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EDITORIAL

Efficiency Methods Applied.

One way of filling the Preparedness Parade in Chicago is to offer employes, who march, their wages for the whole day. More than one establishment has resorted to this method. s. d.



Our War Dancers.

The following is from a private letter of a Southern judge, a pacifist, whose independence and fearlessness in his official conduct contrast favorably with the way Congressional preparationists sidestep vital issues:

The North American Indians before going into battle used to engage in a "war dance." These dances would sometimes last for several days and the object of them was to get the warriors worked up to a state of frenzy, so they would be bereft of all fear—and reason—thus making better warriors of them. The United States is now engaged in such a war dance, modernized, however, and under a new name. We call them "Preparedness Parades." One is to be staged here. Don't you want to come and march—or dance—in it?

There is one difference to be noted between the Indian war dance and the Preparedness Parade. When the Indians got ready for a war dance, no members of the tribe were coerced, bullied or bribed into taking part therein. s. d.



Military Democracy.

Universal military service is urged as a means of cementing the various elements of our population into a common citizenship. It is presented as the only means through which all the people can come in touch, and as the one agent that will fuse them into a universal democracy. Is this point well taken? Is there anything in military tactics conducive to political fellowship? Has it had such results elsewhere? Intelligent reasons for an affirmative answer to these questions have yet to be given. If our army were based upon democratic, instead of aristocratic, principles something might be said in behalf of military training as a means of promoting democracy. But

with the fixed line between officers and men, the one clothed with power to gratify caprice, the other subject to the requirement of implicit obedience, both are bound by conditions that lead away from, not toward, democracy.



This is not to imply that all our army officers are snobs or bullies, nor that the men lack the spirit of independent manhood; but there has been enough evidence to show the presence of the virus, and there is every reason for believing that it awaits only favorable conditions to produce in this country what is to be seen in the military establishments of Europe. The very fact that our army is so small, and that voluntary enlistments are so hard to secure, compels better behavior on the part of the officer class. And even as it is the number of desertions from the American army far exceeds those in any other army. Make service compulsory, increase the number of officers and men to such dimension as our militarist friends think necessary, and there would quickly follow the class lines of European armies.



A striking illustration of military tendencies is given in the speech of Winston Churchill in Parliament. Colonel Churchill complained that the attachment of personal servants to the British officers was a waste of fighting strength. He said there were 200,000 officers in the army, with an equal number of servants, and 60,000 grooms, making, as he said, "an army in itself." Not even when the life of nations hangs in the balance can the officer class forego its accustomed personal attendance; while in times of peace the line between officer and man is sharper than that in caste-cursed India. Whatever the size and form of the army that may be set up in this country, there should be one recognized principle running throughout: voluntary enlistment, and the right of resignation. The soldier should have the same right to resign that the officer has; the same right as that enjoyed by the policeman, fireman, or any other public servant. Compulsion leads inevitably to class distinctions and tyranny; free association alone makes for democracy.

S. C.



Want Others to Do the Preparing.

In the New York Preparedness parade 145,000 men participated. Recruiting offices in New York City were open before the parade and since then. More recruits are still wanted. Have there been 145,000 applications for enlistment in New York City since the parade? By no means, nor even

one-tenth that amount. What did these men march for?

S. D.



Defenders of the Nation's "Interests."

The Century dictionary defines a patriot as "a person who loves his country and zealously supports and defends it and its interests." There are certain patriots in the preparedness movement whose zeal is beyond question for the nation's interests, especially its predatory interests. The Century has put Dr. Johnson's famous definition in more diplomatic language.

S. D.



Two Kinds of Patriotism.

The frantic efforts of the politicians to make political capital by misrepresenting the relations between Mexico and the United States would be highly amusing were it not for the fact that they have a serious bearing upon the future welfare of both countries. The Militarists who are trying so hard to set up universal military service are leaving nothing undone to bring on a war between the two countries. They have not yet given up hope of bringing about intervention; from intervention to conquest is a logical step; and from conquest to absorption of all or the major part of the country is inevitable. Two great results will be the outcome: A vast new field will be opened for exploitation, and conscription will be necessary to get the men to do the fighting. Then we shall have universal military service as a natural sequence.



But dismissing the misrepresentations of men eager to find political capital with which to win the November election, what is the present situation? The Administration has chosen General Carranza as the most promising leader to bring about the regeneration of Mexico. Omitting for the moment any question as to his qualifications, he has as a matter of fact been endorsed by this country. Order has not yet been completely restored. Villa's army was not annihilated; it was merely scattered. There are still a great many men in northern Mexico who are friendly to Villa. Carranza cannot ride rough shod over these people and secure their submission. Though he were able to defeat their armies, there would follow an indefinite period of guerrilla warfare. To avoid this he must proceed slowly. While so doing lawlessness prevails, and some of it has spilled over into this country. This requires action on our part.

Whether or not the punitive expedition was the best way of handling the case could not be considered. Our people had been wrought up to such a pitch that action was absolutely necessary. Had the President failed to send troops into Mexico, Congress would; and that would have meant war. Complaint is made by critics of the Administration that too much deference was paid to Carranza. It is contended that we should have sent the troops across the border in the wake of the bandits, and that we should have seized the railroads, and, in short, that we should have done everything as we thought it should be done, regardless of what the Mexicans thought. But to have invaded the country, and to have seized the railroads would have humiliated both Carranza and his people. He would have had no choice but to fight us in order to prove his good faith to his own people; for not to resist us would have been to admit his betrayal of Mexico, and the people would have given him short shrift.



Of what avail would it have been for us to overthrow the leader of our choice, merely to have our way in a minor matter? Many of Carranza's acts it is true seem to be arbitrary and unnecessary; but that is because we forget his point of view. If he is to remain at the head of the Mexican movement he must hold the friendship of his people. For this nation to strike his enemies in force is to arouse universal suspicion of both him and us. Were it not for the Mexican politicians who wish to overturn Carranza, and the American politicians who wish to oust the Wilson Administration, the two armies could co-operate with a single purpose, and soon have the entire country pacified; but the Mexican jingoes wish the American troops on their own soil, while the American jingoes wish them to remain in Mexico, and each is doing all he can to make political capital out of the fact. The wise citizen will make a careful distinction between the patriotism that finds expression in a conscientious discharge of the duties of citizenship as they arise, and the kind of patriotism that effervesces just before the distribution of offices.

s. c.



Preparedness for Defense—of Liquor.

The publicity department of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association calls attention to the fact that without \$325,000,000 in taxes, now paid by consumers of liquor, a preparedness program would be impossible. And the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association is right. That is evident from refusal of preparationists in

Congress to consider legislation to put the cost of preparedness on big incomes or on land values. They want the burden placed on the poor. Much as they would like to put through a big armament program, together with universal compulsory military service, many of them would rather forego that pleasure than have predatory Privilege bear the expense. The liquor dealers are shrewd enough to see this, but are indiscreet in publicly proclaiming the fact. It may reveal to anti-saloonists that the so-called "national security" program provides security for the liquor business.

s. d.



Respect for America.

One of the favorite amusements of the Preparationists during the earlier days of the war was the holding up of the United States as the most contemptible nation in the world. America was without a single friend. The warring nations had only contempt for us now, and would seek the first opportunity when the war was over to destroy us. We would declare for neither side; we would not shed a drop of our blood, even in defense of our own people, but were given over entirely to mercenary ends. There was some slight basis for this at the beginning of the war. The Germans resented our selling of arms to the Allies, and the Allies thought we should be fighting with them. But while the American politician, in proportion as the election draws nearer, has emphasized his pretense that we hold the contempt of Europe, the people and governments of the belligerent nations have long since come to a saner view. This is made plain in the speech of Henry Morgenthau, American Ambassador to Turkey, before the Illinois Manufacturers' Association on the 23d, in which he said:

Four months after the great war began Europe generally was sick of the results that had been obtained. Every country had underestimated the strength of the opponent and each felt keenly the attitude taken by America. But we have won back their respect now, because they believe that we are honest and sincere.

This is not hearsay. It is a conclusion drawn from personal conversations with the leaders of all the belligerent countries, including Germany: They fervently hope that we will be able to keep out of the war so as to be in a position to help later on.



There is not a Militarist who does not know that America stands higher today in the estimation of the world than ever before, and that there never was a time in the past when European nations were so eager for our friendship and good opinion. Germany, which has fought like a na-

tion of mad men, is extremely anxious to maintain friendly relations; and the leading men among the Allied nations are no less eager to remain on good terms with us. All are trying to justify themselves in our eyes. And this, while we are unprepared. We have no army and no navy, and are not likely to mend our ways for some time to come. What is the reason for this change from contempt and impatience on the part of Europeans, to friendliness and admiration? None are so blind as those who—must have an issue to carry the coming election.

s. c.



Still Serving Privileged Business.

The Chicago Board of Education still puts the wishes of private business interests above the common good. The latest manifestation of this spirit is its action in favor of military training in the high schools. At the very time when the high school teachers' organization is compelled to call public attention to bad conditions already existing in the schools, the Board takes action that must aggravate the evil. However, nothing better was to be expected of the present body.

s. d.



Tavener's Offense.

Congressman Tavener is being denounced by the preparationists for "abuse of the franking privilege." The abuse consists in wide circulation of facts which preparationists would like to suppress. Whatever the expense the government may be put to to circulate this matter it is a mere bagatelle in comparison with the enormous sums which the National Security League is urging Congress to appropriate. It is to curb the extravagant waste advocated by the preparationists that Tavener's speeches are being circulated, consequently the cost of circulating them is money well spent in a much needed effort to avert a great evil.

s. d.



To Preserve Peace.

"Universal association of the nations of the world to guarantee to all the free use of the seas" is urged by President Wilson as a means of preserving peace in future. This would help, beyond doubt. But permanent peace can never be assured so long as tariff walls exist against international trade and while taxes on labor, private control of highways, and land monopoly interfere with international trade and industry. If the President and Congress had devoted more attention to these matters and less to granting concessions to the preparationists, there would be less danger of involving the United States in war.

s. d.

Afterthoughts.

One by one Mr. Roosevelt is thinking out the things he would have done had he been President when the war began. The latest is his discovery of how he would have prevented the torpedoing of the Lusitania. He would have put a representative of the United States on board, with notification to the German government that the ship was under the protection of the American government. This is proof of the claim of the Colonel's friends that he is still a growing man. It took him several weeks to realize that we should have protested against the invasion of Belgium; in twenty-two months he has discovered how he would have saved the Lusitania; and it is not impossible that within the next few years he will tell us how, had he been President at the time, he would have prevented the war altogether. It is to be hoped that Mr. Roosevelt is a transmigrator: some of these afterthoughts may be of use to him in a future existence.

s. c.



A Problem in Mathematics.

The predicament of the inn-keeper who had to put fifteen guests in fourteen rooms, with but one guest to a room, is repeated by the social problem. Sociologists, after making exhaustive investigations, find that eight hundred dollars a year is the least the average American family can properly live on. But they also find that less than half the families of wage-workers in the principal manufacturing and mining industries have incomes of that amount, while nearly one-third have incomes of less than five hundred dollars. What is the answer? The reason the Belgians, Poles and Serbs cannot live properly at the present time is evident; but what is the matter with the Americans? We have no war, we have not been invaded, we are, indeed, profiting commercially by the warring nations of Europe; yet a third of the families in the most prosperous occupations have an income of less than \$500 a year with which to meet a necessary expense of \$800 a year.



One answer that has been suggested, and that is at present quite popular, is the raising of wages. Higher wages tend to alleviate the immediate pinch, but they offer little hope of permanent relief. If the future is to continue the course of the past, wage earners can expect little from merely raising wages. The nominal wage of today is more than twice that of a hundred years ago. It is many times that of four hundred years ago. Yet the number of families actually in want of the comforts of life is greater now than it was

then. The reason is not far to seek. The amount of wages received is only half the problem. The other half is prices. It is just as important that prices be taken into account, as it is that wages be considered. Wages are high or low only as prices are low or high. If the two rise and fall together there is, other things remaining the same, no change in the condition of the wage earner. But if, in addition to rising wages there is also rising monopoly charges, real wages may fall. The four dollar wage earner can hire just as much service of four dollar labor, as a two dollar wage earner can hire of two dollar labor; but a four dollar wage earner cannot hire as much eight dollar land, as a two dollar wage earner can hire of one dollar land.



Wages of all kinds in this country have advanced during the past century. Some have doubled, some trebled in amount. But during this advance in wages the value of land has advanced, not by doubling or trebling, but by ten fold, a hundred fold and a thousand fold. The agricultural region that has not seen homestead land advance from \$1.25 per acre to \$10 per acre within a generation is looked upon as blighted. The farm lands of Illinois and Iowa are selling for \$100 and \$200 per acre. Even more striking is the advance of mineral and timber lands. While greatest of all has been the advance in the value of city lands, where an increase of a millionfold is a common thing in the larger cities. It is clear to the wage earner that when he hires service he must pay the increased wages to labor; but what is not clear is the enormous increase he must pay for the use of the earth. He is coming to feel in a hazy, undefined way that there is some trick about the distribution of wealth by which he, with increasing production due to science and invention, receives a smaller proportion. He is wondering if the multifold increase in the amount of wealth that goes to land owners as land owners has not something to do with the \$500 incomes that must be stretched to meet \$800 necessities. It is quite evident that the wage earner and the land owner both cannot have the value that has been created by society as a whole; and there are unmistakable evidences that public opinion is shifting to the belief that the community-created values should go to the community.



Such a conclusion will simplify the problem. If the land values created by the community be taken for the use of the community, it will be possible to remit all taxes on industry and con-

sumption. And this will tend to adjust prices to wages. Taxes removed from production will enable producers to sell cheaper with the same profit. Lower prices with the same wages will enable wage earners to consume more, which will at the same time give them more comforts and stimulate production. The transfer of taxes from production to land values, falling, as they will, equally on vacant and improved land of the same value, will force vacant land into use. This again will increase production, and cause a greater demand for labor. It seems like a truism to offer such a simple argument in behalf of what is so plain; yet so long have economists based their teachings upon an erroneous foundation, and so accustomed have people grown to seeing things in this false relation, that it requires an effort to see them in their true relation. But it becomes daily clearer that rising wages will not overtake advancing prices as long as the constantly increasing value of the earth goes to those who hold the title of the land, rather than to those who create the value.

S. C.



South Dakota Republicans Do Well.

The Republicans of South Dakota have done well in nominating by an overwhelming majority Lieutenant Governor Peter Norbeck for Governor. Mr. Norbeck is a man of progressive views and possessed of the courage to express them. His position on the taxation question is especially interesting. In announcing his candidacy at the primaries he said:

Under the present system of taxation, the burden of taxes falls most heavily upon the man who improves his property. Improvements on real property should not be discouraged by excessive taxation. The home builder should be encouraged.

Mr. Norbeck's majority of three to one in an agricultural State shows that a proper understanding of such taxation propositions is all that is necessary to secure the enthusiastic endorsement of farmers as well as city dwellers. The same position on the tax question was taken by the present Republican Governor, Frank M. Byrne, who was not a candidate for renomination, and on his urgent recommendation an amendment to the Constitution was submitted. The Missouri farmers who in 1912 became panic-stricken at the suggestion of similar reform in their State should take notice of the action of their South Dakota brethren.

S. D.



Reclamation and Land Values.

Quite justifiable is the criticism directed against adoption of the flood control bill which ap-

appropriates \$45,000,000 of public money to reclaim privately owned lands on the lower Mississippi. The Chicago Tribune claims that 16,000,000 acres will be reclaimed, and their value raised from very little to about \$100 an acre, an increase of about a billion and a half in the aggregate. And the Tribune comments with truth:

Colonists who settle on this land will not receive the advantage of the increased value, but they will pay interest on the increased valuation. They will pay to the syndicates and present owners all the land is worth.



One wonders that, seeing so much, the Tribune does not realize that the whole value created by reclamation should be taken for public use. One wonders also that it does not see that the wrong which exists in the case of this reclamation project adheres to every improvement made and every benefit conferred by government everywhere. The proposed new post office building in Chicago will do on a smaller scale for land in its vicinity what this Mississippi scheme will do in the South. Because Chicago spends money in maintaining a police force, fire department, public schools and streets, land values in the city are much higher than they would be if such conveniences and necessities were not supplied. And the logical conclusion is that all expenses of government should be paid by taxes on the only kind of property increased in value thereby. That means the Singletax. The Tribune had better be careful since it dare not be logical.

S. D.



AN ANTI-SINGLETAX ARGUMENT ANALYZED.

An article by Hyland C. Kirk on "The Singletax in the District of Columbia" appears in the May issue of the American Leader of New York City, a magazine published in English by "The American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers in the interest of the foreign born population." Mr. Kirk declares that:

One effect of the Singletax in the District would doubtless be to stop all speculation in land; there would be no sales and few rentals. Business men would take houses outside the District where they could escape excessive taxation and might possess title to their residences. Another probable effect would be enormous taxes for those who had the courage to remain, and at the same time the practical destruction of land values.

Mr. Kirk neglects to explain why stoppage of speculation should lead business men to "take houses outside of the District." In another part of his article he claims that "the value of the improvements and personal property greatly ex-

ceeds that of the land alone." If that is true, then, under the existing system, the heaviest part of the tax burden must fall on improvements and personal property. Consequently business men with homes in the District would be relieved of a great burden if all taxes were taken off improvements and personal property and placed on land values alone. Yet Mr. Kirk says they would move outside to "escape excessive taxation and where they could hold title to their residences." He must have made a mistake somewhere. If these business men have any business ability they must see that it would be to their advantage to remain. They are paying at present all that the Singletax would require of them. They are paying it either in the form of ground rent to private land owners or in the form of interest on purchase price of the sites for their homes and places of business. They are not only paying on real values, but on speculative values besides. In addition they are paying taxes on improvements and personal property. To divert into the public treasury ground rent paid to private individuals would be no loss to them, while elimination of speculative values and exemption of improvements and personal property would be a distinct gain. In addition would be all the gains to business resulting from better economic conditions. Even those owning unincumbered sites would gain far more*as business men than they would lose as landowners. To run away from this in order to pay rent or interest once more to private individuals on inflated land values and taxes on labor products would be an exceedingly unbusinesslike proceeding. Mr. Kirk must have a very poor opinion of these business men.

As to "enormous taxes for those who had the courage to remain," it may be that Mr. Kirk had in mind owners of valuable unused lands. But since he predicts departure of population, and some land values would go with them, he ought to show occasion for the enormous taxes he mentions.



After describing disastrous results which would be the "doubtless" or "probable" results of Singletax, Mr. Kirk says:

That certain kinds of lands as well as other property should be owned by the government is highly probable.

He mentions as examples timber lands, mineral lands, natural gas, petroleum, phosphate and water power. But why should not the result of this be that men engaged in these industries would run away to where "they could escape excessive taxation and might possess title"? The taking of rental value by the government must have the same

effect on business everywhere. If it is a bad principle to apply to lands in the District of Columbia it must be equally bad to apply to timber lands, mineral lands and the other natural resources mentioned. If it is a good policy to apply to these lands it is just as good a one to apply to all. Mr. Kirk mentions with approval the policy of European governments of controlling timber and mineral resources. The only reason presented by him for applying a principle to one kind of lands and not applying it to another is a quotation from Father John A. Ryan of Minneapolis to the effect that it is hard to distinguish between land values and improvement values. There is no need to discuss that in view of the fact that such distinctions are made without apparent difficulty in assessing real estate in New York and other cities, and in rural assessments in California's irrigation districts, in western Canada, in New Zealand and elsewhere.



Mr. Kirk quotes the entirely irrelevant assertion of Professor Alvin Johnson that the middle class now own three-fifths to four-fifths of landed property. Since Professor Johnson put forth that statement, the Manly report of the Commission on Industrial Relations has shown that the middle class own but 35 per cent of the entire national wealth. But should he be right he would only show the middle class to be parasitical, fulfilling no useful purpose. A wrong does not become a right even though the middle class should be the beneficiary.



Mr. Kirk quotes from a report of the Washington Board of Trade issued in December, 1912, which claims that assessment of real estate in Washington "was greater in 1907 than the aggregate of six prominent western cities, including Cleveland." The other five cities were Omaha, Des Moines, Tacoma, Peoria and Sioux City. If true that would be no excuse for Washington assessments. It would indicate that real estate in the other cities, especially in Cleveland, was scandalously under-assessed that year. This under-assessment was one of the evils which Mayor Tom L. Johnson had not yet succeeded in correcting. But is it not a curious fact that a report issued at the end of 1912 should go back to 1907 for figures to sustain it, when those of later years were available? And is it not curious that Mr. Kirk, writing during the current year, did not mention the comparative showing of the same places for 1915? In 1907 all property in Cleveland was assessed at but \$215,000,000 against an assessment of more

than \$277,000,000 in Washington, of which \$247,000,000 was on real estate. Consequently the Cleveland assessment plus assessment of five much smaller cities was used for a showing. But in 1912 the Cleveland assessment was more than \$714,000,000 as against less than \$420,000,000 in Washington. And had Mr. Kirk seen fit to quote the figures of 1915, he would have been compelled to admit that Cleveland alone had an assessment of \$872,000,000, and is very much under-assessed at that, while Washington's assessments were but \$441,000,000. The Washington Board of Trade was merely raising a cloud of dust to hide the real issue, and did not show good judgment even in its selection of dust.



In the interest of the foreign-born population it would be well for the American Leader to present the whole truth regarding the matter discussed by Mr. Kirk.

S. D.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

TAX REFORM IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Nova Scotia, May 15, 1916.

We've passed our taxation legislation. The bill is not entirely satisfactory, of course, but it is a decided step forward.

This year we have had land and improvements separated for assessment purposes. Next year, under the new bill, there will be 25 per cent reduction in the rate of taxation on improvements; a household tax of one-fourth of one per cent on the rental value on houses worth more than \$1,500; a business tax of one per cent on rental value of premises worth more than \$4,000, and the balance of necessary revenue to be assessed on land values. That is the open end of the bill.

The Legislative Council (State Senate with you) tacked on two amendments requiring that two tax returns be made to each taxpayer, one assessing according to above legislation, and one assessing and taxing improvements at full value in case the land should not yield revenue enough. In making the assessment due allowance must be made for lots fronting on streets not yet graded or accepted by the city; the second amendment provides for the employment of extra assistants, if needed, for such assessment, and for their salaries.

We do away with the personal property tax, as we have had it, and the merchandise tax, which has almost killed our wholesale trade here.

It was a hard fight, and the victory is not all we could wish, but we have done this alone, without financial or other backing in the midst of a great war with which our interests are closely bound up; so perhaps it is not too bad.

Nova Scotia is the pioneer eastern province to take such a step, and, moreover, they let a woman lead them. That's not so bad.

MRS. E. M. MURRAY.

CALIFORNIA LAND MONOPOLY EXPOSED.

San Francisco, Cal., May 18, 1916.

The second annual report of the California Commission of Immigration and Housing, just issued, is worthy of the thoughtful reading of all those interested in the immigrant question. The section devoted to "Unemployment" has a subdivision headed, "The Land Situation." It reads as follows:

Few will take issue with the contention that California should comfortably support many, many times her present population. On the other hand it must be conceded that there have been times during the past few years when it seemed as if California was unable to support even her present limited population. That this paradoxical state of affairs does exist is in itself conclusive evidence of a weak spot in our social structure.

The explanation seems to rest in the facts that on the one hand growth of population depends upon easy access to the land; whereas, on the other hand, the prospective purchaser finds land either obtainable only at excessive prices, or withheld altogether from the market by those who refuse to sell in the hope that the future will bring them a much higher price. To this increased value, these latter contribute nothing but mere abstinence. Land withheld from sale is practically non-existent; thus the available supply is limited, and consequently prices on the land offered for sale are artificially and unnaturally forced up.

Idle and unimproved lands seem to constitute one of the safest and most profitable investments. And, unfortunately for the unemployed, the investment in land does not need the assistance of labor or require the payment of wages, nor does it compel owners of wealth to bid against each other for labor. Wealth may thus be invested and large gains realized from it by merely waiting, without its owners paying out one dollar in wages or contributing in the slightest degree to the success of any wealth-producing enterprise, while every improvement in the arts and sciences and in social relations, as well as increase of population, adds to its value. By this means we foster unemployment, yet it is considered legitimate business to purchase land for the avowed purpose of preventing capital and labor from being employed upon it until enormous sums can be extracted for this privilege.

This deplorable situation was recently splendidly summarized as follows:

"California wants immigrants—with money enough, earned somewhere else, to buy our land of us, at a higher price than we paid for it.

"In other words, California wants customers. We are looking, not for people or development, but for mercantile profit in a commercial transaction. And we have the goods to sell, too; the mercantile bargain is a good one, on both sides.

"Is this too cynical a view? If you think so, just try the experiment of cross-examining anybody engaged in promoting immigration, and see whether it is human beings he is looking for, or check books.

"It is a humiliating confession, and we shall not be really civilized so long as it remains true. What we really need is human beings, to work, to transform the latent resources of the State to active wealth, for their own good and ours. California is all right and the workers are all right. If, somehow, they cannot be got together, the fault is ours. We are not organized right; and we might as well confess it."

In brief, the evidence seems to show that the men and women of California who are building up the State and creating its wealth are tolerating a system which encourages rather than prevents holding and speculating in idle land.

Those who have made particular study of the prob-

lems of unemployment and immigration realize that one of the most natural outlets, and one of the most logical, is in the direction of releasing to small owners the land now held in large parcels. A recent study of California's assessment rolls reveals the following striking examples of existing conditions:

In Siskiyou County the Central Pacific Railroad Company was assessed for 664,830 acres of land, being approximately 36 per cent of all land assessed in that county.

In San Bernardino County the Southern Pacific Land Company was assessed for 642,246 acres.

Kern County had, according to the California Blue Book, 2,793,605 acres with an assessed valuation. The assessment rolls showed that nearly one-half of that vast acreage was assessed to four concerns, namely, the Southern Pacific Land Company, the Kern County Land Company, R. F. Elliott (Trustee Tejon Ranch), and Miller & Lux.

The total California holdings of Miller & Lux approximate 700,000 acres. In Merced County alone 245,000 acres were assessed against this corporation.

There is no evidence to show that large land holdings are confined wholly to California. Competent authorities have estimated that the total gifts to the public, i. e., national land grants to railways, have aggregated more than 215,000,000 acres. There does seem to be ample evidence, however, that today the large landholders find it to their advantage "to hold on" to the vast acreage of unimproved lands in their possession.

That it would be to the great advantage of our State to break up these large holdings, there can be no doubt. Just what are the best methods to this end, the Commission is in some doubt. Therefore, an investigation of the land situation within this State is under way; and it is the hope of the Commission that it may be able to offer some definite suggestions before many months have passed.

Possibly some legislation could be devised that would directly break up the large holdings. There are those who contend that a revision of our methods of taxation would serve that end. To transform the latent resources of the State, they say, we must shift the tax burden from improvements on land, such as houses, trees, etc., and from personal property, such as horses, cows, merchandise and other products of labor, to land values.

Those who look to taxation as the remedy point to the fact that the California assessment rolls show that our tax laws enable the owners of idle, unimproved land to escape with only a nominal, and in many instances a positively ridiculous, low tax. For example, 22,061 acres of Central Pacific lands in Yuba County paid an average tax of 6 cents per acre; 69,008 acres assessed to the same concern in Tehama County paid 7½ cents per acre; 16,000 acres owned by the Agoure interests in Ventura County paid an average of 8½ cents per acre; 13,732 acres assessed to the Southern Pacific Land Company in Tulare County paid an average of 4½ cents per acre.

So, though good citizens may question the advisability of adopting radical means to pry the land monopolists loose from their holdings, all must agree that the present method of taxation will not do it. However, whether the remedy is in taxation or in some other method, or in a combination of both, the Commission is not yet prepared to say.

The members of this California Commission on Immigration and Housing, who show in this report such a thorough grasp of the land question, and so clearly state conditions in California that the fundamental remedy suggests itself to the reader, are Simon J. Lubin of Sacramento, President, whose father is known internationally for the great work he has done in aid of agriculture, Most Rev. Edward J. Hanna, D. D., Catholic Archbishop of San Fran-

cisco, Vice President Mrs. Frank A. Gibson of Los Angeles, J. H. McBride, M. D., of Pasadena, and Paul Scharrenberg, Secretary of the State Federation of Labor, of San Francisco, secretary. A copy of the report can be had from the Commission, Underwood building, San Francisco.

EDWARD P. E. TROY.

NEWS NARRATIVE

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

Week ending Monday, May 29, 1916.

Congressional Doings.

The House struck out on May 23 the woman suffrage clause from the Porto Rican government bill by a vote of 80 to 59, and then passed the bill as a whole. As adopted the measure contains the following provision for restricted suffrage, disfranchising about 165,000 Porto Ricans at present entitled to a vote:

That no person shall be allowed to register as a voter or to vote in Porto Rico who is not a citizen of the United States, over 21 years of age, and who is not able to read and write, or who is not a bona fide taxpayer in his own name in an amount of not less than \$3 per annum.

The bill furthermore requires that a member of the insular Senate must be an owner of at least \$1,000 worth of property. [See current volume, page 490.]



By a vote of 186 to 6 the House passed on May 25 the Oregon and California land grant bill restoring to the federal government about 3,200,000 acres of land valued at about \$30,000,000, declared forfeited by the Central Pacific railroad.



By a strictly party vote of 10 to 8 the Senate Judiciary Committee on May 24 voted to recommend confirmation of Louis D. Brandeis as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. Senators Shields and Smith, who had been hostile to Brandeis, voted with the other Democrats in his favor. The Senate fixed June 1 as the day to vote on the report.



Ford's Reply to the Navy League.

In reply to notification of the Navy League that it had brought suit against him, Henry Ford sent on May 24 the following to Robert M. Thompson, president of the league:

Dear Sir: Your open telegram, advising me of the commencement of a suit by the Navy League against me for \$100,000 damages for alleged libel of the character of the league, and requesting me to

consent to appear in the Washington court to defend the suit, was received.

Surely, it is a most extraordinary request that I, voluntarily, go 700 miles from home to defend a case, especially one which I have good reason to believe was brought for advertising purposes, and not for the purpose of restoring the alleged blighted reputation of the league. Nevertheless, I will meet you upon your own chosen ground.

I have authorized my counsel, Mr. Alfred Lucking, to enter appearance if the Navy League will produce, immediately, upon the stand, for examination, its officers and such of its contributing members as we may designate, together with the league's records, to arrange these matters.

[See current volume, page 437.]



Renounces Roosevelt.

The following public announcement of disapproval of the attitude of the Progressive party toward preparedness was made on May 22 by Judge Arthur G. Wray of York, Nebraska, one of the organizers of the party in the State, and a delegate to the national convention of 1912:

I do not find myself in agreement with Colonel Roosevelt's severe condemnation at Detroit of Henry Ford, President Wilson, the Nebraska Congressman and men generally in this section of the country who are devoted to the cause of peace.

The people of the middle west who oppose increased military armaments are not unpatriotic and disloyal because they do not fall in line with Colonel Roosevelt's idea of universal military service and compulsory training. Neither can their motives be questioned because they think 70 per cent (as we now spend) of the national income is a sufficient expenditure for war and the results of war.

There is a firm conviction out here in the heart of the country that we are approaching a supreme hour in the world's history—a turning point when the moral influence of this republic may determine and is likely to determine the trend of the centuries.

Shall we then in this world crisis return to the ideals of ages past, place our reliance upon the sword and announce to the nations our determination to give a new and additional emphasis to the doctrine of individual force? Or shall we in this epoch making of 1916 have the moral courage to make clear to all mankind that the American republic has no fear of conquest on the part of her neighbors, and is convinced in this new age that there is something in the world higher even than nationality, and is ready to lead in the new movement toward international co-operation and reason which means ultimately the elimination of war from our civilization?

There is a settled conviction among ordinary people in this section of the country that the only permanent peace is the peace of law, and that the man who is to guide the republic during the important period of the next four years should not be one whose dominant training has been along military lines.

I always have entertained a friendly feeling toward Colonel Roosevelt and respect his ability and courage. My first presidential vote was cast for him in 1904. I went with him into the new pro-

gressive party and represented this State on the national platform committee of 1912.

Nebraska progressives, however, have instructed me as a delegate to the coming Chicago convention to vote for Mr. Roosevelt's nomination. I have entertained the belief all along that there was a possibility of Colonel Roosevelt receding somewhat from his extreme military views, but since his drastic speech at Detroit, and its unjust innuendoes against men whose loyalty is above question, I cannot conscientiously go to Chicago and carry out binding instructions to vote in the progressive convention for his nomination.

I am sorry that the progressive party has been carried away by the issue of increased military armaments, and those of us who are for greater democracy, social and industrial justice, prohibition and peace may yet be compelled to co-operate in a new movement before our principles are crystallized into law.



Home Rule May Be Restored to Chicago.

Judge Thomas Taylor of the Circuit Court of Chicago decided on May 27 that the State Public Utilities Commission has no control over Chicago street railways. If upheld by the Supreme Court, the effect of Judge Taylor's decision will be to restore home rule in control of public utilities, which was thought to have been taken away by the bill creating the State commission. [See vol. xvi, p. 636; vol. xvii, p. 35; vol. xviii, pp. 62, 370.]



Chicago Laborites On the Preparedness Parade.

The Public Ownership League of Cook County, Illinois, composed of labor representatives, adopted on May 28 the following resolutions:

Whereas, There is to be held in the city of Chicago, June 3, a so-called "Preparedness Parade," arranged by the trust press papers, Manufacturers' Associations and other war traffickers; and

Whereas, The president and secretary of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association and other union-hating corporations have announced in the daily papers that they would guarantee to have their helpless, unorganized employes in the line of parade; and

Whereas, The daily papers also report that the judges of our courts, including the notorious injunction judges, are to march in said parade; therefore be it

Resolved, By the delegates of the Public Ownership League, organized by and from the membership of the Chicago Federation of Labor, in regular meeting assembled May 28, 1916, that we extend our sympathy to the helpless, unorganized employes of these corporations, who are being compelled to march without their wishes being consulted; and be it further

Resolved, That the only kind of "preparedness" we believe in is that kind of "preparedness" outlined in the report of the executive board of the Chicago Federation of Labor to the Federation, February 6, 1916; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of the Public Ownership League forward a copy of these resolutions

to the Senators and Congressmen from Illinois, to the affiliated unions and the press for publication. John J. Walt, Structural Iron Workers No. 1; John F. Swalley, Carpenters' and Joiners' Local No. 434; William E. Dunn, Painters' and Decorators' No. 180; Joe Schlee, Brewery Workers' Local Union No. 18; William Schoenberg, Machinists' Union No. 337; Morton L. Johnson, Int. Brotherhood Electrical Workers No. 134; Daniel P. Riordan, Civil Service League. Charles Dold, Secy.-Treas.



Scott Nearing Vindicated.

In a report made public on May 26, the American Association of University Professors declare the dropping of Professor Scott Nearing from the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania to have lacked justification, and to have been due to influences outside of the University. The report was the result of a long investigation. Professor Nearing is now at the municipal university of Toledo, Ohio. [See vol. xviii, pp. 619, 1025.]



Labor Notes.

The Central Labor Council of Seattle on May 17 adopted resolutions against preparedness, declaring in part:

Whereas, Various interests in this community, and more especially the press, are seeking to stampede our citizens on the question of preparedness and are endeavoring to divert our attention from the greater enemies of the workers inside our borders to our lesser enemies in foreign lands; and

Whereas, The latest development of this vicious campaign proposes a preparedness parade on the streets of this city June 10 of this year for the purpose of impressing Congress; therefore be it

Resolved, That we call upon all trade unionists and truly patriotic citizens to refrain from parading or participation of any kind in demonstrations which can have no other result than to thwart the cool, calm and deliberate judgment which is so necessary to the proper solution of this great question.



Congressman Tavenner's bill against use of the Taylor system in government workshops has caused the organization by business men of a committee of ten "to oppose legislation antagonistic to efficiency in American industry." The chairman of the committee is Henry R. Towne of the Yale and Towne Manufacturing Company of New York. The secretary and treasurer is W. B. Richards of Gunn, Richards and Co., 43 Wall St., New York.



Protest Against Partiality.

In a series of resolutions adopted on May 10 by the Society of the Chagres, an organization of employes of the Panama Canal Commission, reference was made to passage by Congress of the Adamson bill to reward service rendered on the Isthmus by army and navy officers. The resolutions call attention to the fact that civilian

workers have been equally useful and are discriminated against in this bill.

Building Canberra.

Walter Burley Griffin, designer of the Australian Federal capital, Canberra, and director of its construction, is to have greater authority in directing the work. The Federal Minister of Home Affairs, King O'Malley, who has assumed office under Premier Hughes, says that of the \$3,000,000 spent on the work to date, a large part has been wasted through divided authority and working at cross purposes. Hereafter, he declares, Mr. Griffin will be in fact what his contract makes him—director of design and construction of the federal capital.

Mexico and the United States.

General Funston has arranged for a meeting between General Pershing, commanding the American troops in Mexico, and General Gavira, commander of the Carranza troops at Juarez, with a view to closer co-operation between the two forces. There is still some friction shown by Mexican officials at the presence of the American troops, but no open hostilities have been shown. Meantime the American troops continue to run down bands of outlaws. On the 25th the noted Villista lieutenant, Candelario Cervantes, was killed by United States troops near Namiquipa. As the result of his removal friendly Mexicans revealed a cache of Villista machine guns and ammunition. [See current volume, page 492.]

A protest addressed to President Wilson has been received at the White House from eighty-four Americans residing in Tampico, Mexico, who ask relief from recent decrees that make business impossible, they say. Charging that the decrees are aimed primarily at Americans, the protest says:

For a year decrees have made their appearance, which have been progressive in that they are consistently becoming more anti-American.

We believe that the authorities had not the remotest idea, when they first began to issue such decrees, that they would be able to enforce them, but that when nothing was done by our government to secure their repeal, that these edicts have been made more stringent each day until now our property is threatened with confiscation, and in some cases has been actually confiscated, and our personal liberty is menaced.

No foreigner is permitted to acquire leases or real estate from a native, nor is he even permitted to lease a house for more than one year without a special permit. The governor refuses to certify to the signature of the notary in any contract in which an American appears. The effect is to prevent Americans from transferring property to other foreigners.

A military decree provides that labor shall be paid, and merchandise sold, on a basis of Mexican

gold, the consideration to be paid in Mexican paper money at an arbitrary value fixed by the government, regardless of the commercial value.

All these decrees violate Mexican law and are in contravention of the treaty between Mexico and the United States. We desire to know if the American government will permit these decrees to remain in force. An understanding with the authorities as to the future would not be sufficient; the decrees must be repealed.

European War.

Verdun continues the scene of greatest interest. The struggle over Fort Douaumont, in its subterranean passages, its trenches and its shell-torn approaches, marks what is announced as the greatest and bloodiest battle in history. The French have been forced out of the fort and back almost to their lines before the recent advance. On the west of the Meuse also fierce fighting has taken place around Dead Man's Hill. The Germans have taken the village of Cumieres to the east of the hill, but the French succeeded in recapturing a part of the village. The Germans still hold trenches on the southwest slope of Dead Man's Hill, but have made no progress on Hill 304, to the west, and commanding the much sought objective. The net result of the week's fighting is a situation similar to that of the week before, but with a stupendous number of killed and wounded. Much cannonading and a few assaults were made at other points on the western front, but they were of minor importance, and made no changes in the lines. [See current volume, page 493.]

The Austrians have continued a slower advance into Italy at several points on the Trient front. The Italians claim to have stopped the advance on the east of Lake Garda, and in the Sugana Valley. The advance of the Austrians toward Asiago is slower. The intent to strike the railroad communicating with the Carnic Alps and Isonzo fronts is apparent, but Rome dispatches express confidence in withstanding the Austrian advance. There is evidence that the Austrians are moving in great force, which may carry their advance farther into Italy.

Nothing of moment is reported from Russia, either on her western front or in Turkey. Rumors persist that a combined army and navy attack on Riga is imminent. In Armenia conflicting claims are made by Turks and Russians. The signs of activity in the Balkans increase. A Bulgarian army, said to number 25,000, is reported to have occupied Greek forts of Rupel, Dragotin and Spatovo in the Struma Valley in Macedonia, northeast of Saloniki. The forts were abandoned by the Greeks without resistance. The act is said to have intensified feeling throughout Greece, which is approaching a crisis. The Serbian army, 100,000 strong, has been rehabilitated by the Al-

lies, and in conjunction with their forces is said to be ready to take the field.



General Joseph Simon Gallieni, known as the "savior of Paris," died on the 27th. He was a veteran of the Franco-Prussian war, and was military governor of Paris from the beginning of the war till the middle of March last, when he was compelled to retire on account of his health. It is largely to his ability and vigor that the quick rallying of France is attributed.



The German government is to ask the Reichstag for a further credit of \$2,500,000,000, which will bring the credits voted to \$12,500,000,000, of which \$9,000,000,000 have already been raised in loans. The war expenses are said to be less than they were a year ago, and to be below \$500,000,000 monthly, as announced in the Reichstag by Dr. Helfferich, Secretary of the Treasury.



Under date of May 26, Secretary Lansing delivered to the British and French Ambassadors the United States' demand that the seizure of neutral mails cease. The note, while admitting "that post parcels may be treated as merchandise subject to the exercise of belligerent rights as recognized by international law," does not admit "that such parcels are subject to the 'exercise of the rights of police supervision, visitation and eventual seizure which belongs to belligerents as to all cargoes on the high seas.'" Continuing, the note says:

While the government of the United States agrees that "genuine correspondence" mail is inviolable, it does not admit that belligerents may search other private sea-borne mails for any other purpose than to discover whether they contain articles of enemy ownership carried on belligerent vessels or articles of contraband transmitted under sealed cover as letter mail, though they may intercept at sea all mails coming out of and going into ports of the enemy's coasts which are effectively blockaded. The government of the United States, Great Britain and France, however, appear to be in substantial agreement as to principle. The method of applying the principle is the chief cause of difference.

Though giving assurances that they consider "genuine correspondence" to be "inviolable," and that they will, "true to their engagement," refrain "on the high seas from seizing and confiscating such correspondence," the allied governments proceed to deprive neutral governments of the benefits of these assurances by seizing and confiscating mail from vessels in port instead of at sea.

They compel neutral ships, without just cause, to enter their own ports or they induce shipping lines, through some form of duress, to send their mail ships via British ports, or they detain all vessels merely calling at British ports, thus acquiring by force or unjustifiable means an illegal jurisdiction.

Acting upon this enforced jurisdiction, the authorities remove all mail, genuine correspondence as well

as post parcels, take them to London, where every piece, even though of neutral origin and destination, is opened and critically examined to determine the "sincerity of their character," in accordance with the interpretation given that undefined phrase by the British and French censors. Finally the expurgated remainder is forwarded, frequently after irreparable delay, to its destination.

Ships are detained en route to or from the United States or to or from other neutral countries, and mails are held and delayed for several days and, in some cases, for weeks and even months, even though not routed to ports of North Europe via British ports. This has been the procedure which has been practiced since the announcement of February 15, 1916. To some extent the same practice was followed before that date, calling forth the protest of this government of January 4, 1916. But to that protest the memorandum under acknowledgment makes no reference and is entirely unresponsive.

The government of the United States must again insist with emphasis that the British and French governments do not obtain rightful jurisdiction of ships by forcing or inducing them to visit their ports for the purpose of seizing their mails, or thereby obtain greater belligerent rights as to such ships than they could exercise on the high seas; for there is, in the opinion of the government of the United States, no legal distinction between the seizure of mails at sea, which is announced as abandoned, and their seizure from vessels voluntarily or involuntarily in port. . . .

During the war between the United States and Mexico the United States forces allowed British steamers to enter and depart from the port of Vera Cruz without molesting the mails intended for inland points. During the American civil war Lord Russell endeavored to induce the United States to concede that "her majesty's mails on board a private vessel should be exempted from visitation or detention." This exemption of mails was urged in October, 1862, in the case of British mails on board the *Adela*. On October 31 Secretary Seward announced that "public mails of any friendly or neutral power duly certified or authenticated as such shall not be searched or opened, but be put as speedily as may be convenient on the way to their destination."

In accordance with this announcement the government of the United States in the case of the British steamship *Peterhoff* which had been seized with her mails against the protest of her majesty's government, had her mails forwarded to destination unopened.

The same rule was followed by France, as I am advised, in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870; by the United States in the Spanish-American war of 1898; by Great Britain in the South African war, in the case of the German mail steamers *Bundesrath* and *General*; by Japan, and substantially by Russia in the Russo-Japanese war of 1904.

The government of the United States is inclined to the opinion that the class of mail matter which included stocks, bonds, coupons and similar securities is to be regarded as of the same nature as merchandise or other articles of property and subject to the same exercise of belligerent rights.

Money orders, checks, drafts, notes and other negotiable instruments which may pass as the equivalent of money are, it is considered, also to be classed as merchandise.

Correspondence, including shipping documents, money order lists and papers of that character, even though relating to "enemy supplies or exports," unless carried on the same ship as the property referred to, are, in the opinion of this government, to be regarded as "genuine correspondence," and entitled to unmolested passage.

The government of the United States, in view of the improper methods employed by the British and French authorities in interrupting mails passing between the United States and other neutral countries and between the United States and the enemies of Great Britain, can no longer tolerate the wrongs which citizens of the United States suffer and continue to suffer through these methods. To submit to a lawless practice of this character would open the door to repeated violations of international law by the belligerent powers on the ground of military necessity, of which the violator would be the sole judge.

Manifestly a neutral nation cannot permit its rights on the high seas to be determined by belligerents or the exercise of those rights to be permitted or denied arbitrarily by the government of a warring nation. The rights of neutrals are as sacred as the rights of belligerents and must be strictly observed.



Dr. Leonora Beck.

Announcement comes as the Public is going to press, of the death on May 29 at the age of 61, of Dr. Leonora Beck. Dr. Beck was one of the charter members of the Chicago Single Tax Club and an active worker until her death. For many years she was a teacher in the public schools. Later she studied medicine and osteopathy, took degrees and built up a considerable practice.

NEWS NOTES

—Tennessee Republicans in State convention endorsed woman suffrage by a vote of 376 to 184.

—The Chicago Board of Education on May 24 authorized unanimously military training for boys in the high schools.

—James J. Hill, railroad magnate and financier, died at St. Paul, Minnesota, on the 29th. Mr. Hill was in his 78th year.

—General George W. Goethals, Governor of Canal Zone, sailed from Panama for New York on the 25th. General Goethals says he will not return to the Zone, except on a visit, if he can help it.

—The post office department notified postmasters on May 23 that the limit of postal savings accounts to be accepted from individuals henceforth will be \$1,000. The largest amount heretofore was \$500.

—South Dakota Republicans nominated at the State-wide primary on May 23 Peter Norbeck of Redfield for Governor by a three to one vote over G. W. Egan and R. O. Richards. [See current volume, pages 227, 294.]

PRESS OPINIONS

William Allen White's Prediction.

Emporia (Kas.), Gazette, May 25.—We have not used our prophet's license since we took a header through its windshield in November, 1914; but it seems to be fairly well in tune again, and we won't try it on Brandeis. We said in our haste the day his nomination was announced he would not be confirmed. This was before the fight started on him. Now we desire to go on record as saying he won't get in ten votes of confirmation. There has been no time since the death of McKinley that the organized forces of evilly aggrandized capital have had such an immortal strangle-hold cinch on the Congress of this country as they have today. And the end is not yet. The ebbtide of reaction has not yet been reached. Progress was twelve years flowing in. It will take two or three more years to run out. Then watch out for the back-wash. Roll up your pants, O ye of little faith, and keep 'em up, even if the sun does burn a little while ye wait. Thus saith the prophet, under license No. 294.



Snuffing a Silly One.

Duluth (Minn.), Herald, May 18.—It was a cloudy morning, threatening rain. In the street car townward bound sat a man who favors every militaristic proposition going and a man who believes there is more danger in too much "preparedness" than in too little. The latter carried an umbrella. "I see," said the militaristic man jeeringly, pointing to the umbrella, "that you believe in preparedness." "You bet I do," said the believer in limited preparedness. "But you don't see me carrying six umbrellas just because I think it may rain, do you?"



Another Investigation Which Preparationists Don't Want.

Johnstown (Pa.), Democrat, May 26.—Mr. Benjamin C. Marsh of New York City has requested a member of Congress to introduce a resolution to investigate the methods used to work up the so-called preparedness parade in New York City May 13, particularly how the parade was financed. Mr. Marsh said it must have cost scores of thousands of dollars. All the employes of the National City bank, whose president, Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip, has recently organized the International corporation, with a capital of \$50,000,000, were told to march in the parade. Many of the insurance men were also under orders to parade; and the control Wall street has over credit explained the presence of a large proportion of the small business men. It is significant, however, that the total number parading, exclusive of the militia, did not equal 9 per cent of the working people of New York City; and this is probably about the proportion of the people who advocate the enormous expenditures being urged for army and naval purposes. Mr. Marsh suggested that the mayors of the cities who are specializing in "preparedness" should be asked to take a referendum vote of their constituents on this question; and particularly on the direct issue: "Do the people want the United States to have a larger navy than

any other in the world, or even the second largest navy?"



High Priced Land Means Low Priced Men.

Capper's Weekly (Topeka, Kas.), May 27.—Says the Springfield Republican: "The rural credits act, soon to be signed by the President, is one of the greatest constructive measures for the benefit of American farmers ever passed by Congress."

We shall know more about that later. If it benefits the American farmer nobody will be more greatly surprised than himself. What it threatens to do is to boost land prices, and if anything is not needed in the interest of the small farmer and especially the landless farmer, the tenant who hopes to lay by enough to get a 40 or an 80; it is an artificial boom of land prices, which keep rising fast enough to put land out of the reach of the man of small means. If this is the net effect of the rural credits bill that the President is soon to sign, it will be a misfortune to everybody concerned. Nobody yet has shown wherein the rural credits bill is calculated to reduce interest rates substantially. It is not claimed that the present bill will provide loans for landless farmers. It adds a lot of new national banks, a lot of officers and a lot of high salaries.



Mexico and President Wilson.

Christian Science Monitor, May 16.—It should be understood that the real Mexico is outside of, far removed from the zone of disturbance. The United States is affected by riots in the mining regions of Colorado quite as much as Mexico is disturbed by acts of lawlessness on the border or in Chihuahua and Sonora, no more. Over a vast area of Mexico good order prevails. Whatever reliable news we have of disorder comes from points far removed from the centers of population and trade. It is not intended to convey the impression here that conditions are normal in Mexico. They are far from it. But it would be as unreasonable to assume that Mexico is all disorder because some roaming bands of brigands are at large in outlying or remote districts, on the frontier or in the mountain fastnesses, as to imagine the whole United States in confusion and dismay because Mexican outlawry sometimes spills over the international line. . . . The great mass of the people are turning to employment. The children are going to school. The intellect of Carranza is manifest in hundreds of ways that cannot be described in the dispatches, so great is the demand for sensational rubbish. Carranza is a builder, and to him the Wilson administration has pinned its faith. Carranza is the hope of Mexico, and to him the United States must give its support, no matter what the enemies of constitutional government in Mexico may say or do, if the United States is disposed to preserve all the good that has come out of the revolution and determined that the Mexican peon shall become a man. There is only one way to Mexican pacification, and Woodrow Wilson has taken that way.



The circumstance that some do not see the law of equal freedom to be an elementary truth of ethics, does not disprove the statement that it is one.—Herbert Spencer.

RELATED THINGS

CONTRIBUTIONS AND REPRINT

THE DUBLIN MARTYRS.

Mary Quinlan Laughlin in Buffalo Express.

They felt like their forebears, who floundered in
"Dire-land,"

Where famine was rampant, where Red Coat was
law,

So they plotted to make a republic of Ireland,
With Irish as rulers of Erin Go Bragh.

They visioned the harvest of seed they were sowing,
They thought Ireland's freedom was worth all
their pain,

So each man signed his name to the document, know-
ing

That priest and pretender had banned the Sinn
Fein.

They worked until dawn till they heard the cock
crowing,

For they taught their recruits by the light of the
moon;

And their spirit rose high when they saw the cause
growing

In favor with lads, drilled in hovel and dune.

They saw that the mind of the peasant was waking,
From fear of the banshee and fairies in train;

That bright rays of reason were steadfastly breaking
Through cobwebs that clouded the mind of Sinn
Fein.

Their flag fluttered fair, above thunder and rattle

Of rifle and cannon that poured tons of shell,

Though they fought ten to one, they waged a fierce
battle,

For Ireland and freedom they struggled and fell.

Yes; their flag was shot down, but their spirit is
sweeping

In waves of revolt over mountain and plain,

Though in heat of the lime kiln, their ashes are
sleeping,

They are winning recruits for the ranks of Sinn
Fein.

Envoi.

Sinn Feiners, in Ireland, our hot tears are falling

For innocent children of those foully slain—

For widows and mothers, so brokenly calling—

Och-hone Oh, Asthore. Oh, A-Buchal-a-Sinn Fein.

Scot, Briton and Frenchman, Slav, Teuton and Norse-
man,

Are linking their protests with ours in a chain

That will tug at the heartstrings of gunman and
horseman,

Till they march, millions strong, for a world-wide
Sinn Fein.



A POSER FOR PAPA.

Willie: Did you say, papa, that God can do
everything?

Papa: Sure he can, Willie. Why?

Willie: Well, if He was elected President on the Democratic ticket, could He please Mr. Roosevelt?

Papa: Why, cert—er—er—that is— Say, Willie, how many times have I told you not to bother me when I am reading. Now, then, run along.

C. L. LOGAN.



THE SECURITY LEAGUE'S CASE.

The following correspondence results from a circular of the National Security League asking financial support, and enclosing a blank check, to be filled in and signed by the person solicited:

I.

Col. Wm. Cooper Proctor,
Pres. Cincinnati Branch,
The National Security League.

Dear Sir: I return your blank check unfilled and unsigned.

The course of the National Security League, since its inception, has been one of insincerity and evasion. It has deliberately misrepresented the position of opponents, tried to create unreasonable fear and panic among the people, and appealed to international prejudices. It has evaded answers to questions as to which nation it expected to attack us, what cause of war it may know to exist, and why, if it knows of any cause, it does not urge submission of it to arbitration. It has never answered questions as to how big a military and naval establishment would be required to give security. It has dodged explanation of why the vast sums expended on the army and navy have still left us defenseless, and offered no suggestion as to how similar waste should be avoided in the future.

It has done nothing to help, if it has not actually opposed, the congressional resolution to investigate past expenditures for the army and navy. It has dodged all discussion of methods of raising the large sums it wishes spent on preparedness. It makes no protest against the plan to put the greater part of the cost on the very poor, through the tariff on sugar and other articles, and through other taxes on industry and its products. Its representatives in Congress have just refused to prohibit the use of the National Guard for strike duty. If the organization were a patriotic one, if it was not engaged in a discreditable attempt to mislead the people into a policy ruinous to them, it would not have carried on its campaign in so dishonest a manner.

I do not see how an organization can feel much concern for the interests of the American people, which is headed by men whose whole career has been one of opposition to their interests. Your honorary president, for instance, Mr. Judson Harmon, has a political record, principally distinguished by service to predatory privileged interests which do greater damage to the American people in one year than an invading foreign army could

do in ten. The same applies to others on your list. What confidence can be placed in the alleged concern for the American people by men, who have been indifferent to, when they have not actually opposed measures, to remove the cause of poverty afflicting the great bulk of the American people?

What concern for American freedom can men have who have opposed the right of the people to govern themselves through the Initiative and Referendum?

What sincerity is to be looked for in a body that graphically portrays the possible harm which may be done by a foreign army, and keeps silent on the greater harm that is actually being done by monopolies and trusts now in possession of the United States?

If a foreign invader were to decree that 65 per cent of the American people should pay tribute equal to all they produce above a bare existence, it would do no more than what the privileged interests now do to that proportion of the people. And there is not patriotism enough in the National Security League to give that serious situation a moment's consideration.

A movement does not deserve support which disregards such a serious condition as shown by the Commission on Industrial Relations, but urges attention instead to a non-existing—even if it be admitted possible, situation.

I would suggest that you confine your appeals for support to those who have something to gain from your agitation, to the 2 per cent of the population, for instance, which has acquired 60 per cent of the national wealth, but won't do 60 per cent of the fighting, or 60 per cent of the paying, should there be a war.

DANIEL KIEFER.

II.

New York, May 2, 1916.

Mr. Daniel Kiefer,

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dear Sir: Replying to the letter signed in your name by typewriter and addressed to Col. Wm. Cooper Proctor, we beg to say that the statements therein are certainly based upon ignorance of the facts. The course of the National Security League has never been one of insincerity and evasion, nor has it deliberately misrepresented the position of opponents or tried to create unreasonable fear and panic among the people or appealed to international prejudices. We do not state what nation is expected to attack us because we do not know from what quarter trouble may come any more than the captain of the ocean steamship who provides life boats and life rafts knows when or where he will encounter the storm which will make his life saving appliances absolutely necessary. As to submission of questions to arbitration, the fact is that if we are attacked we will be

given no opportunity to arbitrate. The burglar who enters your house and holds a pistol to your head doesn't give you an opportunity to discuss the propriety of his effort to obtain your money and valuables.

As to the size of the military and naval establishment necessary, we have repeatedly and definitely stated that we rely entirely upon the recommendations of the military and naval experts' training in the science of defense at government expense. We have never dodged explanation of why the vast sums expended on the army and navy have still left us defenseless but have pointed out that politics and "pork barrel" legislation have been responsible for this state of affairs. Its suggestion as to how similar waste shall be avoided in the future is embodied in this particular with a budget system for defense appropriations.

We have thus referred categorically to your leading questions. The rest of your letter can be disposed of in the same fashion. It hardly seems necessary, however, to discuss seriously a letter which intimates that it would be as good to pay tribute to a foreign invader as to live under the stars and stripes.

HENRY L. WEST,
Executive Secretary.

III.

Cincinnati, O., May 11, 1916.

Mr. Henry L. West,
Executive Secretary,
The National Security League,
31 Pine St., New York City.

Dear Sir: Your letter, 2d inst., in reply to mine to Col. Wm. Cooper Proctor confirms the statements made therein.

You admit that you don't know what nation may attack us and at the same time, you deny having tried to "create unreasonable fear and panic." You try to excuse yourself by citing the example of a ship captain who prepares against storms. Yet you must know that such a comparison will not hold. Storms at sea are workings of inanimate nature and arise from causes beyond human control. War is purely a human act, and its causes are all within human control.

You further misrepresent and appeal to prejudice as well, in your reference to the burglar and unprovoked attack. You do not know of any nation that would attack us in that way, for if you did, you would not say—"We do not state what nation is expected to attack us because we do not know." You only appeal to the national prejudice that unwarrantedly looks on foreign nations as capable of doing things which we are too good to do.

In spite of your denial, you again dodge explanations of why the vast sums expended on army

and navy have left us defenseless. You only say that politics and pork barrel legislation is the explanation. That is a general statement which does not answer. If you know that to be the cause, you should present figures telling specifically where the money has gone—who the individuals are responsible for this, and what use should have been made of the money. Something like two billions of dollars have been spent during the past ten years on the army and navy. You say that it leaves us defenseless, and being asked for an accounting, you answer—"politics and pork barrel legislation is responsible." Then you expect that answer to be accepted without question and that more millions be poured out without any definite statement concerning the alleged waste, mismanagement or theft.

If you know that such things occur, you must know the Presidents, Congressmen, Senators, Cabinet officials and other individuals who were responsible. Did any of this mismanagement occur during the administration of Theodore Roosevelt, one of your National Committee? If so, why did he not expose it at the time? Or why did not his Secretary of the Navy, Chas. J. Bonaparte, and Geo. Von L. Meyer, also on your National Committee, expose it? Did it occur during President Taft's administration? Your National Committee contains the names of his Secretary of War, Henry L. Stimson and Luke E. Wright. Did he know about this and keep silent? Or was he too incompetent to know? As members of your National Committee they necessarily endorse your allegations of misuse of national funds in their departments. If they were too incompetent or too unwilling to expose wrong use of public money while in power, why should their statements be trusted now?

You dodge statements as to size of military establishments, by saying you would do whatever the military and naval experts recommend. In other words, you are willing to commit the nation to policies and expenditures without knowing whether or not they are safe or desirable. You intend to accept on faith the recommendation of persons who have waited until this late day to tell about misuse of billions of public funds when they must have known all about it at the time of its occurrence.

I note that in your reply you do not even attempt an explanation of your persistent dodging of the question of how you would raise revenue for the expense of preparedness. Would you leave that also to the experts that believe in piling tariff and excise taxes on the poor and in burdening business? If not, how would you raise it? Or do you intend to continue pussy-footing on this matter?

DANIEL KIEFER.

IV.

New York, May 15, 1916.

Mr. Daniel Kiefer,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dear Sir: We are willing to trust to the loyalty and wisdom of Congress in providing funds to guarantee national insurance.

HENRY L. WEST,
Executive Secretary.

V.

Cincinnati, Ohio, May 23, 1916.

Mr. Henry L. West,
Executive Sec'y, National Security League,
31 Pine St., New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—I have yours of the 15th inst. You say you are willing to trust to the loyalty and wisdom of Congress in providing funds to guarantee national insurance.

Your organization has shown very little willingness to trust to the loyalty and wisdom of Congress during the past two years on the question of preparedness itself. It has spent money and effort in an awful hullabaloo to get from Congress legislation that it evidently did not expect to get through simple trust in its loyalty and wisdom. Or did it think that a Congress truly loyal and wise, would for that reason refuse preparedness legislation, and was the big noise to overcome these qualities? Now, having overcome it, as far as a big army is concerned, is it willing to trust to what it has destroyed—if it ever existed—"in providing funds"? Or is the expressed willingness to trust, etc., merely another example of the deceit and hypocrisy which have characterized its whole campaign?

DANIEL KIEFER.



MIGHT MAKES RIGHT.

By Samuel E. Pettengill.

Old might makes right. This law was writ when
God

Ordned the universe. For he in man's
Unalterable constitution fixt
This stern and just decree. And down the long,
Long reach of time since savage men first chose
Their mighty chiefs this law has been obeyed.
Rude tribes and earth's most stately parliaments
Have recognized their kings, their princely men,
Who ruled by right of nature's dower. The small,
The mean, the weak were never meant to hold
The sceptre and have never long held sway.

Nor has this rule held good alone in clash
Of bloody arms or laurel wreathed games;
In all the multifarious field of man's
Concerns this primal law holds true. In art,
In science, oratory and in song's
Majestic flight the thoughts of God have stirred
The hearts of man. The tinsel, useless word,
The tawdry rhyme, the weak desire has been
Forgot—buried the poor design. Upon
The graves of weaklings, man or state, the hand

Of kind oblivion has strewn the dust
Of years. But still on earth's high throne we find
Her mighty kings—bold Luther, Shakespeare wise,
And Homer and Praxiteles. Their sword
Is Truth and Beauty is their shield. Thus armed
They battle with the centuries. The years
Have razed the walls of cities old—the horse
And foot of august states are long dispersed,—
Yet little lands whose weapons sole were dream
And intellect still sway barbaric tribes.

Man is of nature born, but in her dust
Was blown the breath divine. A larger law
Shall govern him. His right to rule shall not
Depend on dripping arms. A trinity
Of powers is his, and in that far off state
Which poets dream man's brawn shall serve, not
smite;
Create, not kill; his brain direct, while heart
Shall spur both on to ends that pass all dreams.

BOOKS

A PLEA FOR THE UNCONVENTIONAL.

Social Freedom. By Elsie Clews Parsons. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. New York. 1915. Price. \$1.00 net.

Mrs. Parsons is not a Singletaxer. The book is not an argument for Singletax. It deals rather with social achievements in freedom from restraints of age, sex, kin, caste, and even friendship. It shows, briefly and clearly, that oppression and restriction are practiced not alone by governments and employers, but also by those habits and customs which divide people into arbitrary classes, such for example as the seniority rule, which restrains young people till the death of their elders, or kin relationships which subject children and also matured men to the control of their parents.

In one of the chapters, however, Mrs. Parsons gives expression to the following:

Streams and lakes and ocean beaches, forests and mountain heights will cease to be private property. Perhaps the theory of land holding at large will change, the land to be leased to the highest bidders or taxed in some such way as the Singletaxers propose. Given this source of income, neighborhood facilities might be greatly increased—brooks and rivers and lakes and woods stocked and preserved for all, gardens and parks set out, and wild stretches kept wild. Those means to the enjoyment of outdoor life which most persons cannot forego, and yet cannot afford, would also be made communal—courts and fields for outdoor games, boats and boat houses, rest houses, and open air pavilions. And neighborhood indoor life would be made interesting and diverting through communal places of amusement, of instruction, and of meeting.

There would be not only public hostleries for visitors, transport would be entirely free—from one

street to another, from one end of the world to another. Then travel would become a normal part of everybody's life. The habit of living in lairs would die out. People would learn in what part of the world they could do best—best for themselves and for their chosen community. . . . In other words, a distribution of population would become possible in accordance with natural facilities and with human idiosyncrasy or disposition. Great congestion would cease, and involuntary isolation . . .

Neighborliness at a distance will yield to neighborliness at close hand. The gregarious instinct will not have to go abroad for satisfaction. The sense of social solidarity or participation will be satisfied by realities, not make-believes. From the dream of world empire men will awake to find themselves in a real community needing them and by them needed.

Am I picturing an utopia? There is much already in contemporaneous conditions and tendencies to justify the picture.

Yet we are told, at the same time, that the Singletax is "incoherent, erratic, and empirical." Perhaps so. But is it not worth trying?

HYMAN LEVINE.



A ROMANCE OF MONEY.

The King of the Money Kings. By Lincoln Truax. Published by the Money Kings' Publishing Co., 542 S. Dearborn St., Chicago. 1916. Price, \$1.25 net.

In the photo play, "The Blacklist," a character, in a position similar to that of the younger Rockefeller, follows a course which that young man might have pursued with credit to himself, but never dreamed of doing. The opportunity there presented has gone. But should Mr. Truax's romance get into Mr. Rockefeller's hands he will learn of a chance to redeem himself.

In the story a young public-spirited near-billionaire uses his great wealth to bring about radical economic reforms. Apparently he has learned the futility of charity or philanthropy in any form, which alone is a very long step in advance. He uses the power which great wealth confers to bring reform in the money system, which he holds to be the greatest evil. Realizing the difficulties in the way of securing legislation, he resorts to legal and orderly methods of direct action by establishment of a chain of banks and a number of industries under popular control. Consequent competition proves disastrous to the old monopolistic institutions, which, after some exciting and desperate efforts to get out from under, are finally crushed, and the good times come in.

When one remembers the great popularity for a time of "Coin's Financial School," it seems that this book should meet with even greater success. On the money question it is far more logical than "Coin," more fair in presenting the case and much better written. It does not advocate an arbitrary metallic standard, but the greenback system. At the same time those money reformers

must express dissent who see freedom as the solution of the money problem.

Arguments are presented designed to show the supreme importance of the money question. That happens to be a matter on which everything pro and con has long ago been said that can be said. At any rate, the arguments pro presented are easily recognizable as the same to which answers con have been given in innumerable discussions. However, the right or wrong of the proposition itself is not dependent upon its relative importance, and those who do not consider the money question paramount should nevertheless recognize that it does not lack importance.

One of the characters in the story suggests, with the author's apparent approval, some reforms in addition to money, among which are "single and alien land tax; graduated income tax; literacy immigration test." Had these suggestions been discussed the point might have been brought out that to take less than the entire rental value of land for public use would be to leave some predatory power in the hands of privileged interests, while to take it all would leave no room for distinction between alien and domestic ownership, would leave none but honestly earned incomes to penalize with a graduated income tax, and would free labor of any necessity for demanding restriction of immigration. Unless the entire rental value of land should be publicly appropriated, landowners could easily get in increased rents all the benefits that would follow establishment of an improved money system. A sequel to the story might show this.

The book will certainly delight those who hold the money question the supremely important one. It will not be without interest to those who hold it to be secondary. If widely read by the great mass who have given no thought whatever to pressing social problems, it will help to set them to thinking and to increase the number of workers for economic justice.

S. D.

BOOKS RECEIVED

—Including You and Me. By Strickland Gillilan. Published by Forbes & Co., Chicago. 1916. Price, \$1.00 net.

—Nationality in Modern History. By J. Holland Rose. Published by the Macmillan Co., New York. 1916. Price, \$1.25 net.

—Into the Light. By Bruce MacLelland. Published by R. F. Fenno & Co., 18 E. 17th St., New York. 1916. Price, \$1.00 net.

—Samuel W. McCall, Governor of Massachusetts. By Lawrence B. Evans. Published by Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston. 1916. Price, \$1.25 net.

—The Metal Trades. By R. R. Lutz. Published by the Survey Committee of the Cleveland Foundation, Cleveland, O. 1916. Price, 25 cents, postpaid.

Teaching People How to Eat for Health, Strength and Efficiency

By ARTHUR TRUE BUSWELL, M. D.

IF YOU have ever lived on a farm you have heard of "balanced rations" and what remarkable results they have accomplished when fed to cattle and other animals. The United States Government has a department devoted to teaching farmers how to feed their stock so as to develop it to the highest point of health and efficiency.

Yet until recently I have never heard of "balanced rations" for humans or, in fact, of any serious attempt made to teach people what to eat and what not to eat. I was therefore greatly interested in the work of the Corrective Eating Society of Maywood, New Jersey. It seems that this Society is dedicated to teaching people how to combine and proportion food for greater health and efficiency and their work is meeting with success so great that it almost seems too good to be true.

Twenty years ago Eugene Christian was at death's door. For years he had suffered the agonies of acute stomach and intestinal trouble. His doctors—among them the most noted specialists in this country—gave him up to die. He was educated for a doctor, but got no relief from his brother physicians, so as a last resort he commenced to study the food question, especially its relation to the human system, and as a result of what he learned he succeeded in *literally eating his way back to perfect health* without drugs or medicines of any kind—and in a remarkably short space of time.

To-day Eugene Christian is a man 55 years young. He has more ginger, more vitality, and physical endurance than most youngsters in their 'teens. He literally radiates energy and power.

So remarkable was his recovery that Christian knew he had discovered a great truth which fully developed would result in a new science—the science of Correct Eating.

From that day to this he has devoted his life to telling others of the power of Correct Eating. From his research work he became convinced that 90 per cent. of the ills of mankind originate in the stomach and intestines. He found that these ills responded to corrective

eating. Since then he has told 23,000 people how to eat, what to eat and what not to eat with the result that almost invariably they were brought back to a type of health that they never dreamed they could reach.

Though he had treated so many thousands of people personally, Christian says he felt hampered. He wanted to tell millions instead of thousands. So he founded the Corrective Eating Society with this object in view.

Now the Society is teaching us that the reason most people are below par physically and mentally most of the time—the reason that business men break down at middle age—and the reason that the average life of man is only 39 years, is simply because we don't know how to properly select and combine our foods.

Very often good foods, when eaten in combination with other good foods, create a chemical action in the digestive tract and are converted into dangerous toxic poisons, which are responsible for nearly all sickness. In other words, good foods wrongly combined will cause acidity, fermentation, gas, constipation and numerous sympathetic ills leading to most serious consequences.

These truths have been strongly brought out by Professor Metchnikoff in his treatise on the "Prolongation of Life" and by many other modern scientists. But most efforts in the past have been designed solely to remove the effect, by cleansing out the system and removing the poisons *after* they had formed, wholly disregarding the cause.

The Corrective Eating Society, however, has gone a step further. Instead of waiting until the poisons accumulate, they tell you how to prevent them. They have shown that just as some combinations of food produce slow consuming poisons that wreck the system, other combinations of food taken in the right proportions become the greatest tonics for health, efficiency and long life ever discovered. And a wonderful feature of their method is that results come practically with the very first meal.

As Christian explains, in no case are patented or proprietary foods prescribed. All of

the foods may be obtained from your garden, at your local stores or in any restaurant. It is not necessary to upset your table to follow his suggestions—neither is it necessary to eat things you don't enjoy or to which you are not accustomed. Everything is so simple that one marvels at the results.

In order to help as many people as possible, not only those who are ailing but those who want to maintain their health, the Corrective Eating Society has prepared a book based upon Eugene Christian's 20 years' experience. This book, *Corrective Eating in 24 Lessons*, is being offered for free examination to those who are interested. This work was written expressly for the layman. Technical terms have been avoided and every point is explained so that there can be no possible misunderstanding. Reasons are given for every recommendation, and every statement is based upon actual results secured in the author's many years of practice.

But the lessons do not merely tell you why you should eat correctly and what the results will be, they also give actual menus for breakfast, luncheon and dinner, curative as well as corrective, covering every condition of health and sickness for all ages from infancy to old age, and covering all occupations, climates and seasons.

Each and every one of these menus has been employed for its purpose of increasing efficiency and restoring health not merely once but many times—so that every vestige of experiment has been removed.

Christian says that every thinking man or woman—young or old—well or sick—should know the science of correct eating. That most people dig their graves with their teeth is as true as gospel, in his estimation. Food is the fuel of the human system. And just as certain fuels will produce definite results when consumed in a furnace, so will certain foods produce the desired results when put into the human furnace.

Yet not one person in a thousand has any knowledge of food as fuel. Some of the combinations we eat every day are as inefficient and dangerous as soggy wood, wet leaves, mud, sawdust, and a little coal would be for a furnace.

I suggest that you clip out and mail the following form instead of writing a letter, as this is a copy of the official blank adopted by the society and will be honored at once.

CORRECTIVE EATING SOCIETY, INC.

136 Hunter Ave., Maywood, N. J.

You may send me prepaid a copy of *Corrective Eating in 24 Lessons*. I will either remail these to you in five days or send you \$3.

Name

Address.....

No wonder man is only 50 per cent. efficient—no wonder the average life is only 39 years—no wonder diseases of the stomach, liver, and kidneys have increased 103 per cent. within the past 30 years!

Yet the Corrective Eating Society shows how easy and simple it is to eat your way back to perfect health and up to a new type of physical and mental power. The relationship of health to material success is so close that the result of the society's teaching is a form of personal efficiency which puts people head and shoulders above their less fortunate brothers. Everyone knows that the best ideas, plans and methods are worked out when you are brimful of vitality—when you feel full of "ginger." The better you feel—the better work you can do. I understand that The Corrective Eating Society's lessons have times without number been the means of bringing great material prosperity to its students by endowing them with health so perfect that work seems like play.

If you would like to have the *Book of 24 Lessons in Corrective Eating* written by Eugene Christian out of his vast experience, simply write The Corrective Eating Society, 136 Hunter Avenue, Maywood, N. J., and they will mail you a set for examination.

I am authorized to say that it is not necessary to enclose any money with your request. Merely write and ask them to send the lessons for five days' free examination with the understanding that you will either return the lessons within that time or remit \$3, the small fee asked.

There will of course be some who will doubt the efficacy of Corrective Eating, but I am certain your objections will be quickly removed once you examine Christian's course. Anyway, you are obligating yourself in no way by accepting the society's generous offer which enables you to investigate its wonderful work before you pay for the lessons. If the more than 300 pages contained in the course yield but one single suggestion that will bring greater health, you will get many times the cost of the course back in personal benefit—yet hundreds write the Society that they find vital helpfulness on every page.

Social Progress and the Darwinian Theory

By George W. Nasmyth, Ph. D.

A Study of Force as a Factor in Human Relations. With an Introduction by Norman Angell. 12 mo., \$1.50 net.

The philosophy of force, according to the author, is the real cause of the breakdown of civilization in Europe. This philosophy claims to find a scientific foundation in the application to human society of Darwin's theory of "the struggle for existence" and the "survival of the fittest." A critical study of this so-called "Social Darwinism," which upon analysis is found to consist in a belief that collective homicide is the cause of human progress, shows it to be entirely false. Moreover, it is in direct contradiction to the ideas of Darwin himself, who bases his whole theory of social progress upon justice and the moral law.

"It has remained for Mr. Nasmyth to show that the philosophy of force has been the means of preventing mankind moving along the path of progress in such a manner that human advancement along lines social, moral and intellectual has not corresponded with human progress in the physical world."—The Public.

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Savannah, Mo., May 17, 1916.

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Chicago.

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JAMES M. REA.

Our suggestion is that all The Public's readers do as Judge Rea does! In other words, if your bank account puts up no valid objection, send your message to Texas, and (whenever you want to buy books) remember our Book Department.

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The members of these committees all reside, it will be noticed, in or near to New York. Since Miss Colbron, executive secretary of both the Reading and Judges' Committees, is a New Yorker, it seemed wise to have on the committees only those who would be available for meetings.

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