tenants’ nationalities, races, amount of live stock and implements, kinds of

schools, and, most important, their indebtedness and renting contracts and the relations of these conditions. Pitifully small are the amounts of personal property, that is, live stock, farm implements and household effects. Deplorably common and big is their indebtedness. Increasingly burdensome are the renting contracts these tenants must sign. Co-operation, diversified crops and the official establishment of standards for rent contracts are among the constructive suggestions of the authors of the pamphlet, along with industrial instruction in the rural schools and consolidation of school units. And perhaps also the root remedy is not a stranger in the mind of the authors, for one of the concluding paragraphs is this: "The time is ripe for a careful scientific consideration of some kind of graduated land tax, and of laws which will prevent certain types of speculation in real estate. We do not make a dogmatic assertion on this point, but conditions are such that we may well question how much land one man should own, and particularly so if that man is not making use of the major portion of his holdings, or resides in some section of the country removed from the location of the land." A. L. G.



Pamphlets Received:

Wealth. "Capital" and "Labor." Two articles by Shearon Bonner, Dallas, Tex. 1915.

The Need of the Hour—An American Merchant Marine. By Benjamin J. Rosenthal, 1402, 36 So. State St., Chicago.

Snapping Cords: Comments on the Changing Attitude of American Cities Toward the Utility Problem. By Morris Llewellyn Cooke, Director of Public Works, Philadelphia, Pa.

Report of Committee on Industrial Education, May 25, 1915. National Association of Manufacturers, 30 Church St., New York City.

The Taxation of Intangibles a Farce. By Samuel Milliken. Published by the Joseph Fels Fund of America, Cincinnati, O. 1915.

The New York Stock Exchange in the Crisis of 1914. By H. G. S. Noble, President. Printed at the Country Life Press, Garden City, New York. 1915.

The Equation of Exchange for 1914, and the War. By Irving Fisher, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. Reprinted from the American Economic Review of June, 1915.

Labor and the Future. Address before the Justice League at the Lawson Protest Meeting, Denver, Colo., July 31, 1915. By Amos Pinchot, 60 Broadway, New York City.

The Anti-Prohibition Manual. 1915. Published by the Publicity Department of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association of America, 301 United Bank Building, Cincinnati, O.

Sketch of Bishop Atticus G. Haygood. By G. B. Winston. Occasional Papers, Number 16, published by the Trustees of the John F. Slater Fund, James H. Dillard, Director, Box 418, Charlottesville, Va.

Morocco and Armageddon. By E. D. Morel. Number 11, Labour and War Pamphlets. Published by the Independent Labour Party, St. Bride's House, Salisbury Square, London. 1915. Price, one penny.

The War and the Far East. By J. Ramsay Macdonald. Number 14, Labour and War Pamphlets. Published by the Independent Labour Party, St. Bride's House, Salisbury Square, London. 1915. Price, one penny.

As a steamer was leaving the harbor of Athens a well dressed young passenger approached the captain and, pointing to the distant hills, inquired:

"What is that white stuff on the hills, captain?"

"That is snow, madam," replied the captain.

"Well," remarked the lady, "I thought so myself, but a gentleman just now told me it was Greece."—Sacred Heart Review.



A Sunday school teacher had been telling her class of little boys about crowns of glory and heavenly rewards for good people.

"Now, tell me," she said, at the close of the lesson, "who will get the biggest crown?"

There was a silence for a minute or two, then a bright little chap piped out:

"Him wot's got th' biggest head."—San Francisco Star.

Sale of Books to Close Out Stock

The Referendum.

By Herman Lieb. A Standard Work.
3 copies. Regular price 25c. Send 15c.

The Hungry Forties.

A vivid description of English life in "the forties"—the days of the Bread Tax.
About 100 copies. Regular price 20c. Send 10c.

William Morris: Craftsman, Writer and Social Reformer.

By Oscar Lovell Triggs.
Regular price 5c. Send 3c.

National Decay and the Remedy.

By William Preston Hill.
Regular price 5c. Send 3c.

Gerrit Smith on Land Monopoly.

A handsome edition of a well-known little masterpiece.
Regular price 10c. Send 5c.

German Efficiency vs. British Liberty.

By Frederick Verinder.
About 80 copies. Regular price 5c. Send 4c.

The Menace of Privilege.

By Henry George, Jr.
1 copy only. Regular price \$1.50. Send 35c.

The Romance of John Bainbridge

By Henry George, Jr.
1 copy only. Regular price \$1.50. Send 35c.

The Public Book Dept.
Ellsworth Bldg. Chicago, Ill.

"Why," asks a Missouri paper, "does Missouri stand at the head in raising mules?"

"Because," says another paper, "that is the only safe place to stand."—Christian Register.



A certain suburban theater was very full when the young man entered. Presently he stopped beside a somewhat stout lady who was trying to occupy enough room for two.

"Is this seat engaged?" he asked politely.

The stout woman looked up angrily.

"Yes, it is!" she snapped. "I'm keeping it for a gentleman."

"That's me right enough!" smiled the witty youth, as he slid into the seat. "But how did you know I was coming?"—Exchange.

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