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## EDITORIAL

### Pity the Poor Militarist Editor.

Such as have compassion for the suffering should not forget the toiling preparedness editors. Their paths lie in stony places, and the way is beset with distressing evils. Long and hard they belabored the President for his pacific ways. They raked history and sifted philosophy to find reasons to show why we should "clean up" Mexico. But when affairs drifted into a condition necessitating the sending of additional troops to the border, and there was a possibility of a military campaign that would certainly re-elect the President, the fire-eaters began looking for a way out without war; and the nearer the country got to the verge of war the more eager were they to avert it. But when Carranza made a rational and conciliatory reply to the American note, and the probability of war vanished, behold the re-emergence of the militarist, newly decked in war paint and feathers, eager for the fray. Pity the poor militarist editor.      s. c.



### The Latest in Revenue Bills.

The easiest way to find merit in the new revenue measure introduced by Chairman Kitchin of the House Ways and Means Committee is to compare it with the law which it displaces. Its additions to the income tax, and its new inheritance tax are better than the stamp taxes which it repeals. By comparison it presents a far more creditable appearance than it would if viewed by itself alone. The nation has endured oppressive taxes so long that income and inheritance taxes, in spite of their obnoxious and unjust features, appear beneficent in comparison.



But viewed by itself it becomes harder to see merit in the measure. The income tax falls on honestly earned incomes to the same extent as on unearned incomes of the same amount. The inheritance tax applies to property justly acquired, as it does to what has been obtained through other means. Then there is further noticeable the fact

that the Committee has disregarded a chance to put in effect the Democratic platform promise to encourage development of national resources and to discourage withholding of them from use. It was possible to put in taxation provisions that would have helped to accomplish such a result. The Committee does not even seem to have thought of that. Moreover, as drawn, the income tax clauses must have an opposite tendency. They fall heavily on the land owner who employs labor in improving his property and not at all on the one who withholds his land from use.



The proposed munitions tax may be defended on the ground that manufacture of munitions is a bad thing which should be discouraged. Taxation of any industry necessarily tends to discourage it, so that if the munitions industry is not wanted the committee pursued a proper course to get rid of it. But in that case the tax should have been prohibitory. If the industry is wanted, the tax thereon is inexcusable.



The worst provisions relate to the dye industry. That the war has checked importation of dyes is bad enough. Now the Ways and Means Committee proposes import duties deliberately designed to perpetuate the evil. It is but necessary to read what President Wilson and other Democrats have repeatedly said in condemnation of protectionism to realize the iniquity of the proposals to protect the dye industry. It would have been better to have gone without dyes during the war, if the price is to be eternal tribute to American dye manufacturers. If Republican Congressmen did not themselves have an atrocious record to defend in regard to revenue legislation, they could easily place their Democratic colleagues in an embarrassing position.

S. D.



### Bills Against Freedom.

In the same class with the paragraph in the pending postal appropriation bill to strengthen the postal censorship of the press, is the Smith-Hughes bill for federal censorship of moving pictures. Both violate the spirit if not the letter of the Federal Constitution. They are dangerous measures even though backed by well-meaning but badly mistaken people. Interference with freedom of the press is plainly forbidden by the Constitution, and motion picture censorship is as wrong in principle as censorship of speech or press. The evil results of showing improper pictures, like evil results of improper speech or writings can and should be guarded against, otherwise than through censorship. State and local

censorship of moving pictures are bad enough. So are police censorship of speech and postal censorship of the press. Protection of minors against improper productions can be afforded without bringing on a greater and more dangerous evil.

S. D.



### Not Analogous.

While both the fact and the manner of sending troops into Mexico after the Columbus raid may not have been the wisest move, it will serve no good end to misrepresent it. Certain critics ask if the United States would have sent an army after the James boys to stop their train-robbing exploits? The American bandits were never more than a gang; Villa had an army. Not only had Villa an army directly under his command, but there were other small bodies of troops co-operating with him; and all were in a territory so sympathetic that the Carranza forces could make little headway against them. A sheriff's posse could not be sent against Villa; it had to be an army or nothing. And what would an excited Congress have done had the troops not followed Villa?

S. C.



### Protection Against Dumping.

Theory and conditions meet in the question of the so-called dumping, or flooding of our markets at the close of the European war. If trade were really free, if there were no taxes or other burdens laid upon production, our producers would have no fear of an overwhelming flood. But having placed it upon an artificial basis, surrounded it with abnormal conditions, and laid upon it unnecessary burdens, it will require supervision as long as those conditions last. Germany, for instance, has long made it a practice to exercise complete government control over business, offering bounties here, making combinations there, and subsidizing elsewhere. It is reported that the dye industries are effecting a combination for the purpose of recovering their trade at the conclusion of the war. Such an organization, backed by the German government, would be able to utterly ruin our artificially nourished dye industry, regardless of whether or not such an enterprise might be commercially legitimate in this country. On the same principle, therefore, that has prompted us to forbid trusts and large commercial concerns in this country from ruining smaller plants by cutting the price in their local market while keeping it up elsewhere, it is right and proper for our government to prevent foreign concerns from doing it.

This is a dangerous power, however, to entrust in the hands of men. It embraces all the potentialities for evil contained in the protective system. Whatever agency is charged with the duty of enforcing such regulations is dependent upon very imperfect means for obtaining the facts, and is subject to all the influences of interested businesses; and experience has shown that not all commercial bodies are above taking advantage of their rivals through misrepresentation. It is only fair that since the country maintains the present system of taxing industry, instead of monopoly, of laying the burdens of government upon labor values, rather than upon land values, it should by means of the same arbitrary power prevent foreign monopolies, trusts, or government-aided businesses, from demoralizing our markets by means of prices meant only for that purpose, and not for legitimate trade. But such power should be recognized as a palliative measure designed to alleviate the rigors of an unnatural commercial system.

S. C.

### ⊗ ⊗ A Half-Way Master and Guide.

In conferring the degree of Doctor of Letters on Professor Frank W. Taussig, of Harvard, President Lowell is reported to have declared him

**In the half explored region of modern economics a master and a guide.**

A critic suggests that President Lowell would have been more correct had he added to "half explored" the words "wholly befogged." Though he did not so intend, the head of Harvard University passed on Professor Taussig what sounds like a left-handed compliment. Modern economics may be a "half explored region" to those who have refused to explore it more thoroughly, but one may question the fitness of such to pass on the qualifications of others for the position of master and guide. If by "modern economics" President Lowell means the science of political economy, he will learn, on reading the works of so thorough an economist as Henry George that those are considerably behind the times who are masters and guides in no more than a half explored field.

S. D.

### ⊗ ⊗ A Volunteer Army.

The Mexican crisis, if it shall pass without war, will have served a purpose in making clear the need for a reconstructed military establishment. Too much of the present system is due to the confusion of continuing old methods under new conditions. The situation of this country calls for a very small regular army, with means for expansion with volunteers. This requires officers, equip-

ment, and men. The Federal Government is carrying on sufficient engineering, mining, and forestry work to occupy all the officers we shall need in time of war; hence, the output at West Point and Annapolis could be doubled or trebled without real waste—providing the appointees to these government schools were chosen from the enlisted men of the army and navy. The equipment does not depend so much upon a vast store of munitions as upon unlimited and immediate production. Mr. Edison's idea of accumulating in shops throughout the country machines and specifications, will meet this requirement. There remains the question of men.

⊗  
The rush of volunteers for service since the beginning of this crisis has proven that there need be no question as to number. It is estimated that there are already in sight more than a million men. But they are not trained soldiers. This need should be met by summer camps where men can receive rudimentary drill, and be taught how to take care of themselves out of doors. All men need this out-door life for the sake of health and physical development. And there is an ample number of adventurous spirits among the young men to supply all the soldiers that will ever be needed. But this condition should attach to all such service: It should be at all times on a voluntary basis. It should be upon the same basis as the police or fire departments. Men should be free to join or not; and, having joined, they should be free to resign, just as the officers are. The idea that an officer is something above and apart from the men is a product of militarism; it has no place among American ideals. It is out of harmony with democracy. Desertions will disappear when soldiers can resign, and the army will never want for men in time of need. Men desert during peace; they flock to the colors in time of war.

⊗  
Considered on the basis of the foregoing, the present organization of the State militia is unsatisfactory. The men are neither regular troops nor volunteers. In the original form of a State guard, which was not to be taken out of the State, it was useful as a supplementary force to the police. Its possible service was brief, and was attended with little danger. Into such an organization any citizen, married or unmarried, could enter. But when it was placed under the command of the President to be sent from State to State, and still more, now that the members may be sent into foreign lands, the men have before them such a fate as attends the armies of Europe. Such an eventuality alters the whole question.

Married men who now join the militia, and young men who retain their membership after they are married, should not be set at the killing business, so long as there are enough unmarried to serve. It is bad enough to sacrifice a single man who has no one dependent upon him; it is folly to take a husband; it is a crime to take a father. It should be possible, in the light of the European war, and our own mobilization, to institute a military establishment sufficient to protect the country against invasion, yet based upon democratic principles and squaring with American ideals.

S. C.



### Hughes a Tory and Militarist.

Ex-Presidents Roosevelt and Taft both claim to be satisfied with Mr. Hughes. Roosevelt bases his endorsement on the claim that Mr. Hughes is no less a jingo and militarist than himself. So far Mr. Hughes has not ventured to contradict the Colonel. Mr. Taft's support is based on other grounds. To please him a candidate must favor government by injunction, and everything else that big predatory interests may want, and he must oppose everything that tends towards more democracy and economic justice. Moreover, the support of those who feel like Taft is not given without strong assurances that they will get what they want. So it is certain that the election of Hughes will have results pleasing to those who have Mr. Taft's point of view. But that makes all the clearer how the real progressives of the Progressive party have been betrayed, and how little Mr. Hughes is entitled to their support.

S. D.



### British Doggedness.

It is to be regretted that the stubborn tenacity that enables a British soldier to cling to a forlorn hope finds expression also in the doggedness with which he holds to ideas; for John Bull is as hard to convince as he is to whip. How can a century's blundering in Ireland be explained, save by incomprehensible stupidity? Yet John has flashes of wisdom, flashes that amount to inspiration. In the midst of the Irish trouble the Boer war occurred; and a settlement was made at the close of the war that turned former enemies into friends. When at the breaking out of the present war De Wet and a few followers who still treasured the hope of Boer independence took arms against the British government, he was run down and captured by other Boers who had become friends of Britain. And then, instead of shooting De Wet, as the British had the legal right to do, they merely

imprisoned him for a short time and liberated his companions. Such acts explain why the Boers aided the British in subduing German Southwest Africa, and are now engaged in overrunning German East Africa.



Why cannot Britain apply this generous policy to Ireland? Why does she not make a signal acknowledgment of a change of heart—or at least of an enlightenment of head—by freeing Sir Roger Casement? Sir Roger may have been more at fault than De Wet; and technically the British may have more right to take his life. But why stand upon that right? Why not take a leaf from the South African experience and show clemency to this ardent, if erratic, friend of Ireland? If it requires a greater stretch of mercy, the need for it is greater. Had Ireland been at the Antipodes, the two peoples might have fought and made up long ago. Being situated so closely together, they have nagged at each other as quarreling members of a family, each conscious of the other's weakness, yet unable to resist the temptation to that brutal criticism that within a home so often keeps at daggers' points members of a family who are warm friends when separated. Clemency should have begun long ago; but it is not too late to begin with Sir Roger Casement. Here is a chance for British statesmen to measure up to the best of Britain's traditions.

S. C.



### Labor's Presumption.

Typical of the tendency of inferiors to usurp the sphere of their superiors is the action of labor organizations both in Europe and in the Americas in behalf of international peace. British labor leaders and the labor press have been untiring in their efforts to reach a basis of understanding with the labor organizations of the other countries in Europe. And in North America the labor bodies of Mexico have sent representatives to the United States to confer with our labor leaders, in an effort to avoid the threatening war. Such audacity has not been seen since the Third Estate took charge of the National Assembly in 1789. Let these labor men and women beware how they lay their unhallowed hands upon the sacred affairs of state. Of what use are foreign secretaries, chancellors, ambassadors, ministers plenipotentiary, and all the bedecked and bespangled flunkies small and great, if the laboring population of the world is to fraternize? Such action is inconsiderate; it is unkind; it may, indeed, border upon irreverence. Has it not been the unbroken custom of the ages for princes and potentates to make wars, and for

laboring men and women to fight them and pay for them? It was barely tolerable when Labor presumed to demand a voice in naming wages, hours and conditions within the country; to reach out across international boundaries and come to an amicable understanding with Labor in other lands is the height of impertinence. No, no, no; let not the sacred art of statecraft be thus polluted! Let the Mexican labor leaders stay on their own side of the boundry to teach the peons that their duty is to kill as many gringos as possible; and let the American labor leaders inculcate patriotism among their people, in order that they may kill greasers with a good heart. If they are allowed to meet and become acquainted they may find they like each other, and become friends; they may find indeed that they have a common cause. And instead of fighting each other, as their forebears have done time out of mind, they may join hands to overthrow the system that fosters foreign wars and domestic oppression. Let not Labor presume too much in encroaching upon the prerogatives of Privilege!

s. c.



### A Revolution in North Dakota.

What looks like a political revolution seems to have been accomplished among the Republican farmers of North Dakota. Like other important events of the day, it has received little attention from a press concerned more with such minor events as those relating to militarism and wars. A few daily papers published in obscure corners an Associated Press dispatch that Lyman J. Frazier of Hoople, North Dakota, had been nominated for Governor by the Republicans at the primaries on June 28. But that meant nothing to readers outside of the state.



Lyman J. Frazier headed a ticket that was placed on the ballot by an organization called the Farmers' Non-Partisan League. The League has a radical program, very different from what Republican politicians generally indorse. The taxation proposal, for instance, is to relieve all improvements from taxation and to raise all public revenue by taxation of land values only. It is only common sense that working farmers should favor a plan that would relieve them of burdensome taxes, but common sense is not approved by politicians as heartily as it should be. So the farmers had to overrule the politicians. The incident shows that, in spite of the efforts of preparationists to divert popular attention from vital economic questions, the voters are as determined as ever to secure progressive legislation.

s. d.

### How Nature Punishes.

An epidemic of infantile paralysis, beginning in New York City, has spread to other cities. The disease originates among slum dwellers and is due to conditions resulting from economic injustice. But though its beginning and its greatest ravages must be among the poor it sometimes spreads to the homes of the rich. It is one of the many penalties inflicted by nature for the wrong of maintaining a bad social order. It is one of the evils for which those are responsible who resist movements for abolition of fundamental evils, though they do not realize what they do. It would shock those respectable New Yorkers, who have delayed the much too moderate proposals of the Lower Rents Society, to be informed that they have unconsciously helped to bring a dreadful plague to afflict innocent little ones. But it is none the less true. Denials and protestations cannot alter that fact. All that can be done is to try to remove as quickly as possible the evil institutions which compel men to live among disease-breeding surroundings. Those who refuse to do this must be ready to be told of their responsibility for the results of their refusal.

S. D.



### Land for the Landless.

A measure similar to the Crosser bill is urged by the British Parliamentary Committee for the benefit of soldiers returning from the war. The committee urges that the soldiers be granted allotments of lands on perpetual leasehold from the government. Those needing instruction in agriculture are to be given it, and for those needing financial aid a loan fund is to be provided. A board is to be created to supervise the work. The news reports do not explain how the government is to get the land, but presumably secure it through condemnation proceedings. Having allowed the land of England to become the property of a few, and shrinking at proper methods of restoring it, the illogical and unjust way of buying it back is probably the only one that seems practicable to such governments as England has now or has had.



England's experience should show Congress the need of promptly passing the Crosser bill. That measure insures the retention of remaining public lands by the Federal Government and opens them to use by the unemployed. It is neither necessary nor desirable to wait for men to be sent to war and return before acknowledging their inherent right to work. And it would be inexcusable folly to let public lands pass into private hands, to be

bought back at enhanced prices when we wake up to the need of them for the unemployed. The most important work for the present Congress lies neglected so long as the Crosser bill remains unpassed.

S. D.



### Pensions and Salaries.

It has long been apparent that tipping tends to reduce wages and salaries. Pullman car porters, for instance, may be had by the company for sixteen dollars a month; the tips of a complacent public make up the rest. In certain dining rooms the tips are so munificent that waiters will pay the proprietor for the privilege of serving. But it has not been so clear to some people that the various schemes of pensions and profit sharings have the same tendency. Yet this is apparent upon a little reflection. A corporation that adds profit sharing and old age pensions to its scale of wages makes its employment so much more attractive that workmen besiege its doors for jobs; and those already employed hold on the tighter. As time goes on and prices and wages advance, there will be less reason for the profit-sharing-pension-giving corporation to advance its scale of wages. A striking verification of this tendency is found in the recent report of the Carnegie Foundation. Mr. Henry S. Pritchett, who directs the machinery set up by Andrew Carnegie for pensioning college professors, notes among its weaknesses that university trustees have used it as an excuse for paying inadequate salaries and establishing a fixed age for retirement. And why not? The instructor, having provision for his old age assured, would not need so large a salary during his years of service. It is evident, therefore, that Mr. Carnegie's pension scheme, no less than the tips to waiters, is merely a part payment of the workman's wages. It must be apparent that whatever benefits may be derived from the generous tip-giver, or the charitably-inclined foundation founder, the recipients not only receive no lasting benefit, but are positively injured. There is but one way to pay labor, and that is to give him what he produces. Nothing will take the place of justice—least of all, charity.

S. C.



### An Unworthy Ambition.

The Midas touch that turned all things to gold was not lost when King Midas bathed in the River Pactolus. The predicament of the Phrygian King when his touch turned to gold the very food he would eat was not greater than that of the very rich woman who recently died in New York. For the touch of Hetty Green stilled the warm pulsing

of human hearts and dried the fountains of sympathy. In order to be the richest woman she lived a social hermit; and mankind looks upon her achievement with a feeling of abhorrence.



But Hetty Green has served the world in spite of herself and the world she flouted. She made mere wealth-getting look meaner and more sordid than it has ever looked before. Had she distributed her millions lavishly for hospitals, asylums and the various charitable institutions, made necessary by the system through which she got her money, a thoughtless public would have acclaimed her a benefactor of mankind—though she had done nothing more than gild the chains she had helped to forge. Instead, she died as she lived, an insensible organism devoted to the mere accumulation of money; and, like Jay Gould, she left no public benefactions to appease the judgment of an outraged humanity. By her very indifference to social obligations she has rendered humanity the only service of which she was capable.



As it was the St. Clares who lulled public opinion into a toleration of chattel slavery, so it has been the charitable rich who have reconciled the victims of an unjust economic system to the deprivations of privilege. The natural kindness in the human heart has been warmed by these displays of apparent generosity, and gratitude for charity has blinded them to a denial of justice. The man or woman who gave ten million dollars to the public was not questioned as to how he got that and the ninety million he retained. Money, in the minds of too many people, is tainted only when they do not receive it. When it is withheld they question its source. As a matter of fact, society has nothing to say regarding the disposal of Hetty Green's millions; it should have had much to say as to the manner of their accumulation; and if her sordid life will awaken the unthinking to the fact that such fortunes are the accumulations of privileges granted by the people, and revokable at will, she will have conferred the greatest benefaction of all.

S. C.



Every fool believes what his teachers tell him, and calls his credulity science or morality as confidently as his father called it divine revelation.—George Bernard Shaw.



It is easy to be independent when all behind you agree with you, but the difficulty comes when nine hundred and ninety-nine of your friends think you wrong.—Wendell Phillips.

## THE UNIVERSAL HOUSE OF LORDS

In our daily work we necessarily become immersed in details, preoccupied with this or that special line of effort, so that we always stand in danger of losing sight of the broad views and the fundamental truths.

In these scientific days the danger is all the greater. Take historians, for example. So meticulous are they about the facts of the stories which they wish to set forth, that their energies are quite spent in details. This is very well, so far as it goes. But what of the philosophical view of the whole? What of the play of historical imagination which powerfully projects itself into other times or other minds, and lets us see and feel and think with those other times and minds, and thus realize the long views with the connections of causes and effects and overlapping truths, the truths that are truths in all times?

So it is well not only to be careful about particular truths, but at least sometimes to stop in the midst of the present details and to review and realize anew the large truths.

In the economic thought of modern times this injunction is especially needed, since we have in these days run so emphatically into the way of specialization. How we have studied, for example, the details of tariff legislation! How we talk of experts, and of the need of a special commission of experts! How easy it is to magnify the expert, and to neglect the philosopher and the prophet! Ours is essentially the age of the expert and the specialist. Our sin is that we are prone to stop with the expert and the specialist, and to think that the whole of science and wisdom is with them. We are prone to forget that there are other truths besides statistics and percentages. We may have at fingers' ends all the minute details about tariffs and juggle with them this way and that, but after all is it not a truth that friendship and fellowship are a better relation between two nations than hostility and opposition? Is it not true that co-operation and free swapping are better between two nations, as natural evidences of friendship and fellowship, than any legislative erection of unnatural barriers? What general truth can be evolved from tariff figures that can worthily take precedence over the general truth of the wisdom and benefit of international friendship and co-operation?

The tariff is a good illustration of the danger of neglecting the wider truth, but there is another wide truth that lies even deeper in the realm of economics, a truth which goes more to the heart of human welfare than all other economic truths

combined. This is asserted with the assumption that the goal of economic efforts is the freedom of man, the clearing of the way for the individual development of each human being born into the world. It is asserted with the assumption that freedom and independence, even with the chances of abuse, are good for all men, and that slavery and dependence, even with the chances of benevolent uplift, are bad. By whomsoever this assumption is denied, to him this truth must shrink into comparative unimportance. If, however, the assumption of the desirability of the spread of human freedom is granted, this truth, as has been said, is the supreme truth of all economic and social problems.

What is it? Simply this, that the lords of the land, except, perhaps, in some historical cataclysm, have always been the lords and masters of the nations. Close study of the history of the past, close study of the history of the present, shows that this is the fact. It is no secret. Moses told it. Eastern philosophers told it. Fathers of the Church told it. Even gay but thoughtful poets like Horace and Robert Burns told it. Carlyle told it. There has hardly been an age in which some philosopher or prophet or poet or preacher has not told it. Henry George told it more plainly than it had ever been told before. And yet still today we go on neglecting it and hiding our faces so as not to see it. The landlord is to-day the strong man of this nation and of all nations. He is, behind all dummies, the real dictator and the real legislator. If one does not believe this, let him study anywhere the laws of taxation and assessment, or the application of these laws.

Here, again, as in questions of the tariff, we become immersed in the details of experts on taxation, and lose sight of the wide truth. We study rents, leases, tenures, licenses and all manner of details, and then we go on making a poor man pay a hard tax for doing some service in the community, while the landlord's frontages or acres, especially the unused frontages and acres, pay the easy tax. It is so everywhere. The landlord dominates. He may be a lawyer, or a senator, or a manufacturer, or a stockbroker, but it is as a master of the land that he really rules. Carlyle was exactly right when he said: "Whoever possesses the Land, he, more emphatically than any other, is the Governor, vice-King of the people on the Land."

How much longer will the people have it so? How much longer will they permit the legislators whom they elect to continue to be in all matters

affecting taxation, not their legislators, but the landlords' legislators? How much longer will they neglect the truth that the landlords will continue to be our Lords until by taxation the power of monopoly shall have been overthrown?

JAMES H. DILLARD.

## EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

### TAX SITUATION IN LOS ANGELES.

Los Angeles, Cal., June 29, 1916.

The newspapers of this city are in the throes of a wild and woolly lot of statements over the effects of the New Joint City and County tax appraisals and assessments; for the owners of the Tribune and Express, Times, Herald and Examiner evidently feel the hand of destiny sweeping in the direction of their numerous land-value speculations. Intermittent "bushwacking" by Singletax advocates, during the past few years, has resulted in a few individual tax assessments being made public. Though confined to less than a dozen examples, of how, the City and County Assessors, would differently value, and tax, a distinct piece of property (land and improvements, both different), and in the case of the City Assessor Walter Mallard, who claimed to assess both land and improvements at 50 per cent of their assessed values, it was clearly proved that in many cases he was not doing what he claimed. In most cases he favored, by assessing at from 20 to 30 per cent of their valuation, "those interests," whose influence (through their newspapers) were powerful enough to keep him in office for the past ten years. Of course others have had to make up the budget difference by a heavier percentage of their valuations being taxed. The State Constitution says: "Taxes shall be levied upon 100 per cent of the valuation." He only paid attention to this, apparently in the case of the person, who had no time to take any protest before the Board of Equalization for review. Upon pressure from various Singletaxers, the City Council, about four years ago, asked Mr. Mallard why he did not assess on the 100 per cent basis, and he replied that he would answer to the people, being an elected official, and not to the City Council. So the City Council and the County Supervisors created a Joint Appraisal Commission and hired Mr. James Stafford (former realty board secretary) to revalue every lot and improvement in the city and county of Los Angeles as a basis of future assessment and uniformity. Now, after approximately \$100,000 of the people's money has been spent on this Commission, and maps covering all the properties appraised were prepared, Mr. Mallard tried to induce the City Council to refuse these maps, saying that Mr. Stafford had offered them to him for \$117, while the City Council agreed to pay \$242 for them. As these maps would be all that the city would have to show for the work done by this Joint Appraisal Bureau, he was forced to accept the maps at the latter price from Mr. Stafford. Evidently Mr. Mallard feared the evidence of these maps would show that his past appraisals and assessments were not as he stated they were. Because of criticism

on the part of Mr. Mallard and the Los Angeles Realty Board Mr. Stafford asked for investigation of his Bureau and methods, and the County Board of Supervisors gave him a vote of confidence after investigation.

Also about this time the Los Angeles Realty Board created an Appraisal Committee by amending the by-laws of that organization. Then they endeavored to have the City and County Governments accept their appraisals. We can expect that this and other Realty Companies Appraisal "Committees" will do just as they say in the near future, viz.: Seek a commission from the United States Government "to appraise for purposes of taxation the holdings of all railroads and corporations and individuals" in Los Angeles and elsewhere. The National Association of Real Estate Exchanges, of which the Local Board is a member, is urging the Interstate Commerce Commission to assign such work in all cities to the Appraisal Committees of the Realty Associations. Singletaxers will have to combat this latest powerful adjutant to the forces of the land monopolist and speculator, so they had better make a note of this latest weapon of special privilege. The representatives of the Somers System of Valuations will be the first to meet this "competitive weapon" of the Real Estate Allies. However, for the year (1916-1917) the work of the Joint City and County Appraisal Bureau of Los Angeles will likely stand, showing an increase in assessed valuation over (1915-1916) by \$93,871,974 for the city of Los Angeles. Assessed values of land will be increased 40 or 50 per cent, while improvements will be decreased 10 to 15 per cent, compared with past assessments. This is what is making the land-value wolves howl and snap now! The present tax rate of \$1.60 per \$100 in the city does not furnish enough revenue, and special assessments and bond issues are constantly being levied or proposed. But at the last city elections on June 6 the voters emphatically turned down an \$11,350,000 issue of bonds, calling for additional improvements to the fire, police, sewer and tunnel departments and a municipal phone. But 33 per cent of the voters expressed themselves, however.

Now Assessor Mallard stated that if the new valuations were accepted this would likely raise "too much" money, so the City Council would have to reduce the tax rate to a \$1.40 rate, which will provide \$1,000,000 more than previous years. The following statement of how the valuations of real estate and improvements and personal property compare may be interesting when considering an increase of 40 per cent on land values and a decrease of 10 per cent on improvements for Los Angeles city.

Real estate (valuation 1915-16).....	\$230,273,187
Plus estimated 40 per cent increase.....	92,109,274
Real estate (valuation 1916-17).....	\$322,382,461
Improvements (valuation 1915-16).....	\$132,375,008
Less estimated 10 per cent decrease (1916-17)...	13,237,300
Valuation (1916-17) improvements .....	\$119,135,708
Real estate and improvements (estimated 1916-17) .....	\$441,518,169
Personal property, estimated same as 1915-16. \$	57,553,995
San Fernando and Palms Annexes (estimated)...	15,000,000
Valuation total non-operative roll (1916-17)...	\$514,072,164
Valuation total non-operative roll (1915-16)...	420,200,190
Increase over 1915-16 .....	\$ 93,871,974

(It will be noted that land-values will double the improvements.)

Councilman Conwell says that 118,000 houses have been appraised and that 240,000 vacant lots, examined and priced in the city by the Joint Appraisal Bureau at a saving to the city of \$30,000 over the old system. A majority of the City Council indorse the new appraisals, as does County Assessor Edw. Hopkins.

As many thousands of vacant lots which were never before known to be taxed at more than 20 per cent of their values will now pay more under the 40 per cent increased valuations, it is no wonder that Mr. E. T. Earl, owner of the Tribune and Express, and a notorious land speculator, bursts into print in heavy type twice a day for the past three weeks demanding a 25 per cent reduction (not in the tax-rate or valuation) but in the actual taxes to be collected by the city. He further demands that the City Council and County Supervisors cancel the new valuations and use the past assessments. This shows his color plainly, as he has been favored in the past by the assessor and now squeals. His newspapers are urging "taxpayers" to form "leagues" and protest the new valuations. And as is usual, boards of trade, business men, realty associations, etc., are demanding anything from lower taxes, trimming the budget, low valuations and rates, to an acceptance on the part of the city and county of "their proffered valuations." Also Hearst's Examiner, not to lose any circulation, is demanding that the State Board of Equalization step in and set aside the local assessments. The Home Rule in Taxation League, 404 Currier building, is going to challenge the Newspaper League at every possible point. But what is needed is a fund of \$10,000 to publish some true facts and reach the tax-paying tenants who comprise 69 per cent of the local populace. Many public meetings are to be held to discuss the lowering of taxes, and Singletaxers should be in evidence, as their influence can be held accountable for these annoying disturbances to the defenders of Special Privileges.

The Preparedness Parade was held on Flag Day, June 14. Bankers, brokers, Chinese Chamber of Commerce, clergymen, ad clubs, hotel mens' associations, title insurance and the real estate associations, chambers of commerce, militiamen, city and county employes and many helpless clerks and mechanics (who were offered their day's pay) comprised the 70,000 marchers.

Since then Brig. Gen. Wankowski has appealed for enlistments to fill the local regiments and go to the Mexican front. He likely got one sad headache in looking for those that paraded to enlist.

Organized labor was not represented.

WALDO WERNICKE.

If there were more extremists in evolutionary periods, there would be no revolutionary periods.—Benjamin R. Tucker.

Those stages of progress are alone durable which have rooted themselves in the mind and conscience of mankind before receiving the final sanction of legislators. The only means of realizing what is good is to teach it by education and propagate it by example.—Francisco Ferrer.

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## INCIDENTAL SUGGESTIONS

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### IF WE FIGHT MEXICO!

New York, June 27, 1916.

There are some facts which as a nation we should face before we allow ourselves to be pushed into a war with Mexico. Among them are the following:

Mexico has a larger population than had the Southern Confederacy. She can put into the field more soldiers than did the Southern states. This means that if we fight we shall have on our hands a conflict comparable in magnitude and seriousness with our Civil War, with the disadvantage that it will have to be carried on in a foreign land, among a people whose language we do not understand, and far from our base of supplies.

The report is that already a million volunteers have offered themselves to the Mexican government. This may be an exaggeration, but it is obvious that Mexico can and will put into the field many more than a million men, if a struggle comes. And they are fighters who are not to be despised. They are hardy and brave, they know the territory in which the fighting will be done far better than we do, most of them are accustomed to outdoor life and to the use of the gun, they love their country as well as we love ours, and, fighting as they will be against invaders, parties and political divisions among them will be forgotten, and the nation will rally almost absolutely as a unit to carry on what they will regard as a war of defense, a war to save their national existence. We must count on a war of at least two or three years, and a savage guerrilla warfare in the mountains very much longer than that (one of our American generals says ten years), with a money cost to us that will run up into the billions of dollars, and, what is worse, with a loss of lives of our soldiers that cannot fall short of hundreds of thousands.

It is easy to get excited and wave the flag and shout, "Hurrah! Let us fight!" But this is no time for folly. It is a time for serious thinking.

I believe that President Wilson in the main has pursued a wise course in his Mexican policy. But he has made two mistakes. The first was in seizing Vera Cruz. This error he later did all he could to remedy. The second mistake was that of sending General Pershing so far into the interior of Mexico. As soon as Villa was out of the way and his forces dispersed, we should have listened to Carranza's earnest appeal and withdrawn our army to the border, where the Mexican government would have co-operated with us, instead of opposing us. As things are, not only Carranza but the whole Mexican nation feel that their country is being seriously invaded, with danger of an attempt at its subjugation. Why should we wonder at their alarm, in view of their bitter experience in 1846 when on a mere pretext we waged a war of conquest against them, ending in the annexation by us of one-third of their territory?

In the present critical and confused condition of affairs, where there is so much need for light, and where wrong action is likely to produce such lamentable results, if no other means can be found to avert war, we should by all means arbitrate. There

are intimations that Carranza would assent to that method of settlement, and certainly we ought heartily to welcome and seek it.

If we go to war under present conditions, all the South and Central American states will regard it as a war of invasion, without sufficient justification on our part, and not unlikely to lead to Mexico's loss of independence; and the same feeling will be widespread among the other nations of the world.

If war is once really begun, we cannot stop until the whole territory of Mexico is conquered, at the enormous cost of blood and treasure to ourselves which has already been indicated, and (in the eyes of a large part of the world) with the ineffaceable stain upon our national honor of having fought a war of aggression against a weaker people.

Are these results such as we want to see brought about? If not, then thoughtful men and women everywhere must awaken to the gravity of the danger that threatens, and do all in their power at once to avert it.

J. T. SUNDERLAND.

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## NEWS NARRATIVE

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

Week ending Tuesday, July 11, 1916.

### European War.

The concerted offensive of the Allies is at last under way. Instead of the alternating attacks of the Russians on the east, the Italians on the south, the British in Belgium and the French in northern France, there is now a simultaneous attack upon all fronts. The chief interest of the week has centered in the movements of the French and British in the region of the Somme, where the Allied armies have continued to make slow but steady progress in spite of the heroic counter attacks of the Germans. The French have advanced their front south of the Somme river seven miles, and are within a mile of Peronne, a fortified town of 5,000 inhabitants, and used as a base by the Germans. It is expected that the French will soon take the town. The British have made less progress on their front from Albert northward, owing to the heavier German forces before them; but they have continued to make progress, particularly to the east of La Boisselle. At Verdun there has been a temporary cessation of infantry attacks, but the artillery continues a heavy bombardment. Activities have been renewed in the Vosges, but without material result. [See current volume, page 637.]

The Russians are pressing their offensive throughout the 800 mile front. Small successes are reported on the Riga-Dvinsk front, with larger gains before Kovel and in Galicia. They are cross-

ing the Stokhod river, which brings them to within twenty miles of Kovel. In Galicia they continue the same overwhelming advance. The Austrian army of Bukowina and southeastern Galicia has been practically destroyed. Petrograd estimates the Austrian loss since the beginning of the June offensive at 500,000. Later prisoners taken, both German and Austrian, are said to be very young and imperfectly trained.

Italy continues to press back the Austrians in the Trentino, and has begun activities on the Isonzo front, which has remained inactive since the Austrian drive through the mountains began. Rumors from Greece indicate renewed action soon to take place in the Balkan field. A French force of 4,700 is reported to have landed on the island of Mytilene. Little news of moment has been received from the Caucasian campaign. The Turks report the defeat of a Russian force and the capture of Kermanshah in western Persia. The Russians report a defeat of a Turkish force north of Erzerum.

Great Britain and France have withdrawn the orders in council under the declaration of London, and have applied new and more stringent principles to the blockade of Germany. The new order declares that Great Britain and her allies will exercise their belligerent rights at sea in strict accordance with the law of nations. The German government has handed to the representatives of the neutral powers in Berlin a memorandum charging the new rules to be contrary to international law. The successful voyage of the unarmed submarine *Deutschland* with a freight cargo from Bremen to Baltimore on the 9th may still further complicate the laws of nations.

Several changes have been made in the British cabinet on account of the death of Earl Kitchener. David Lloyd George has been made secretary of war. Edwin Samuel Montague, financial secretary to the treasury, takes Mr. George's place as minister of munitions. Thomas McKinnon Wood, secretary of state for Scotland, is made chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and financial secretary to the treasury. Harold J. Tennant, parliamentary under-secretary for war, is secretary of state for Scotland.

Premier Asquith in the House of Commons on the 10th explained the provisions of the agreement for temporary Irish Home Rule. A bill will be introduced next week embodying the new negotiations. The principal features of the Lloyd-George agreement, which has been accepted by the Nationalists and the Ulstermen, are as follows:

1. An Irish house of commons will be constituted

by the transference to the Irish parliament of seventy-eight members now sitting in the English commons for the twenty-six home-rule counties. (The total Irish representation in the imperial house of commons is 103, of which twenty-five members sit for the six Ulster counties provisionally excluded from home rule.)

2. Of the seventy-eight members to be transferred to the Irish house, seventy-six are nationalists or independents, while two are unionists, namely Sir Edward Carson and J. H. M. Campbell, attorney general for Ireland. These two members represent Trinity College, Dublin. They have both consented to sit in the home-rule parliament, and on this fact some hopes are based for future amity.

3. Members of the Irish commons will retain their seats in the English house and will often be seen there, as the Irish body is not expected to have much business to transact at first.

4. Considerable representation of the unionist interests in the South and West of Ireland will be provided through the nomination of their representatives to the Irish senate. It is proposed that the senate sit and act with the Irish commons during the temporary settlement, thus safeguarding the interests of the unionists.

5. The temporary settlement is to continue until one year after the termination of the war. At that time the whole arrangement will come under the review of the great imperial conference which is to be held to adjust the government of the empire.

6. The framework of Irish finance in the home rule act will not be altered, but some increases will be made in the sum to be transferred to Irish revenues from the imperial treasury.

7. A new lord lieutenant will shortly be appointed as a preliminary to the adoption of the new arrangement.



### Mexico and the United States.

The immediate Mexican crisis has passed without war between the two countries. General Carranza's note which was received at Washington on the 5th was pacific in tone and expressed a desire to resume negotiations with a view to effecting a permanent settlement. Continuing, the note says:

This government is disposed now, as it has always been, to seek an immediate solution of the two points which constitute the true cause of the conflict between the two countries, to wit:

The American government thinks reasonably that the insecurity of its frontier is a source of difficulty, and the Mexican government, on its part, believes that the stay of American troops on Mexican territory, aside from being a trespass on the sovereignty of Mexico, is the immediate cause of the conflicts. Therefore, the withdrawal of American troops, on one hand, and the protection of the frontier, on the other, are the two essential problems, the solution of which must be the directing object of the efforts of both governments.

The Mexican government is willing to consider in a quick and practical way, and prompted by a spirit

of concern, the remedies which should be applied to the present situation.

[See current volume, page 638.]



Secretary Lansing, replying in the same spirit under date of July 7, said:

The same spirit of friendship and of solicitude for the continuance of cordial relations between our two countries inspires my government, which equally desires an immediate solution of the matters of difference which have long vexed both governments.

It is especially pleasing to my government that the de facto government of Mexico is disposed to give quick as well as practical consideration in a spirit of concord to the remedies which may be applied to the existing conditions.

Reciprocating the same desire, the government of the United States is prepared immediately to exchange views as to a practical plan to remove finally and prevent a recurrence of the difficulties which have been the source of the controversy.



General Calles, military commander of Sonora, advised the heads of American mining companies operating in that State that he had received a telegram from General Obregon, minister of war, saying all danger of war with the United States had passed. General Obregon ordered General Calles to expedite the return of all Americans operating mines or ranches in his territory and to give them every guarantee of safety for themselves and their property. General Calles reports that he has ordered the demobilization of his troops in the border districts, and reopened public offices on the border. Railroads will be ready for traffic immediately.



A force of Villista troops, estimated from 1,500 to 2,000 under Contreras, has been pursued by General Ramos into the mountains of Durango. Villa is reported to have appeared in Jimenez after its capture by the bandits. He was crippled, and walked with crutches.



Mobilization of the State militia continues throughout the country. Most of the troops are now on the border. Secretary of War Baker announced on the 6th that married men with families dependent on them would be excused from duty for the present and be discharged with honor. It is estimated that this may affect as many as one-third of the National Guard.



President Wilson, speaking before the Salesmen's Conference at Detroit on the 10th, referred to the Mexican situation in these words:

We must respect the sovereignty of Mexico. I say this for the benefit of those who wish to butt in.

Mexico feels we do not wish to help her but to possess her. This is due to the manner in which some have tried to exploit her possessions. I will not help these men.

He insisted, however, upon the absolute right of the United States to defend its border, and referred to the Virginia bill of rights:

The bill says that a people have a right to do anything they please with their own country and their own government. I am going to stand by that belief. That is for the benefit of those gentlemen who want to butt in. . . .

This, then, my friends, is the simple message that I bring you: Lift your eyes to the horizons of business; do not look too close at the little processes with which you are concerned, but let your thoughts and your imaginations run abroad throughout the whole world, and, with the inspiration of the thought that you are Americans and are meant to carry liberty and justice and the principles of humanity wherever you go, go out and sell goods that will make the world more comfortable and more happy and convert them to the principles of America.



#### Germany's Submarine Merchantman.

The submarine merchant ship Deutschland of the Deutsches Ozean Rhederei Company of Bremen arrived at Baltimore on the 9th, sixteen days out from Bremerhaven. Much interest attaches to the feat because this is the first commercial undersea boat to cross the Atlantic, and in spite of the Allies' blockade. The Deutschland is reported to be 315 feet long, with a freight capacity of about a thousand tons. Her present cargo consists of 750 tons of dyes and chemicals, said to be worth \$1,000,000. From Helgoland to Baltimore the Deutschland covered 3,800 miles, going from the North Sea through the British Channel and straight across the Atlantic. Only about ninety miles were made submerged. Those interested in the vessel declare that a number of the same type will soon be plying regularly between German and American ports.



#### Russo-Japanese Treaty.

Information has been received at Washington of the negotiation of an alliance between Russia and Japan. The terms of the treaty have not been made public, but the Japanese press regards it as an offensive and defensive alliance, to hold their present positions, and to resist the activities of Germany and Austria. [See current volume, page 326.]



#### Chicago School Trouble.

The committee of the City Council appointed to investigate the School Board's action in dropping from its rolls 58 teachers marked efficient held a meeting on the 6th at which testimony was taken, and an adjournment taken until the 12th. Religion, Catholic and anti-Catholic, is now a factor, and the committee has voted to investigate this phase of the trouble.



Jacob M. Loeb, president of the Chicago Board of Education, in an address before the National

Education Association at New York on the 6th, said:

I have no quarrel with the trades unions in their place and when properly conducted, but they are intolerable in the schools. Teaching is a profession, not a trade.

The union interferes with the discipline and efficiency of the schools. It poisons the mind of the young and enthusiastic teacher. The slogan of the union is not "Children first," but "Teachers and pay first."

These teachers have employed the subterranean influence, the bare-faced, high-handed fraud and trickery, the violence and graft of the labor movement to the lasting detriment of the most sacred charge God has given us, the mind of the child.

Mrs. Ella Flagg Young's former superintendent of the Chicago schools, followed Mr. Loeb in a reply in which she said:

The statements that have been made make it necessary to put the truth before the people present. No class has been so restrained as the teachers.

The independence resulting from membership in any kind of union or federation is something to which the speaker takes exception. He forgets that to prepare children to be thinking citizens, and not voting cattle, the teacher must first have a right to think herself and to express her thoughts. Teachers who cannot do this are not fit to be in the teaching corps.

At one time teachers consulted together and thought out their work. Today they have been forced into a treadmill and the school is little better than a factory.

Before they federated the teachers went in committees before the board of education and asked to have their salaries increased. They said what they had to say, and what was the result? They were dismissed. The members of the board shrugged their shoulders and smiled. Nothing happened. Again they went, and with the same result.

Then they realized they must have the power of votes behind them. The men of their own station would do nothing for them, and they turned to those men who have felt the power and oppression of riches.

Nearly all members on boards of education have some powerful individual or club or organization behind them. They owe their position to these people, and must maintain the policy of the organization or the individual who put them there. The public school-teachers throughout the country have not the freedom to express their thoughts.



#### Congressional Doings.

The emergency revenue bill passed the House on the 10th by a vote of 240 to 140. Forty Republicans voted with the Democrats. The bill is expected to produce \$200,000,000 annually. In addition to doubling the income tax the measure includes a tax on inheritances, munitions of war and a continuation of the greater portion of the war revenue taxes levied by the last Congress and continued by the present session until January 1, 1917. Amendments were made while the bill was pending, eliminating the provision that prevented

members of Congress or former members of Congress from becoming members or employes of the tariff commission, and reducing the salaries of the tariff commissioners from \$10,000 to \$7,500. The permanent appropriation of \$300,000 for the tariff commission was eliminated, as also was the old war revenue tax of one dollar on each \$1,000 of working capital or surplus of banks. [See current volume, page 633.]



**Applying Singletax in Palestine.**

Mrs. Joseph Fels has, it is reported, announced that she will contribute to the Federation of American Zionists a sum of money sufficient to establish a Singletax colony in Palestine, providing a plan of colonization can be worked out satisfactorily under the local conditions. Mrs. Fels' well-known economic views preclude charity and dependents. The colony will have to be based absolutely upon justice.



**Houstonizing Vermillion, South Dakota.**

City Assessor August Peterson, of Vermillion, South Dakota, has undertaken to put a little justice into that town's assessments. The result is stated thus:

Assesment.	1915.	1916.
Personal property .....	\$ 524,370	\$ 378,376
Structures .....	632,415	606,580
Land .....	286,095	582,170
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$1,442,880</b>	<b>\$1,567,126</b>

Noting this increase in the value of lots the Dakota Republican (Vermillion) says:

We are heartily in sympathy with the move, because we believe that there are a number of lots, and in one instance, a whole block, which are being held for speculation, and the owners will not dispose of them for any price. These pieces should bear their just proportion of the taxes, and we think the council will act wisely if they permit the valuation to remain as turned in by Mr. Peterson.



**North Dakota Primary Results.**

The Farmers' Nonpartisan League succeeded at the North Dakota primaries on June 28 in securing the nomination by the Republicans of its ticket headed by Lyman J. Frazier of Hoople for Governor. Former Congressman James Manahan of Minnesota, who stumped the State for the League, explains its object in the St. Paul News of June 30 as follows:

"What will be the first thing the farmers' party will do when it takes possession of the executive and legislative reins?" Mr. Manahan was asked.

"Undoubtedly," he replied, "the first big thing they will do will be to give North Dakota a system of state-owned terminal elevators. That will free the farmers not only of North Dakota but of other northwest States from the rule of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce." . . .

Another reform the farmers have in mind, and which was written in the Nonpartisan league's platform, is a plan to revise the tax laws of North Dakota, relieving all improvements from the burden of taxation and placing it wholly upon land.

That was why every land speculator in the state fought the league tooth and nail.

Then they are going to put into operation a state owned and operated hail insurance department. At the present time the farmers are paying out to insurance companies for protection against hail eight times as much as they get.

That was why every insurance company was and is against the league, because they feared that if the hail insurance plan worked well, the farmers may take it into their heads to try it on fire, life and other forms of insurance.

All "big business" as represented by grain and meat combines, insurance companies, banks and land speculators opposed the league.

When the farmers met in their state convention they didn't pick out a platform committee that allowed "big business" interests to write the planks. They chose men of their own kind, farmers, to write every plank and every plank was what they had talked over at every picnic held in the state.

Mr. Frazier received a larger vote at the primary than his three opponents combined. Nevertheless, some of the regular Republican papers seem disposed to refuse to abide by the result of the primaries.



**Colorado Election Frauds.**

An aftermath of the Colorado labor troubles comes the decision of the State Supreme Court in the case of Sheriff Jeff Farr of Huerfano county, who, combining the interests of Rockefeller's Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and the Republican party, defrauded his Democratic opponent. Speaking of prevailing conditions, the court says:

There can be no free, open and fair election as contemplated by the constitution, where private industrial corporations so throttle public opinion, deny the free exercise of choice by sovereign electors, dictate and control all election officers, prohibit public discussion of public questions, and imperially command what citizens may and what citizens may not, peacefully and for lawful purposes, enter upon election, or public territory.

All the acts of corruption found by the court were committed late in the year 1914, after the date when the agents of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company had sworn that political activity had ceased. In summing up the case, the court says:

We are unable to find a precedent where like, or similar conditions, have been considered as in this case, wherein private corporations have assumed to deny the public character of an election and to arbitrarily take charge of and conduct the same as if it were the sole private business of the corporation. These companies plainly connived with certain county officials to secure the creation of election precincts, bounded so as to include their private prop-

erty only, and with lines marked by their own fences, or guarded by their own armed men, and within which were only their own employees. They excluded the public from entrance to such election precincts, labeled the same as private property, and warned the public that entrance thereon constituted trespass. They denied the right of free public assemblage within such election precincts, and likewise the right of free or open discussion of public questions therein. They denied the right to circulate election literature or the distribution of the cards of candidates within such precincts. They secured the selection of their own employees exclusively as judges and clerks of election, and by the location of precinct boundaries no other than their employees could so serve. They apparently made the registration lists from their pay rolls. They kept such lists in their private places of business and in charge of their employees. They prohibited all public investigation within such election precincts as to the qualification of the persons so registered as electors of the precinct. Through their employees acting as election officials, they assisted numerous non-English speaking persons to vote by marking their ballots for them, in plain violation of the law. They provided other non-English speaking persons with a fraudulent device by which such persons might be enabled to vote the Republican ticket, without being able to read either the name of the candidate or the party ticket for which they so voted. They coerced and intimidated their employees in many instances. We find no such example of fraud within the books, and must seek the letter and spirit of the law in a free government, as a scale in which to weigh such conduct.



The attorneys for Farr and the company made this admission in their brief:

It is a matter of present, or of only recently past history, that the Republican party of the whole state, from the candidate for governor down, and particularly those in Huerfano county, ran on what they were pleased to call a "law and order" platform. This meant, or was taken to mean, that the Republicans sided against the strikers. Indeed, this was the open attitude of the Republican party in the strike district.



Regarding the evidence upon which the court decided against Farr and the company it says:

The defense relies not upon conflicting evidence, but upon the contention that the conduct of the election was justified as an "industrial necessity." We have heard much in this state in recent years as to the denial of inherent and constitutional rights of citizens being justified by "military necessity," but this, we believe, is the first time in our experience when the violation of the fundamental rights of free-men has been attempted to be justified by the plea of "industrial necessity." Even if we were to concede that there may be some palliation in the plea of military necessity, yet that a private corporation, with its privately armed forces, may violate the most sacred right of the citizenship of the state and find lawful means in the plea of "private necessity" savors too much of anarchy to find approval by courts of justice.

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## NEWS NOTES

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—The volcano Stromboli became active on the 5th. The violence is not so great but what people in the neighborhood had time to reach safety.

—The Fourth of July toll for the United States was given on the 6th as 14 dead and 907 injured. Past experience shows that a number of the injured will die of their wounds.

—Great damage is reported from a storm on our Gulf coast on the 6th. Mobile Bay, St. Louis, Mississippi, and Pensacola, Florida, suffered from the wind. Several deaths are reported along the coast.

—Savings accounts in Germany, according to the Sparkasse, the savings banks' organ, have increased in number and amount since the beginning of the war. The excess of deposits over withdrawals is 2,500,000,000 marks.

—The German sailing ship Indra, which put into New York at the beginning of the war loaded with a cargo of nitrate from Chile to Dunkirk, France, is now discharging the nitrate in New York. The cargo, which was valued at \$125,000 in September, 1914, is now estimated to be worth \$1,000,000.

—The National Prohibition convention, which meets in St. Paul, Minnesota, announces a "get-together conference" of reform leaders in the Republican, Democratic and Progressive parties July 18. Convention preliminaries on the 19th, big parade on the 20th, and nominations on the 21st. Daniel A. Poling, temporary chairman, will deliver the keynote address.

—The Ohio Site Value Taxation League has established headquarters in Rooms 203-5 Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio. The League plans to submit a Home Rule in Taxation Amendment, and headquarters have been established in Columbus for the purpose of putting the propaganda work on a systematic basis. Funds are being solicited for carrying out the plans of the League. Communications may be addressed to Wm. P. Halenkamp, Secretary.

—High prices for meat, according to the report of the Department of Agriculture issued on the 5th, are likely to continue indefinitely. The supply is not keeping up with the growth of population. Disease, which takes 475,000 cattle annually, and exposure, which takes as many more, are a heavy drain. In 1914, 7,000,000 hogs died of cholera. The per capita consumption of meat is greater in the United States than in any other countries except Australia and New Zealand. In 1914 we imported more beef than we exported.



Truth gains more even by the errors of one, who, with due study and preparation, thinks for himself, than by the true opinions of those who only hold them because they do not suffer themselves to think. —John Stuart Mill.



There is not a principle in government that did not first have its existence in the mind of some dreamer or "crank." There is not a reform accomplished that did not originate as an immaterial, intangible thing called a thought.—Dan Beard.

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## PRESS OPINIONS

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### When Interest Falls, Rent Rises.

Greenfield Bulletin (Pittsburgh), May 18.—If farmers were always land owners, and all owners of rural land, a rural credits bill might help farmers. I am not sure that it would, but it might. Certain it is that it could not help farm laborers. To the extent that the government makes it easy to borrow money on farm land at low rates of interest, to that extent it **increases** land values. What a farm laborer wants most is a farm. He cannot borrow any of the government's easy money until he gets a farm. And the fact that he can get some cheap money **after** he gets a farm, increases the price he must pay for the farm. If the bill is so drawn that it will give cheaper money to tenants it will help them until their lease expires. After a new lease is made all the benefit from a cheap loan will be absorbed in the increased rental. Regardless of how cleverly the bill is drawn it will benefit land owners and injure laborers. And they call it statesmanship. Its true name is fakemanship.



### British Land Owners Hopeful.

The Liberator (Auckland, N. Z.), March 15.—What reason, may we ask, have the British landowners to lose heart? What reason have they to be otherwise than cheerful. They have five millions of British soldiers actually fighting, or prepared to fight for the land they own (land of which the average British "Tommy" does not own enough to fill a decent-sized flower pot!), and towards the cost of fighting for their land the British land-owners pay in land tax not £750,000 a year; not nearly as much, in short, as our ridiculously small New Zealand land tax. But what would it matter if the British landowners did lose heart? If a national stock-taking were held, and the economic value to Britain of the various classes in the community—working classes, farmers, manufacturers, tradespeople, landowners, etc.—were accurately assessed, what would be the economic value to the country of the landowners, as such? As landowners, they now draw from the country 300 to 400 millions of pounds sterling per annum. But, merely as landowners, their value to the country would be grossly over-estimated if it were put down at as many pence.



### As It Looks from England.

Labour Leader (Manchester), June 22.—President Wilson (Democrat) is to be opposed by Mr. Justice Hughes (Republican) in the forthcoming Presidential election, and by Mr. Alan Benson, the Socialist nominee. President Wilson stands for neutrality combined with military preparedness. Mr. Justice Hughes stands for benevolence towards the Entente (how far a neutral or active benevolence is not clear) and a much increased army and navy. Mr. Benson stands for Peace and anti-militarism, though he supports defensive armaments. The most remarkable (and satisfactory) feature of the nominations is the defeat of Mr. Roosevelt, America's supreme Prussian. Although Justice Hughes is a strong candidate, we expect President Wilson to be

returned. We shall be surprised if he vacates his office without making a great effort to end the war by mediation. And there can be no doubt that such action would rally the masses of American people to his side.

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## RELATED THINGS

### CONTRIBUTIONS AND REPRINT

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### THE WASTERS.

Written For The Public.

Harken! O People enthroned,  
Plowman, artisan Kings!

Fair was the land that we entered out of the lanes  
of the sea;

Wide were its levels before you, and few and feeble  
were ye:

Then ye needed the arm of the axman, ye needed  
the hand to plow,

And below your thoughts horizon lay the things ye  
strive for now;

So ye called o'er the tides of the waters with voice  
that outsang the foam

"Come hither, O sons of the Landless, and build for  
yourselves a home!"

So they came, and ye grew in your borders, and  
wider your borders ran.

Ye gave to the serf of your freedom—he stood on  
his feet as a man!

Ye chanted the songs of your dreamers, the songs  
of the free and untried,

Ye rejoiced in the strength of your youth. Said ye  
not? "It shall ever abide!"

Your rivers ran freighted with burdens that men  
would transmute into gold;

Your valleys were teeming with harvests. Ye said,  
"We shall never grow old."

So ye gave with free hands to the peoples who  
thronged at your bidding from far;

Ye gave unto them of your gift-lands, nor thought  
ye that any ye bar;

Then your rivers ran richer with freightage, your  
valleys grew mellow with grain,

And ye said, "In this flux of the Nations, lo! we are  
the people who gain."

So the gathering cry of your dreamers ye sent to the  
folk over-sea,

And they heard it, and came at your bidding, and  
more and more mighty grew ye.

But ye gave with the hands of a waster, and now  
when your children cry,

Ye must say, "Lo! the land is before you, but its  
streams they are shrunken and dry."

Even this; while your dream-song is calling the  
homeless from over the sea!

But who shall give homes to your children in the  
days of the years that shall be?

Ye stand with your arms outreaching the dream of  
a hope that is fled,

But who shall restore to your toilers the lands  
whence their freedom was fed?

Yea! ye gave with the hands of a waster rich entails  
of valley and plain;  
Ye saw but the sun of the dawning, nor thought of  
the cloud and the rain:  
Ye felt the blood throb through your sinews and  
reckoned that ye were strong,  
So ye did that ye wrought in your folly, nor knew  
that ye worked your sons wrong:  
Ye gave in the gladness of giving, nor measured the  
gifts that ye threw  
To the eager hands of the millions that came and  
entreated you.

Ye gave with the hands of a waster! There is left  
for your sons to share,  
The upflung rock of the mountains, the sage land,  
the sand-hills bare,  
The fen where the fever lies hidden—the dross of  
your land still young,  
Where long are their years of labor, or ever their  
winning be sung.

\* \* \*

Lo, this is the gift remaining! Lo, these are the  
lands in fee  
For yourselves, and your children's children, and the  
sons of men to be!

Take Council, O People enthroned,  
Plowman, artisan Kings!

HUGH J. HUGHES.



## GENUINE NEUTRALITY.

### I.

#### The Misguidance of Public Opinion.

If any one fact in connection with the present world situation is more clearly demonstrated than any other, it is that the real and efficient instrument with which wars are fought is not the actual machinery for destruction, but the concentration of sentiment in large populations and its focalization to definite ends. Great social psychologists rather than great generals have fought this war. The secret consists in carefully obscuring all ultimate issues and creating a region in which opinion is forced to be partisan. Anyone who reflects sufficiently upon the political and economic forces that determined the course of international relations for two decades before 1914 finds himself compelled to think in neutral terms. In the game of economic imperialism all the great nations were players, and must therefore be held in equal blame for the inevitable disaster. One may, for reasons of dissent or association, have great love for one or other of the belligerent nations, and be sympathetic in consequence of that affection. None the less, one does violence to intelligence by attempting to make an unequal distribution of blame.

It is a mistake to suppose that the warring peoples of Europe felt any eagerness for the struggle or that they entered upon it through any motive except what they conceived to be necessity. But wars initiated for economic purposes and fought without enthusiasm could not be particularly effective. The Chinese loan or the Bagdad Railway

would hardly stir the blood for fierce assault or desperate counter attack. Cheerful endurance could not be expected to flow from the diplomatic dispute over Morocco. Soldiers must not be allowed even for a moment to suspect that they are giving their lives to further the commercial designs of a few cynical capitalists. In all the European countries it was necessary, therefore, to create a new kind of opinion which would effectually hide from view the real causes of war, which would be tinctured with hate and a sense of outrage, which could buttress itself with a sentiment of patriotism and fear for national existence. The whole matter had to be swung on to a seemingly ethical plane in order to evoke strong human feeling. The work of creating a venomous partisanship was accomplished with marvelous skill in all of the warring countries. This atmosphere, surcharged with passion and foggy with fictitious suggestion, overflowed even to America, so that our national judgment as to the causes of the war is involved in hopeless confusion. This is unfortunate, because it disqualifies us for playing the part that we should play in bringing about peace. If the belligerent nations could find here an understanding and balanced judgment, they would not hesitate long before reading from our public opinion the terms on which they might hope to reach a lasting settlement.

In the case of England, our knowledge of the trick by which a warlike public opinion was created is so complete that its analysis may prove interesting. The process had been carried on in the other countries over a much longer period of time by carefully organized methods of propaganda. It is well known that Germany spent a generation in developing a population that would serve the political purposes of her rulers. Even the machinery of education was utilized to fix in the mind from childhood onward the appropriate "action-patterns," to use Dr. Crile's phrase. Russia goes so far as to enlist religion to further her designs; this is almost as much a holy war for the Russians as for the Turks. In France militarism had reached so low an ebb that *revanche* had to be nursed like an ailing child. But the menace to her national existence proved adequate when the moment came. But the case of Great Britain is peculiar in that war was forced upon the common people without their knowledge and without their consent. Political exigencies demanded that England enter the struggle, but her public opinion was wholly unprepared to give the needed response. The first stage of manipulation was shown in the impression given out that the war would be of short duration—not much more than a naval encounter, the issue of which was beyond all doubt, and a three-months' military picnic in France. The whole country was placated with heroic posters, not merely to secure recruits, but to keep the public mind focused to military ends.

The curtailment of individual liberty made necessary was achieved by easy stages so as to provoke a minimum of hostile reaction. But for many months the common people could not be made to feel an adequate hatred of the Germans. To give hostility a cutting edge, the contemptible anti-German riots were organized. Responsibility for these had been pretty definitely fixed, was indeed sufficiently apparent at the time. Events provided certain essential watchwords. "Respect for treaties," "rights of small nations" and "outraged Belgium" were worked to their fullest possibility. There was a time when the question "Why are we at war?" would have received the invariable answer, "To avenge and restore Belgium." Britain's function as champion of weak or outraged peoples is little more than a joke. The Boer war is still within memory, and some of us know that there is such a thing as a British Empire. The bald fact that it was necessary for England to keep Germany from possession of the North Sea littoral was never mentioned; such facts do not carry men to the cannon's mouth. When the war sentiment had reached its proper degree of intensity it was able to take care of itself. The young man who did not wish to enlist became an outcast, and foolish females were seen distributing white feathers on the streets of London.

But an even more sinister manipulation of public opinion was being carried on. This aimed at the control of affairs, at the direction of policy. A fictitious public opinion was used as a club upon political leaders. The distinctive figure in this movement was Lord Northcliffe, who has been for two years the most powerful man in England. When war was declared the Northcliffe press hounded from the Cabinet the one organizing genius that it possessed, Lord Haldane, and established Lord Kitchener as Secretary of War. The same press so strongly imputed responsibility for the disasters of Antwerp and the Dardanelles that Mr. Churchill was forced to retire. Because Kitchener was not amenable to the Northcliffe demands, an implacable campaign was waged upon him. The War Office was supposed to do two things: provide special facilities and a privileged position for the Northcliffe news service, and in addition to strike unequivocally for universal compulsory military training. By a clever stroke which ultimately sacrificed General French the Times military correspondent was able, from British headquarters in France, to throw a bomb into the very center of the Cabinet. The British public was told that the reason for their military disasters had been the failure of the government to provide an adequate supply of certain classes of munitions. This was too much; the government fell and a coalition ministry was formed. It is difficult for Americans to understand the significance of this step so abhorrent to British political tradition. The confidence given the government

is largely conditioned by the fact that it faces an opposition in Parliament, the function of which is to examine and criticise the conduct of affairs, to expose blunders and incompetence. The House of Commons is a great focusing and radiating point of public opinion. From the moment a coalition ministry was formed all criticism in the House of Commons was hushed. The guidance of public judgment became without restriction a function of the press. No censorship could be effective against a persistent campaign of innuendo and suspicion. No leader could maintain his prestige and the confidence of the people if Lord Northcliffe decided to make him an object of attack. Since then the control of policy has been an easy matter to the owner of the Times. All this vicious influence had one objective—to bring the nation under conscription. Everyone who knows the facts is aware that conscription has never been needed, that the War Office from the first call has received more recruits than it could train or equip. The manhood of England has been slandered before all the world. A people that rallied to fight a war that could not possibly be to its benefit has been advertised as a nation of shirkers. The leaders have been docile and have accepted conscription, first, for unmarried men, to establish the principle, and now, universal compulsory service. The aim has not been to make England a more efficient fighting machine for the present war, but to make her subject to a permanent military regime and open the road to industrial conscription. The people have been asked to fight Prussianism abroad, and while they are engaged on the battlefields of France and Flanders another Prussianism of the most deadly kind has been growing up at home. The fight to maintain British liberty may result in its complete sacrifice. Mr. Asquith will not much longer be able to withstand the attacks that are made upon him daily. The destinies of Britain are at the mercy of an alliance of Mr. Lloyd George, degenerated from the leader of democracy to an ambitious and unscrupulous politician, and Lord Northcliffe, the most calloused and cynical manipulator of public opinion that the world has yet known.

This country, instead of profiting by the European example, is involving itself in the same grave dangers and by the same methods. Our imperialistic capitalists have their intentions and policies made concrete by the situation in Mexico, while through their "preparedness" campaign they are embarking upon the same adventurous seas where the European nations came to disaster. Not only the real issues, but the real facts, are hidden by the manipulation of a subservient press. The national judgment is compelled to form itself mostly in the dark. The very essence of democracy, rule by public opinion, is to take its course on the throw of loaded dice.

It is sufficiently clear from the reports of com-

petent observers that the Mexican revolution is real, that it has broken the greatest political and economic dictatorship known in modern times, that the Mexican people have the promise of liberty for the first time since the landing of Cortez. It is clear, moreover, that the revolution has been successful, that Carranza is in complete control of nearly all the territory and population of Mexico, that there is no danger of defection on the part of any important personage under him, and that reforms of the greatest importance for the good of the people are being made effective by his military government. The situation is naturally distasteful to those who secured concessions and special privileges from Diaz, whose reign in Mexico was the golden age of foreign capitalists. It is next to impossible to secure in the United States publication of facts about the situation, while the interventionist is allowed to shout his case from the housetops. It is never suggested that this country is being led into an imperialistic adventure, comparable only to the British occupation of India, merely for the purpose of validating concessions and securing a new title to the rich natural resources which Mexico possesses. The bald, bare face of commercialism does not dare show itself in this discussion, because no one would be willing to fight for it. Public attention is kept fixed on the fact that the lives of some Americans have been lost. Presidential and congressional ears have been hourly assailed with the hysterical scream that the first and the last duty of this country is to protect the lives of her citizens. Those who have been in Mexico are aware that in some cases the loss of life was due to cupidity; in others, to participation in Mexican politics; and, in some, to the almost inevitable accidents of conflict. Even if the killing had been intentional and had taken place at the hands of revolutionists, it must be remembered that foreigners in Mexico have been and are now the consistent and relentless enemies of the revolution. The talk about national honor and respect due to the United States is recognized by all intelligent men as mere clap-trap; but it is thrown in to increase the weight of hostile feeling. That the Columbus raid resulted not in a court-martial of sentries and patrol commanders but in an invasion of Mexican territory is due to the confused currents of public opinion. Otherwise it would be incomprehensible that President Wilson should have involved the country in so grave a risk. The continuance of the troops on Mexican territory, the rushing of the National Guard to the border, the repetition of the raids, are all part of the interventionists' program to create a situation in which fatal accidents are unavoidable.

Behind it all is the somber background in which those who love business better than their country are striving to achieve the death of democracy. To enact compulsory service, to secure a great army

of enlisted men, to drill the school children on the playing field, will not provide America with an efficient fighting machine, as the experience of Europe has amply proved. But these measures will create a militarist public opinion, favorable to munition makers and scheming politicians as well as commercial agents abroad. But a militarist public opinion is dynamite, and we know that the business of dynamite is to explode.

J. W. SLAUGHTER.

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## BOOKS

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### WOULD POSTPONE SOCIAL JUSTICE.

**Introduction to the Study of Sociology.** By Edward Cary Hayes. Published by D. Appleton and Company, New York. Price \$2.50 net.

The author is professor of sociology in the University of Illinois. The book is academic in its conception and appeal. There is little difficulty in assigning books of this class to their place in the economy of the cosmos when we bear in mind that not only universities on private foundations, but those upheld by the taxing power of the state, are bound up with the present system of special privilege.

Sociology is the scientific exposition of human society. Generally speaking, sociology as cultivated in the universities has not been characterized by perspicuous unfolding of the laws of cause and effect in human association. Unlike other sciences, such as physics, chemistry, and astronomy, sociology has not made a frontal drive on its main problems, but, with some exceptions, has beaten about the bush and ignored fundamental facts. It has left the path of least resistance in social research, and wandered off into innumerable blind alleys of discussion about secondary and tertiary causes and conditions, treating these as if they were of primary importance and cardinal rank. The underlying reason for this difference is that the development of the physical science does not affect vested interests; whereas the evolution of social science, or sociology, lies directly in the line of those interests. Sociologists as a group want to spend a hundred years in discussing whether it is wise and safe for society to move onward half an inch. As a consequence of the foregoing considerations, the general public instinctively refuses to take professors of sociology as seriously as the professors take themselves. These observations, of course, apply to the conservative majority who give tone, in the eyes of the public, to the entire profession. It is true that there are scholars of genuinely progressive instincts on some of our sociological faculties; but they are in a minority.

How far the book before us answers to the

above statements will have to be determined by each reader for himself. Two declarations in the earlier part of the volume seem to give promise of good things to come. Speaking of land monopoly, Professor Hayes says: "To cheapen land by taxing the unearned increment and rendering it unattractive to speculators, would tend to make it more valuable to the man who would labor on it than to any one else, and so to distribute it among independent farmers in holdings no larger than they could properly cultivate" (p. 50). And he makes a brave pronouncement when he writes: "Private property has been sacred, but general welfare has not. This must be reversed" (p. 132). The chapter following this anarchistic and dangerous doctrine is entitled "How May Society Regulate the Distribution of Wealth?" This chapter ends with a two-page discussion of the Singletax (pp. 148-150). The author concludes that, although the land problem is with us, the land speculator has paid "honest, hard-earned cash" for his investment, and that his rights are entitled to preminent respect. A law, therefore, should be passed giving notice that something will be done about the matter fifty years hence. When we consider that private monopoly of land is responsible for keeping an immensely greater number of people out of their elemental rights than could possibly profit through land speculation in the future, it is clear how little the professor really means by his statement that the general welfare should predominate over the rights of private investment.

Of course, there are many other things in this treatise, such as "The Perspective of Social Evolution," "Prestige and Accommodation," "Technic Causes that Affect the Life of Society," "Acquired Population—Traits and Public Health," etc. While readers of *The Public* will be likely to have little use for Professor Hayes' book, they are interested in following the production of such literature and in observing how the academic world is forced to reckon with the progress of democratic ideas.

LOUIS WALLIS.

### COUNSEL TO BE CONSIDERED.

**Into the Light.** By Bruce McLelland. Published by R. F. Fenno & Company, New York. \$1.00 net.

This is an invitation to find peace and success through daily meditation, or, as the author calls it, "reverie." He claims that all knowledge comes from within and through reverie the soul comes into communion with the infinite and learns truth. In the chapter on "Prosperity Through Development" he says: "This, then, is the law. Either produce something or render a service to mankind. Otherwise you have no just claim to remuneration. Working within this law is the first step towards getting into concord with the God in man, and a requisite to guidance by the wisdom beyond our ken." He insists always that

"Eternity is now" and says "Be right at the present instant, and you will be right forever, because there is no other time." This has a "counsel of perfection" sound in these days of opportunism in the individual and in the public life, when the end seems to justify the means and we only do evil in order that good may come of it. It is not a book to be glanced over, but a book to be meditated upon.

LAVINA LEITCH.

## PAMPHLETS

Summary of the Report on Condition of Woman and Child Wage Earners in the United States. Bulletin 175 of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Is the Episcopal Church Catholic or Is It Protestant? Address by Randolph Harrison McKim, February 26, 1916. For sale by George W. Jacobs & Co., 1628 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, 1916. Price, 10 cents.

Protection in War-Time. Protecting Germany. Leaflets Numbers 194 and 195. Published for the Cobden Club by Cassell & Co., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, E. C. Price, two shillings per hundred.

War Finance and American Business. Address before the Western Economic Association, Chicago, November 27, 1915, by H. J. Davenport, University of Missouri. Reprinted from the Journal of Political Economy of February, 1916.

Opportunity for Work given to Hundreds of Needy Families: Nineteenth Annual Report of the Philadelphia Vacant Lots Cultivation Association, Season of 1915. James H. Dix, Superintendent, 1122 Land Title Bldg., Broad and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. 1916.

Marketing and Farm Credits: A Collection of Papers Read at the Third Annual Sessions of the National Conference on Marketing and Farm Credits in joint program with the National Council of Farmers' Co-operative Associations, Chicago, December, 1915. Published by the Conferences, Washington Building, Madison, Wis. Price, paper, \$1.00.



"Who was it said, 'Hitch your wagon to a star'?"

"Oh, some motorist who didn't want to lend another a little gasolene, probably!"—Puck.



"The rain broke up the Preparedness parade, didn't it?"

"Yes. Nobody thought to bring an umbrella.—Lampoon.



Policeman—"What are you standing 'ere for?"

Loafer—"Nuffink."

Policeman—"Well, just move on. If everybody was to stand in one place, how would the rest get past?"—Tit-Bits.



A Long Island teacher was recounting the story of Red Riding Hood. After describing the woods and the wild animals that flourished therein, she added:

"Suddenly Red Riding Hood heard a great noise. She turned about, and what do you suppose she saw standing there, gazing at her and showing all its sharp, white teeth?"

"Teddy Roosevelt!" volunteered one of the boys.—New York Times.

One of our boys wrote the following terse narrative about Elijah: "There was a man named Elijah. He had some bears and lived in a cave. Some boys tormented him. He said: 'If you keep on throwing stones at me I'll turn the bears on you and they'll eat you up.' And they did and he did and the bears did." —Southern Cross (Buenos Aires).

**SPECIAL MEETING  
CHICAGO SINGLETAX CLUB  
SCHILLER BUILDING**

July 9—High School Students' Competitive Talks on the Singletax. These students are competing for a scholarship (worth \$180) presented by the Maclean School of Dramatic Art, 624 South Michigan Ave., Chicago.

John Z. White will also speak.

OTTO CULLMAN,  
President.

E. J. BATTEN,  
Business Secretary.

**War Should Demand  
Universal Sacrifice\***

By Frederic C. Howe.

Finally, war should demand equal sacrifice. Equality of sacrifice should be the first postulate of those who insist on preparedness. As to this there should be no question or dispute.

The privileged classes, however, seek to shift the cost of war and preparedness for war onto the poor. We are now being asked to expend \$2,000,000,000 for preparedness and the taxes proposed are indirect consumption taxes that bear no relation to equality. These are to be added to the present customs and internal revenue taxes, from which nearly all of our revenues are now obtained. For the fiscal year 1914 we collected \$292,320,015 from customs and \$380,041,000 from internal revenue taxes, inclusive of the income and corporation taxes. But the direct taxes yielded only \$60,000,000, or 9 per cent, of the total collections from all sources. The remainder came from taxes on consumption.

Even a moderate concession to justice requires that a very much larger proportion of our revenues should come from wealth, incomes and inheritances, rather than from the necessities and comforts of the poor. The least that should be asked is that wealth should share according to its ability in the burdens which armament involves. War and preparations for war should involve equal sacrifice.

Unhappily, the tax burden of \$610,000,000 from customs and excise taxation is only part of the burden of indirect taxation. For the customs duties not only increase the cost of all imported articles, they increase the cost of all articles produced in the country behind the protectionist wall. Economists estimate that the total burden to the consumer from customs duties alone amounts to from \$1,500,000,000 to \$2,000,000,000 a year.

\*Quoted from Frederic C. Howe's new book, "Why War," published by Scribner's. "Why War" can be ordered through The Public's Book Dept., \$1.50, postpaid.

**The Ground Hog**

A census taken among the subscribers of The Ground Hog who were not known to be site-taxers proved that 66 per cent were converted by The Ground Hog.

Here is a chance to make site-taxers of your friends easily, cheaply, and with certainty.

Single subscriptions, fifty cents a year; in clubs of four or more, twenty-five cents for thirty weeks.

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**DEAL WITH  
The Public's Advertisers**

**The Public's  
Photoplay Contest**

Mr. Norman Jeffries, Publicity Manager of the Lubin Film Manufacturing Company, has placed at our disposal a limited number of a leaflet of instructions published by the Production Department of this concern.

The leaflet gives suggestions for manuscript form and for writing plots, and a sample script.

Readers of The Public who are working on singletax scenarios to be entered in the contest can get a copy of this leaflet, without charge, by writing to

**The Scenario Competition Editor**  
The Public Ellsworth Bldg. Chicago

## What the Postman Brings

Your paper is always full of meaty matter, bravely and trenchantly expressed. I wish it had a half-million subscribers.

LUCIA AMES MEAD, BOSTON, MASS.

We congratulate you on your stand for World Peace. You deserve the commendation of the right-thinking people of the country.

ALEX. S. BACON, NEW YORK CITY.

This, I believe, is my eighth year with The Public and my only regret is that I did not know of the publication sooner.

ERNEST T. JOHNSON, NEWARK, OHIO.

I have not received the last two copies of my Public. I miss them, for I am getting almost dependent on your magazine for reliable news. I am thoroughly in accord with the principles of your journal, but it is the greatest "buy" for the money that I know of. One does not have to be advocate of Singletax to appreciate The Public.

JOEL H. JACOBSON, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Just bought your newspaper and will answer it accordingly. What do you know about preparedness or American principles or the protection of the Mexican border? You . . . pacifists, the National Guard is so good compared with your outfit that, when you go to take a street car, the car skids on your dirt. If the people of America want preparedness, I sincerely hope that your editors will be court-martialed and deported from the country. Do not try any longer to resist the preparedness movement or there will be one less newspaper in this country.

A. F., PITTSBURGH.

I received by mail yesterday my first copy of "The Public," which I was induced to subscribe for by a friend. While I have a high personal regard for him, I cannot, since reading your "sheet," accept his judgment to the effect that it has any place in an American home. While my three sons might not be seriously affected by your pacifist piffle, and the "importance of the Initiative and Referendum," I decline to bring them into touch, however remotely, with writers who eulogize American "slackers." The day is rapidly approaching when those who share the views of your valued correspondent, Mr. Bouck White, will, as the first step in the accomplishment of actual preparedness, either dangle from a rope or face a firing squad. I trust I have made myself clear, and, in conclusion, insist that my name be stricken from your subscription list.

CHESTER D. FOTTER, PITTSBURGH, PA.

### JOSEPH FELS, His Life-Work, By Mary Fels

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