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**APRIL 20, 1918**

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# The Public

A Journal of Democracy



**Woman's Number**

Published Weekly  
New York, N. Y.

**April 20, 1918**

Ten Cents a Copy  
Two Dollars a Year

# How I Improved My Memory In One Evening

## The Amazing Experience of Victor Jones

"Of course I place you! Mr. Addison Sims of Seattle.

"If I remember correctly—and I do remember correctly—Mr. Burroughs, the lumberman, introduced me to you at the luncheon of the Seattle Rotary Club three years ago in May. This is a pleasure indeed! I haven't laid eyes on you since that day. How is the grain business? And how did that amalgamation work out?"

The assurance of this speaker—in the crowded corridor of the Hotel McAlpin—compelled me to turn and look at him, though I must say it is not my usual habit to "listen in" even in a hotel lobby.

"He is David M. Roth, the most famous memory expert in the United States," said my friend Kennedy, answering my question before I could get it out. "He will show you a lot more wonderful things than that, before the evening is over."

And he did.

As we went into the banquet room the toastmaster was introducing a long line of the guests to Mr. Roth. I got in line and when it came my turn, Mr. Roth asked, "What are your initials, Mr. Jones, and your business connection and telephone number?" Why he asked this, I learned later, when he picked out from the crowd the 60 men he had met two hours before and called each by name without a mistake. What is more, he named each man's business and telephone number, for good measure.

I won't tell you all the other amazing things this man did except to tell how he called back, without a minute's hesitation, long lists of numbers, bank clearings, prices, lot numbers, parcel post rates and anything else the guests gave him in rapid order.

\*\*\*\*\*

When I met Mr. Roth again—which you may be sure I did the first chance I got—he rather bowled me over by saying in his quiet, modest way:

"There is nothing miraculous about my remembering anything I want to remember, whether it be names, faces, figures, facts or something I have read in a magazine.

"You can do this just as easily as I do. Anyone with an average mind can learn quickly to do exactly the same things which seem so miraculous when I do them.

"My own memory," continued Mr. Roth, "was originally very faulty. Yes it was—a really poor memory. On meeting a man I would lose his name in thirty seconds, while now there are probably 10,000 men

and women in the United States, many of whom I have met but once, whose names I can call instantly on meeting them."

"That is all right for you, Mr. Roth," I interrupted, "you have given years to it. But how about me?"

"Mr. Jones," he replied, "I can teach you the secret of a good memory in one evening. This is not a guess, because I have done it with thousands of pupils. In the first of seven simple lessons which I have prepared for home study, I show you the basic principle of my whole system and you will find it—not hard work as you might fear—but just like playing a fascinating game. I will prove it to you."

He didn't have to prove it. His Course did: I got it the very next day from his publishers, the Independent Corporation.

When I tackled the first lesson, I suppose I was the most surprised man in forty-eight states to find that I had learned—in about one hour—how to remember a list of one hundred words so that I could call them off forward and back without a single mistake.

That first lesson *stuck*. And so did the other six.

Read this letter from G. Louis Allen, who at 82 years is president of a million dollar corporation, the Pyrene Manufacturing Company of New York, makers of the famous fire extinguisher:

"Now that the Roth Memory Course is finished, I want to tell you how much I have enjoyed the study of this most fascinating subject. Usually these courses involve a great deal of drudgery, but this has been nothing but pure pleasure all the way through. I have derived much benefit from taking the course of instructions and feel that I shall continue to strengthen my memory. That is the best part of it. I shall be glad of an opportunity to recommend your work to my friends."

Mr. Allen didn't put it a bit too strong.

The Roth Course is priceless! I can absolutely count on my memory now. I can call the name of most any man I have met before—and I am getting better all the time. I can remember any figures I wish to remember. Telephone numbers come to mind instantly, once I have filed them by Mr. Roth's easy method. Street addresses are just as easy.

The old fear of forgetting (you know what that is) has vanished. I used to be "scared stiff" on my feet—because I wasn't sure. I couldn't remember what I wanted to say.

Now I am sure of myself, and confident, and "easy as an old shoe" when I get on my feet at the club, or at a banquet, or in a business meeting, or in any social gathering.

Perhaps the most enjoyable part of it

all is that I have become a good conversationalist—and I used to be as silent as a sphinx when I got into a crowd of people who knew things.

Now I can call up like a flash of lightning most any fact I want right at the instant I need it most. I used to think a "hair trigger" memory belonged only to the prodigy and genius. Now I see that every man of us has that kind of a memory if he only knows how to make it work right.

I tell you it is a wonderful thing, after groping around in the dark for so many years to be able to switch the big searchlight on your mind and see instantly everything you want to remember.

This Roth Course will do wonders in your office.

Since we took it up you never hear anyone in our office say "I guess" or "I think it was about so much" or "I forget that right now" or "I can't remember" or "I must look up his name." Now they are right there with the answer—like a shot.

Have you ever heard of "Multigraph" Smith? Real name H. Q. Smith, Division Manager of the Multigraph Sales Company, Ltd., in Montreal. Here is just a bit from a letter of his that I saw last week:

"Here is the whole thing in a nutshell: Mr. Roth has a most remarkable Memory Course. It is simple, and easy as falling off a log. Yet with one hour a day of practice, anyone—I don't care who he is—can improve his Memory 100% in a week and 1,000% in six months."

My advice to you is don't wait another minute. Send to Independent Corporation for Mr. Roth's amazing course and see what a wonderful memory you have got. Your dividends in increased earning power will be enormous.

VICTOR JONES

### Send No Money

So confident is the Independent Corporation, the publishers of the Roth Memory Course, that once you have an opportunity to see in your own home how easy it is to double, yes, triple your memory power in a few short hours, that they are willing to send the course on free examination.

Don't send any money. Merely mail the coupon or write a letter and the complete course will be sent, all charges prepaid, at once. If you are not entirely satisfied send it back any time within five days after you receive it and you will owe nothing.

On the other hand, if you are as pleased as are the thousands of other men and women who have used the course send only \$5 in full payment. You take no risk and you have everything to gain, so mail the coupon now before this remarkable offer is withdrawn.

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—*The Boston Transcript*, March 20th, 1918.

"The war has inspired two masterpieces: 'Under Fire' by the French soldier Barbusse and 'Men in War' by the Austrian officer, Andreas Latzko, an even more poignant interpretation of the effect of war on human beings than Barbusse's novel."

—*New York Evening Mail*.

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# The Public

A Journal of Democracy

Volume XXI

New York, N. Y., April 20, 1918

Number 1046

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The long-awaited conclusion of the Irish Convention has presented a result far short of the solution, so long hoped for, to this most difficult problem. It follows the main lines of the previous Home-Rule act and confirms the wisdom of that measure. The same groups of irreconcilables emerge from the Convention protesting as loudly as ever. Is there hope, then, that Home Rule may really be enacted for Ireland? Much has intervened since 1914 to change the situation. For one thing the extreme Nationalists who fought for nothing short of independence, and who are now fighting for the relative independence of fiscal control, have suffered discredit through their extreme demands, through the attempts at rebellion, and for failure loyally to take their stand in the war for civilization. On the other hand, the Unionists in England realize the immediate necessity of solving the problem somehow, and there is obviously less bigotry in the attitude of Ulster. The immediate key to the situation is conscription.

\* \* \*

Those who have seen Mr. Lloyd George so many times on the verge of a precipice should by

now understand something of his surpassing political skill, and should be willing to await the issue. To enforce conscription in Ireland seems at first glance a piece of stupid blundering. As a matter of fact, it is a useful bridge of Home-Rule. The protests even of Irish members have been half-hearted, because of a realization that Irish sentiment in America would not be available, and because of the determination on the part of all classes in Great Britain that special favor to Ireland shall cease. Mr. Lloyd George was doubtless ready to go to the country on the issue, well knowing that he would be returned. At the same time conscription had been seen as an urgently necessary measure, dictated by the situation in France, and by the further combing of man-power in Great Britain itself. Those who would have stood for greater leniency, like Mr. Asquith, had their hands tied by the gravity of the general situation. The moment had come for some measure of Irish coercion, but this coercion required a concession to Irish nationalism in some form of self-government. This price the Unionists have shown themselves willing to pay, and in a few weeks we shall witness the beginnings of the new Irish regime. The important thing is that some machinery be established and set going; that this machinery be open to modification in the light of the experience that will soon come. After all, the ghost of tyranny which has haunted both sides in the controversy may soon be laid in the actual working. And the time may not be far distant when the great Irish people can express themselves as a distinctive nationality.

\* \* \*

The head of the Committee on Public Information continues to suffer determined attacks for his utterance before the Convention of Lecturers. There is no difficulty in identifying the motives of these attacks, and it makes little difference what special phraseology was used in the speech.

Mr Creel may rest secure in the fact that he expressed the feeling of America; the feeling that we had not contemplated or planned war; that we were compelled to enter by the increasing menace to the ideals and interests for which the nation stands. It has been the intention of those to whom the interests meant more than the ideals to "get" Mr. Creel. But it is certain that they will fail, because to go very far in the campaign will expose their motives. The Committee has done notable service in the past year, not so much as an avenue of information, but as an agency for mobilizing American opinion. There was not only the confusion of the German-Americans, created by three years of persistent propaganda from Germany; there was not only the need of swinging the pacifist feeling, that is natural to a democracy, solidly behind the President; but there was the definite task of carrying the war, its reasons, motives, and stern necessities to the working masses of the country. Whether or not these problems might have been better handled and a better machinery devised, may be questioned. At any rate, Mr. Creel and his Committee have achieved widespread results.

\* \* \*

It is in an entirely different field that the Government's propagandist agency is open to criticism. At every juncture in the struggle it has been demonstrated that the matter of greatest importance is how masses of men think and feel. Every step has disclosed a problem in national or international psychology. We do not need the assurance of M. Chéradame, who speaks with great certainty after the event, to know that the Germans have made calculated use of social psychology to further their intentions. Some of their devices have of course been failures. The doctrine of frightfulness or intimidation of a civil population by ruthlessness has consistently failed to accomplish its end. It has invariably increased resentment and strengthened determination. It has involved the sacrifice of all the moral forces, and permitted the enemies of Germany to say with complete truthfulness that the struggle is one of right and decency and civilization against mere predatory force. But in her dealings with the varied nationalities of the continent, and in her dealing with the ever recurring waves of pacifism in Entente countries, Germany has shown a remarkable skill. What

has been done by this country to counter these efforts and to use the powerful forces of social and national psychology to assist our cause? The fact that such activities would not be mere tricks to further selfish and predatory ends, but would be steps toward the establishment of the eternally right, provides a starting point superlatively advantageous. Americans, however, with few exceptions, have been notoriously ignorant of foreign modes of thought and living. So it is with the greatest difficulty that we can speak to foreigners in comprehensible terms. General propaganda, the mere repeated assertion of our high aims in the war, can have but a modified success.

\* \* \*

What is wanted is a definite objective for each propagandist effort. What is wanted is that we shoot with a rifle instead of a garden hose. The Russian situation is a direct challenge to our political psychologists. Their inability to achieve results is discouragingly more apparent every day. We have heard at various times of propagandist work to be carried to the German people with the idea of destroying their solidarity and perhaps provoking a revolution. All that has been shown by these efforts is an inadequate and incompetent knowledge of German psychology. The Germans will become amenable to reason only when their armies are defeated and starvation is gnawing at their vitals. But the case is and has always been different with Austria. Here has been an explosive magazine ready at hand, but no one could find the fuse; that necessary piece of apparatus being an intimate and detailed acquaintance with the nationalities, aspirations, social and economic organization and methods of government in the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Now is the moment peculiarly favorable for driving the wedge more deeply between Austria and Germany. Merely to dismiss the situation with the formula that Austria is a vassal of Germany is a confession of feebleness. Austria is capable of being Germany's most dangerous enemy. Every day sees an accentuation of irritation and resentment on both sides. The fall of Count Czernin has little interest as an international matter, but is enormously significant in that he was caught between two millstones. The incident must be taken in conjunction with the publication of the Lichnowsky memorandum and the increasing distrust and criticism of the

conduct of foreign affairs between the Central Empires. Opinion is becoming hectic and thus provides opportunity for our political strategy. Mr. Will Irwin is now in charge of the foreign propaganda of the Creel committee. He has spent most of the past four years in Europe, knows the field, and is a journalist of understanding, initiative, and energy. His task should be conceived as one of the first importance, and no pains or expense should be spared.

\* \* \*

Mr. Finley Peter Dunne, perhaps our ripest philosopher, even if a bit disillusioned these days, has assumed the editorship of *Collier's Weekly*. And the creator of Mr. Dooley has a piece in this week's issue disabusing us of the foolish notion that labor either in England or this country will be able to put through after the war the politico-economic reforms on which democratic hearts are set. Whether a bit sadly, or as a comforting reassurance to *Collier's* more conservative readers, the editorial in question reminds us that the returned soldiers will rule the political roost, and it cites our experience after the Civil War to make the point that when Johnny comes marching home he will uphold the established order and elect his army favorites to office. That undoubtedly will be true if organized labor in this country confines itself to straight trades unionism,—to a program of petty immediate advantages that get nowhere for its own members in the long run and that get somewhere short of nowhere for the rest of the community. But labor in England has set itself to realize a program broad enough and deep enough to include everyone in its benefits. THE PUBLIC itself has urged that we do not confuse a program with a performance, and has pointed out the difficulties. But the world has changed since Civil War days and the decades that followed. Then there was free land and the West in the making. When our boys come home this time they will have something more to do than to attend reunions and political rallies on behalf of their favorite commanders. They will face the task of earning livings in a nation where the free land went long ago, where opportunity is now limited, and where the competition for jobs will be keener than ever before. And if our democratic forces, including labor, offer them the right program, THE PUBLIC has faith that they will join with

the rest of us in securing for themselves and their children that economic freedom which they will so well deserve.

\* \* \*

The New York *Evening Post* is printing a series of articles on Colonel House and his part in the diplomatic history of the war, and because they are being given a large circulation it is worth while to call attention to what THE PUBLIC regards as a serious blunder with respect to the President's course toward Mexico. The author ascribes Mr. Wilson's Mexican policy wholly to his desire to keep this country unfettered during the course of the European war, so that we should be free to take any part in it to which we might be called. This is to ascribe to mere caution and self-interest one of the noblest bits of statesmanship in the President's record—a method of dealing with a weak neighboring country that is destined to become historical as the first departure from the old statesmanship which assumed the right and duty of a great power to use its armed forces for the protection of the investments of its privileged class in a weak foreign nation. If the author of these articles will refer to the President's speeches prior to the outbreak of the European war he will discover that the President's policy toward Mexico was clearly forecast in his Mobile speech of 1913, and that he had committed himself to it both by word and action long before the beginning of the war.

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Every now and again a ray of illuminating light is thrown upon the contention of American protectionists that taxes on imports are paid by foreigners. The matter was strikingly illustrated when Mr. Dooley answered Hennessy's question, "Does the foreigner pay the tax?" "Sure," said the sage, "whin he lands at Ellis Island." Additional corroboration now comes from Canada. The *Grain Growers' Guide* of Winnipeg, in championing the efforts of the farmers of Western Canada to have farm implements put on the free list says: "The farmer today is paying twice as much in tariff taxes on all his implements as he did three or four years ago. All this curtails the purchase of farm implements and machinery and cuts down the production of food. The tariff tax on farm machinery tends to strengthen the hands of the enemy." The Grain Growers of Western Canada is a wide

awake grange organization practicing cooperative buying and selling, and taking an intelligent interest in economic questions. It is particularly interested in taxation and the tariff question. Recognizing the importance of the food question in connection with the war, the Grain Growers organization calls upon the Canadian Government to relieve its members from the burden of enhanced prices due to the tariff on farm implements. It will be re-assuring to American protectionists to have this evidence that the foreigner pays the tax—on American made farm implements. Possibly American farmers may be interested to the extent of inquiring why if a protective tariff on American implements in Canada is paid by Canadians, a protective tariff on foreign made goods in the United States is not paid by Americans.

### Betraying Our Cause

Thousands of our finest young men are renouncing all that life holds dear in order that the next generation and those that follow may live in a world freed from the oppression and brutality of organized and aggressive force. Thousands of mothers all over the land are finding comfort in the faith that defeat of Germany will bring with it defeat for all time of the theories and the institutions that have impelled Germany to plunge the world into this red horror, just as they would have impelled any nation where the minds of men lived under their baneful sway. President Wilson has set the Nation's seal on this faith,—a faith holy with the tears of women and the blood of men. It has become a promise and a determination. It involves the defeat of Germany only because the German Government has become the supreme exponent of the statesmanship that relies on force and aggression. British labor would not go on for a single day without this faith, if the war were a struggle between parochial nationalism and nothing more. Pacifist America,—pacifist in the sense that the President is pacifist,—would not face the stupendous sacrifices that lie ahead of us if we were not sustained by this faith. We are united for the defeat of Germany as the first necessary step in its realization. And looking ahead, the statesmen and the democratic forces of America and

England are united for the second step. Given the defeat of Germany and her compulsory acquiescence in a world program, they are determined that this program shall begin with the casting out of the diplomacy that relies on great military establishments which burden the people, stifle democratic aspirations, and in themselves incite to aggression and bellicosity. Premier Lloyd George has said within recent weeks that one of the country's most important war aims would not be achieved if after this war there were need of universal military service. To admit such a need is to admit that the Allies are to fail, and the coming peace to be but a truce. Condition universal military service on failure or only partial victory in the present war, and all England and America would answer "Aye" to those who urge it with this condition. But condition it on Allied victory, and the answer of the Allied democracies is that he who proposes it proposes the betrayal of our cause and mocks our dead. Yet nothing less is proposed by influential politicians and business leaders in this country,—men who are either blind to the implications of the policy which they urge or cynically aware of those implications and content to make sport of the people's most sacred hopes. It is time we cried out against them as men working behind the backs of our armies to make their sacrifices of no avail, as men mocking at the professions of our Government and the high resolve of our President. For they are no mere negligible minority. They control one of the two great parties, and they have influential agents in both. They almost forced through the United States Senate their scheme to commit the country now to the policy of universal service after the war, and they will try again. If what has been said here seems harsh, let them speak for themselves. Senator Harry S. New of Indiana led the latest assault on the policy declared by President Wilson, Secretary Baker and Lloyd George. In the *New York Times* of last Sunday appears an interview with him from which the following is an extract:

Senator New was asked his opinion on the contention of those who oppose the adoption of universal training at this time on the ground that it is better to defer action until the end of the war, because international peace agreements may be made that either would do away with armies or largely reduce their size.

"If such an agreement is made, and there is reason to believe that it is in good faith, not one of the boys trained need ever be called into active service," answered the Senator. . . . "But I do not believe any such disarmament agreement will be reached. I think it a Utopian dream."

Let no eager patriot mistake the issue here. The various measures proposed by Senators New, Chamberlain and Wadsworth make no claim as a contribution to the winning of the war. The universal training system which they would set up would wait until after the war. "Universal military training should be put into effect not later than six months after the close of the war," Senator New said in the same interview. And again: "I purpose to collaborate with Senator Chamberlain, Senator Wadsworth and other Senators who believe as I do. Between us we shall devise a bill and I believe that such a measure will be passed by Congress before it adjourns."

With this before us, it becomes easier to understand why British labor and British liberalism recently became uneasy and alarmed. For England too had its News and its Wadsworths and its Chamberlains. Their propaganda could not be better calculated to dampen the enthusiasm and weaken the morale of a people fighting for an ideal thus dismissed as Utopian. And it required President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George's assurance that those in power did not so regard it, that rather they are pledged to its realization, to enlist again the ardor and determination of the English democracy. Must we in America go through that experience? We need not, if the country's democratic forces will but back up the President and make their voices heard in Washington. The agitation and the propaganda must not all be left on the side of corporations with their eyes on foreign markets and concessions, and on a quieting of social unrest after the war and a blocking of economic reform. Mothers of soldiers should make their voices heard. Labor should declare itself again and again. Men and women everywhere who see the promise in President Wilson's leadership should speak out in support of his policy. For the present, that policy probably will prevail by the action of the House if not of the Senate. But nothing can be taken for granted. And the attack has only begun. We shall have disarmament after this war, or a substantial

approach to it, if the Allied democracies possess the faith and the will to achieve it. President Wilson cannot do it alone. It cannot be left to British Labor. It must come from the organized determination and mandate of the people. The prospect would be discouraging if, once aroused to the issue, this country permitted Congress to proclaim at the outset a cynical disbelief in the possibility of success.

## Are Women Advancing?

Women interested in the progress of their sex are justly proud of the important part they are playing today in agriculture and industry, and feminists are inclined to hail this war-time demonstration of their adaptability as a triumph for the recognition of the sex. We all feel vaguely aware of a process that will somehow profoundly change the social order. And we have no ready answer to those enthusiasts who ask us rather scornfully if we think that women earning so many dollars a week will ever go meekly back into their tenements and flats, there to sweep the floors and order the groceries and exchange gossip with the neighbors pending the home-coming of their lords and masters.

Perhaps the feminists are right, and THE PUBLIC has no assurance to the contrary. But it could make a very logical argument to prove that we are merely reverting to an earlier and lower and more primitive order. If the taking over of agriculture and industry means an advance for women, then it is merely a regaining of the ground lost when we ceased to live in tribes made up of men who fought and women who worked. Always war has turned men into warriors and women into drudges. And the progress of civilization has been a progress away from this arrangement. Women have become the conservators of what we hold dearest, and their function of child-bearing and child-rearing has been raised from an incidental one toward a position to which everything else in their lives is held subordinate. This conception of woman's work does not limit her to the home and the three K's of the German proverb. Rather it insists that she shall have at her disposal all that science and art and philosophy can contribute toward the mental and moral and physical development of those to whose care the young of the

race are intrusted. It does not mean that each woman shall be expected to follow a prescribed course of marriage and child-bearing. Teaching, art, scientific research and practice, city planning, politics, are as much a part of woman's work under this conception as child-bearing and domestic science.

Given an opportunity to accept this conception of her work, and to realize it in practice, and what woman would choose the tasks now being forced upon her by war's necessities? Ah, that is it, says the feminist. You are talking of an opportunity that is denied vast numbers of women. We admit it. But, we say, let us not make a virtue of what we should rather regard as one of the most damnable of social maladjustments brought upon us by the development of modern industrialism. Women may seek escape from unlovely home life in three dollars a day and independence. But it is an escape into a life of perversion, and only by regarding it so shall our feminists guide us aright. And even this comparative independence is a thing of the moment. For the war merely hastened a tendency already inexorably under way. Industrialism had begun to feed women into its hopper before this war came upon us, and it is not likely that they will ever be released until industrialism as it exists today is smashed. While the war lasts women newly inducted into industry may feel that their horizons have been widened. But with the home-coming of the men they will discover that they are merely hopelessly involved in a scramble for jobs in a labor market which they themselves have glutted.

Men and women alike are bound to the wheel of industrialism. And they must join forces if they are to regain a social order in which each can perform his rightful function. Needless to say, this involves such radical economic changes as will make it impossible for one man or a few men to control the opportunities of their fellows to win decent livings, and so to build up great fortunes and great arbitrary power at the expense of those who produce wealth. The ways to accomplish such a freeing of society are becoming clearer every day. The need of it if we are to save our civilization is becoming every day more apparent. How can any woman withhold her interest and her support? Just now we are menaced by the Hun. But we are as truly and as terribly menaced by an economic regime that

holds nothing sacred, that rapidly before our eyes is breaking down every foundation on which the happiness and well-being of our people rest.

## An Issue in Embryo

Washington has witnessed recently an eruption of malignant toriyism. It took the form of a harmless gas attack, delivered for the most part on the floor of the United States Senate by Republican members who see the country going to the dogs in the hands of the "wild-eyed radicals" with whom Mr. Wilson has surrounded himself. Mr. Creel is particularly hard hit, but he was not the only target, and they were merely striking over his shoulder at the man behind. The reasoning and the motivation of these rhetorical outbursts are extremely hard to follow. Cynics inured to Washington methods would as quickly look for motives in the personal grudges of an individual member or one of his powerful constituents as in his philosophy of government or his conception of correct public policy. But one conclusion does stand out after a survey of these various speeches—speeches full of comfort for old gentlemen in the windows of the Union League Club and multitudes of other disgruntled individuals to whom marked copies of the Congressional Record have doubtless been sent by the bale. And it is a reassuring conclusion. It is that Mr. Wilson and his administration are cordially disliked and distrusted by all the gentry who, through self-interest or inadequate mental equipment, are moved to fury by any suggestion that the world moves and that the social and economic order which now prevails is not in every respect right and holy. It is all a welcome reassurance that our confidence in the President is not misplaced, that he is the man we think him to be, that croppings out here and there in unimportant branches of the Administration of failures in understanding are relatively insignificant and to be overlooked with good grace, or at least kept in their proper perspective.

The attacks of politicians like Senator Sherman serve another good purpose. They make us realize the measure of confidence in the fundamental rightness of the people, and therefore the courage, that must be possessed by a man in the President's position in order to stick

to the policy he has chosen—the policy of encouraging and supporting the country's democratic and economically-progressive forces. For these attacks are only the beginning. It is apparent that mendacity and misrepresentation will be used to the limit in order to detach from the President's support every timid little business man and property owner who can be reached with tales of his surrender to those who would tear down our most sacred institutions. If the President were a man who permitted himself to be impressed by the metropolitan newspapers, or if he were in the habit of giving appointments to the innumerable delegations of "leading citizens" who in other times have sought the ears of the man in the White House, he undoubtedly would have been convinced long ere this that his liberal policy was losing him the support of the country and would have to be sacrificed for the sake of unity during the war. It must be only because he realizes how deceptive is the volume of sound produced by these "vocal" elements of the population, and because of a deep faith in the great silent majority of plain people, that he has the courage and the confidence to steer a straight course. The straighter that course, the more obvious and outspoken its liberal direction, the surer and stronger will be the popular response when the President needs it at Congressional elections and in other times of test. That he realizes this was shown in his letter to the New Jersey Democrats. And in his Baltimore speech was there not, along with his ringing acceptance of Germany's challenge, a plain hint to our own imperialists who would have "the flag follow trade" into Mexico and other odd corners of the earth, that his face is set against the practice as well as against any single application of it?

Nothing is surer today than that the Wilson Administration is a liberal Administration or it is nothing, and that the President has deliberately chosen that this should be so. What do we find in the ranks of those opposing him? Gossip about presidential campaigns is never reliable two years in advance of the nominations. But Republican circles are buzzing with plans for a grand reunion of the party behind Theodore Roosevelt. Mr. Roosevelt, the story goes, is soon to make a speech coming out strongly for "labor." Not organized labor, mind you, not labor working out its own salvation through

democratically organized voluntary groups. But "labor" in the German conception—men and women of burden who should be well fed and well housed, in order that all ground for complaint and all cause for restlessness shall be removed, men and women protected by benevolent schemes of legislation and insurance of the Bismarckian type. Given that, and a system of permanent compulsory universal military service—a cardinal plank, by the way—and you have nothing to fear from those who propose fundamental changes in our economic order. Mr. Roosevelt, too, will have a plank or two for the farmers, and for the tenant farmers—probably some scheme of land colonization by which we might set up a class of contented peasants, each with his cottage and two or three, or even ten, acres of land. At least, it will be a good talking plank, and it will not seriously threaten those enterprising, virile, red-blooded Americans, who, through superior ability, have preempted for themselves more or less extensive tracts of land which they now hold out of use for themselves or their children. One can almost hear solicitors for the Republican campaign fund explaining to puzzled men of wealth that these planks are all things the Colonel insisted upon as absolutely necessary if they are to get the farmer vote and the labor vote and what might be called the lets-do-something-about-it vote. And having calmed conservative fears, the solicitor would hurry on to his really strong points—the need of adequate tariff restrictions, the necessity of tenderly nurturing our new merchant marine, the importance of foreign trade and foreign contracts and concessions, and of a big army and navy and a President not "too proud to fight" to protect them—a President who had proved in Panama and elsewhere that no squeamish sentimentality should stand in the way of American enterprise.

Was there ever a clearer or a more crucial issue? Let us not borrow trouble. But let us watch events with their probable bearings in mind. And let us be ready to decide rightly, in 1920, the most momentous question that has ever faced us: are we, a nation no longer self-sufficient, to enter upon our new world-estate aggressive, economically imperialistic, measuring our greatness in grand totals rather than in the well being and freedom of the common man, or are we to carry forward the policy begun by

President Wilson in his handling of the Mexican situation and further developed in his acts and utterances since we entered the war?

### What Congress Needs

Americans have more than a little excuse these days to return to their favorite avocation of abusing Congress. It is demonstrating not only that it is inefficient in transacting public business, but that in matters of policy it often inadequately expresses the spirit and wish of the country. Its deliberations and decisions were never in greater need of an influence that would curb, spur or direct them in accordance with the realities of the situation and in furtherance of the major policies which the American democracy has accepted as its own. In the matter of universal compulsory military service after the war, for instance, it is safe to say that not one Congressman in fifty approaches the question with the knowledge that it has been agitated in England and that the British Premier has come out strongly against it as a measure that will be unnecessary if the country's aims in this war are attained through the defeat of Germany. Rather dangerously near a majority in Congress seem to think that President Wilson and Secretary Baker's opposition to committing the country at this time is the survival of a Utopian and somehow discreditable pacifism. They seem to be blissfully unaware that millions of men and women in England and America are facing their sacrifices cheerfully because they have faith in such an outcome of this war as will make great military establishments of the German model unnecessary, and that in England, particularly, it is this faith which keeps alive the determination of the working people to carry on to victory. Another striking instance of Congress' blundering is the action of the Senate in striking from a pending bill against sabotage the proviso that its drastic prohibitions and penalties shall not apply to bona fide strikes for the purpose of bettering wages or conditions. This gave various Senators an opportunity to vent their hostility to organized labor in a perfect field-day of invective and declamation, the reports of which as they appeared in the press were admirably calculated to stir up animosity and resentment and

weaken the co-operative spirit which other agencies of the Government are attempting to build up at great pains and expense.

The two instances here presented in which Congress has run counter to the policies of the Government through ignorance and misunderstanding serve to illustrate the advantages of a reform that THE PUBLIC has repeatedly urged,—the representation on the floor of Congress of the executive departments through cabinet officers or their assistants. In the case of universal service as urged by Senators New, Chamberlain and Wadsworth, a spokesman for the War Department could take the floor during debate and very briefly and effectually show the bearings of that proposal on the policy of the British and American Governments and its subversive effect on the political situation in the two countries. He could make it clear that to commit the country at this time to universal service after the war would be to confess in advance that we are to fail in one of our essential war aims and that the President's utterances looking toward a new international order as a result of Allied victory were so much buncombe. And so in the case of the bill to punish sabotage, a spokesman for the Department of Labor could have pointed out that the whole question of strikes during the war was being handled by the Department through the deliberations and voluntary agreements of representative employers and union officials, and that the best promise of success in abating industrial disputes lay in the fine spirit in which the two sides were coming together in voluntary agreement. He could have made it clear that the country's greatest need is the whole-hearted, voluntary, spontaneous co-operation of its workers, and that to place labor under suspicion and to resort to the club would be the best possible method of discouraging this co-operative spirit.

More often than not Congressmen are neither perverse nor partisan, but amazingly ignorant and uninformed even with respect to the things that are going on about them in Washington. Executive officials can answer specific requests for information. Occasionally they can issue statements or make public letters correcting particularly gross misunderstandings. But there is no means by which, as in England, their representatives can sit continuously with Congress prepared to give it at any time the

benefit of their comprehensive and detailed knowledge of the situation as it exists at the time. That is what Congress needs.

## New Jersey Politics

The Senatorial contest in New Jersey has distinguishing features. Between now and the primary on the 24th of September there will be a struggle such as is seldom seen in this country. It will be a three-cornered fight for the Republican nomination, with Governor Edge, Austen Colgate, and George L. Record as contestants.

The Governor stands upon his record. His administration has been free from untoward scandals, and he believes in an economical use of public money. He is the typical old time administrator of things as they are. He is in favor of supporting the National Administration during the war, but gives no indication as to his opinions upon the great social and economic questions now before the Senate, and to come up at the close of the war.

Mr. Colgate has issued a declaration of principles by which his course will be guided should he be elected. To him the war is the paramount issue. He favors also a system of universal military training, the granting of homestead rights to all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, the passage of the amendment granting woman suffrage, the adoption of a "scientifically prepared tariff law," and the revision of our immigration and naturalization laws. On the prohibition amendment and government ownership of railways he dodges. He favors the local option system of New Jersey. "The question of government ownership of railroads and other utilities," he says, "should be considered earnestly and with a complete freedom from prejudice." In all of which there are indications of Mr. Colgate's desire to "play safe."

Mr. Record, the third candidate in this Senatorial contest, is a man differing radically from the other two. He has opinions, very decided opinions, on the questions that are now and will come before the Senate, and he cares not who knows it. Indeed, he wants everybody to know it; and as far as it is physically possible he intends to make the voters of New Jersey acquainted with his ideas by talking frankly with as many as he can reach before the 24th of September.

The difference between a politician and a statesman is that the politician tries to control the voters for his own benefit; whereas the statesman counsels the people for their own good. Measured by this test the people of New Jersey will not be long in doubt as to the worth of these candidates. It will be noted that Governor Edge rests his claims to the Senatorship upon his ability to maintain things as they are. Mr. Colgate's qualifications, so far as they have been expressed, indicate that the widening breach between plutocracy and democracy will find him on the side of plutocracy. To him the great world-struggle in behalf of democracy is to be followed by universal military training, that is, the substitution of universal militarism for Prussian militarism. His understanding of the taxation question may be inferred from his demand for a "scientifically prepared tariff," a revision of the income tax, and his contention "that the poor want to stand their share of the costs of this war because of their spirit of patriotism." His grasp of economics is indicated by his uncertainty on the question of government ownership of public utilities, and his emphatic opposition to Mr. Record's proposal to shift taxes as rapidly as possible from industry to monopoly.

Mr. Record's qualifications may or may not appeal to the voters of New Jersey; that will depend upon what they want. But this much may be said: He has positive opinions upon all the great questions before the people, he is explicit in his declaration of those opinions, and as the campaign proceeds he will discuss the principles involved so frankly that every man and woman in the state will know where he stands.

Mr. Record's declaration of principles may be briefly summarized as follows: 1. To win the war. 2. To pay for the war by conscripting surplus wealth as freely as we have conscripted men. This can be done by heavier taxes on excess war profits, large incomes, and inheritances. 3. Government ownership of public utilities, in order that the whole public may have impartial service. This includes railroads, pipe lines, and the depots, docks, warehouses, elevators, stockyards, refrigerating plants, and other means that come under the head of terminals, and are indispensable to the common service of the public. It includes also telephones, telegraph, and electricity for light and power. 4. National and State laws that will prevent

the holding of land and natural resources out of use. This includes coal, iron, copper, and other minerals, water power and timber tracts that are manipulated by a few individual owners for speculative purposes at the expense of the general public. 5. Woman suffrage and the National Prohibition Amendment.

It is on the third and fourth declarations that Mr. Record will lay greatest stress during his campaign. His contention is that industrial and social conditions, while in the main resting on sound foundations, have within them certain false principles that led to hard conditions for labor and industry before the war, hold back the full weight of the country's might now, and, if uncorrected, will continue those hard conditions after the return of peace. The Federal Trade Commission, Tariff Commission, Rural Credits, Federal Reserve, and other measures looking to greater efficiency in government, Mr. Record recognizes as good in and of themselves; but he holds that they do not touch the marrow of the problem. In spite of all these ameliorating measures labor is hard pressed and enormous fortunes continue to increase. He holds that the advantages of science and invention, of trade and cooperation should redound to the benefit of all, and not be confined to a few. As the campaign progresses he will try to make clear how this can be brought about.

Particular stress will be laid upon the proposal to put vacant land to immediate use as a means of carrying on the war. Food is and will be a prime essential. It is necessary, therefore, that every foot of ground be put to use. Regard-

ing this point Mr. Record calls attention to the fact that the power to hold out of use vast tracts of coal, copper, and other mineral lands, and timber tracts "operates directly to prevent competition and to build up monopoly in industries based upon these natural resources. Holding land idle for speculation makes such land as is used artificially expensive, and thus adds to the cost of all labor products produced on such land. I therefore favor the establishment by law of the principle that no man shall hold any land unless he puts it to the use for which it is adapted. This idea can be applied at once by the National Government under the police power, or under the general welfare clause of the Constitution; but if necessary the Constitution should be amended. It can be applied in the States in the same way, or by tax laws imposing an extra tax upon idle land, or by exempting all personal property and improvements upon land from taxation, thereby making it unprofitable to hold any land out of use. If by taxation or by the exercise of the police power we make it impossible to hold idle land and other natural resources, then new farms, new mines, new industries will be developed everywhere, and free competition thus promoted will result in new jobs, higher wages, increased production, lower prices, lower rents, and better markets for farm and factory."

Here is a candidate for the position of lawmaker who understands the fundamental basis of law. It is a rare good fortune that has fallen to the New Jersey voters this year in having the opportunity to choose between a statesman and politicians.

## "The Ladies' Auxiliary"

By Elizabeth J. Hauser

A group of little boys in a small town organized a band. They gathered up such instruments as they could get, and enlisted the services of their mothers to the extent of adding unto themselves two or three red vests, a few gay stripes on knickerbocker seams, a bright sash or two and a plumed hat. In due season, with all this finery adorned, they made their appearance in a parade all their own. Proudly tooting their horns and beating their drums, they marched

down the main street of the village. A few paces behind the last boy trailed a bedraggled and sad-looking hen. She made the brave little procession ridiculous, of course. An interested spectator hailed the band and inquired "why the hen?" The boy who was playing the comb removed that tuneful instrument from his teeth long enough to answer, with ready wit, "O, she's the ladies' auxiliary."

Marie Howe told this story in a speech ten or

twelve years ago with such effect that we laughed until the tears came, laughed some more, and then congratulated ourselves, thank heaven, that the day of the ladies' auxiliary was past. But it wasn't, and isn't. It is still here, somewhat glorified in appearance because of women's work in the war, but making the procession that is marching forward under Democracy's banner here in the United States of America ridiculous just the same. Which we say with conviction, yet fully realizing that fools rush in where angels fear to tread, especially in the present "touchy" state of the public mind.

The war comes, the government organizes the Council of National Defense, then appoints a woman's committee of that Council. This National Woman's Committee proceeds to appoint state committees, and these state women's committees proceed to organize women's committees in the various counties of their respective states. To launch any organization under the handicap of such a name as "The Trumbull County Women's Committee of the Women's State Committee of the Ohio Branch of the Council of National Defense" is too much—much too much. In spite of the handicap, however, these women's committees are expected to help in all kinds of war work, not only in sewing, knitting and conserving of food, which activities might be considered as belonging distinctly to women, but in raising funds for the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., selling thrift stamps, and promoting the sales of Liberty Bonds among women—most of whom haven't any money with which to buy them. These women's committees must not encroach upon the especial prerogatives of the men's organizations, which are never known as men's organizations, of course, but as the War Board of Browntown, the Jonesville War Work Alliance or something of that sort.

In Cuyahoga county, Ohio, the other day they met to form, as a permanent organization, a county war board which shall have charge of each successive drive ordered or endorsed by the Government. Various organizations, among them the Woman Suffrage Party of Greater Cleveland, were called to the meeting. The chairman of the Party, Mrs. Roger G. Perkins, pledged the active co-operation of her association, but insisted that women must come into the organization on exactly the same terms as men, that they must have representation on all com-

mittees from the top down, from the bottom up. It was so ordered. There are three women, able ones, on the Central Committee, there will be women on all the ward and precinct committees. Men and women will meet together and work together. Women will learn from men and men from women. Duplication of effort, waste of time and energy will be eliminated. This Cleveland example is respectfully referred to the Council of National Defense for consideration—and emulation.

Miss Belle Sherwin, who has charge of the Women's Committee of the N. C. D. for Ohio, has just been made a trustee of Wellesley College. Miss Sherwin has had a wealth of experience in directing big philanthropic movements in her home city, Cleveland. In executive ability she *may* be second to some men in Ohio—but we do not happen to know those men. Miss Sherwin ought to be a member of the State Branch of the Council of National Defense, which observation is respectfully referred (and with due deference to his own just fame as one of the best executives in the country) to Ohio's Governor, James M. Cox.\*

Upon our entrance into the war a great women's organization—the one which has been working for the vote for the women of the United States for more than half a century—organized and equipped a hospital unit of women, doctors as well as nurses, and offered it to the United States. There is something in governmental custom or in army red tape, if not actually in law, which made it impossible for the greatest democracy on earth to accept the services of this unit because it was composed of women. So Uncle Sam was forced to decline the offer. He did it politely, probably with regret that the organization was not a ladies' auxiliary which could be attached to something regular and masculine and thus made available. The National Woman Suffrage Association thereupon offered its hospital unit to France, which accepted it with alacrity and gratitude and assigned it to service.

And yet, the other day, according to the newspapers, a woman doctor was made a major in the American army, and so there's ground for hope. And again, a few days later the War

\* Since the above was written Governor Cox has appointed Miss Bell Sherwin to the Ohio Branch of the Council of National Defense.

Department provides two new decorations, a Distinguished Service Cross and a Distinguished Service Medal, to be conferred for heroic conduct upon any person who has distinguished "himself or herself," etc., etc. More ground for hope that the ladies' auxiliary attitude of mind will be swept away with a lot of other rubbish by this war. If it is, then the end of this war will see the women of our country politically enfranchised.

When that day comes the dominant parties will have to learn (if they have not already learned it) that the ordinary political bunk will not do as a basis of appeal to the great mass of women voters. Something more than party slogans must be invoked to arouse their interest,

some other cry than that "Republicans and Democrats must unite to defeat Socialists, Non-Partisan Leaguers and Independents, because only Republicans and Democrats know what patriotism means and only they can be trusted to save the country," must be raised to secure their support. It will be necessary to emphasize constructive measures to an unusual degree.

That women are doing their share towards winning the war goes without saying, but war itself they hate. And it is because they cannot reconcile themselves to war that they are going to insist (if they are in a position to be heard and counted) that out of this war must come some great good; that it has got to be justified by its results as well as in speeches.

## The Y. W. C. A.'s War Burden

By Mrs. Henry P. Davison

Treasurer of the War Work Council of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association

The Young Women's Christian Association leaped into prominence last fall when it secured five million dollars from a public which had already given generously to other organizations. Nothing attracts attention more than getting money—except dispensing money. The Association, so long a poor relation of the big philanthropies, is now spending with the best of them. But it is spending like a thrifty housewife who knows the value of a penny.

The immediate protection of women and girls affected by the war is the task undertaken. All the resources of the society, long experience with girls, and the co-operation of about a thousand local Associations from the Atlantic to the Pacific are directed toward this end. The new activities are war phases of a work which has been carried on through a half century of peace. The general lines followed in this emergency work are Hostess Houses in the camps, emergency housing of employed girls, foreign community work among women who can't speak English, a Bureau of Social Morality, work in colored communities affected by the war, and extended recreational work among girls in the vicinity of the cantonments.

The War Work Council of about a hundred members was called into existence in June, 1917,

to handle these new projects. The members come from every state. Mrs. James Stewart Cushman is the chairman. Mrs. Josephus Daniels, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, is a Council member. So is Mrs. Leonard Wood, wife of General Wood. Mrs. Robert Bacon, whose husband was formerly Ambassador to France, is especially interested in the Council's activities. Mrs. Robert Lansing, wife of the Secretary of State, gives her interest and influence to these undertakings. Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, former president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, is one of the representatives from Texas. Miss Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College, is a Massachusetts member. These prominent women, many of whom are newly identified with the Association, are finding themselves profoundly interested in the present development of the Y. W. C. A.

The Hostess Houses placed in the camps and cantonments across the continent from Camp Meade, Maryland, to Camp Kearney, California, are a dramatization of Association work. The houses are primarily for the convenience of the visiting wives, mothers and friends of the soldiers, who feel very strange in the great sprawling khaki cities. In Camp Devens, Massa-

chusetts, the thermometer went down to 37 degrees below zero last winter. In Fort Oglethorpe, the mud was so deep that a load of wood brought in a truck for the fireplace had to be turned into a corduroy road before the truck could be extricated. Sun and rain and wind beat upon the women before the houses were put up. The soldiers too are deeply appreciative. At Great Lakes Naval Training Station a stripling in blue deposited the-only-girl-in-the-world in the hostess's care.

"I'll be gone twenty minutes," he said anxiously. "Are you sure she will be perfectly safe?"

In Camp Lewis, Washington State, 60,000 people entered the house the first month, and 203 babies were cared for in the Old Rose Nursery. The number of pies and beans eaten in the cafeteria almost gave the cash register nervous prostration.

Eighty-five of these Hostess Houses are either in operation, in process of construction, or promised. The colored troops' houses, under the supervision of colored women, are among the most successful in friendliness, hospitality and efficiency. No house is built except at the direct request of the commandant. The work has Government sanction and is under the Fosdick Commission.

Emergency secretaries follow certain cases which come to their attention. The soldiers turn to the women for assistance in dealing with situations beyond their own reach. For instance a soldier's wife who was living on fifteen dollars a month had sold her ring and was trying to sell her fur coat to get money against the day her baby would be born. Some one must needs hurry up her government allowance. The nationwide scope of the Association is of incalculable value in helping women disastrously affected by the war. "Fifty Years of Association Work among Women," by Elizabeth Wilson, shows the co-ordinated strength of the organization. Local Associations have not always lived up to their possibilities in the past, but the future will see a difference in their attitude. A great work is being formed upon them. They are growing as they strive.

Secretaries speaking foreign tongues are sent into the cantonments to talk with the non-English-speaking, Slavic, Scandinavian, Hungarian, Italian, Polish, Greek, Armenian, Syrian and

Russian men and make certain that their families at home are availing themselves of the full benefit of governmental provisions. Other secretaries advise the helpless non-English-speaking wives at home on everything they want to know, from exemption to fresh-air outings.

The Social Morality Committee of the War Work Council has a bureau of lecturers composed mainly of women physicians. A number of these physicians are giving full time to this work so that they are able to go to any part of the country as they are needed. Others are giving time in their own communities or in places near enough to enable them to do a certain amount of this work without sacrificing their practice. Still others are giving valuable help in continuation work in localities where a program of social morality has been carried out.

Over six hundred lectures have been given in one hundred towns, villages and cities situated in thirty different states, to mothers, teachers, leaders, and to business, industrial and high school girls. The total number of individuals reached has been over sixty thousand.

Through these lectures the Social Morality Committee is aiming to arouse women to a sense of their responsibility for the moral conditions which exist in their own communities and for helping to make their home towns and cities safe places for the men in training to spend their leisure hours. They are calling the attention of women to the need of supporting the Government in its efforts to prevent men from having easy access to places of vice. Within a five-mile zone, prostitutes are not allowed; but unless women are aware of the various phases of social conditions which constitute in some of their aspects at least temptations to men who are easily tempted, they will not be in a position to order wisely, social events which are greatly needed in the life of men isolated in training camps. The lectures are also directed to careful instruction of girls of different ages in matters of conduct and social standards.

The Committee on Social Morality believes the time has come for women to bestir themselves and take an active part in co-operation with men in every community in the matter of creating a deep and lasting sentiment in favor of a single standard of morals for both sexes. The social problem is not a man's problem alone nor is it a woman's problem alone. Only when both men

and women recognize their mutual responsibilities will it be possible to create sentiment which will be crystallized into action looking to the eradication of the vicious elements of society which have made the social evil an institution of long standing. The time has come when prostitution must cease to exist as a social institution. It is the duty of women to see that its existence is made impossible, knowing it to be the greatest menace to men whom the Government is seeking to protect against contracting venereal disease. It is simple patriotism to put an end to it.

Women are rushing faster and faster into industry. Stenographers, laundresses, telegraphers, sewing women, accountants, telephone girls, secretaries, and all the other kinds of women must help with the average day's military work. The mushroom cities springing up beside the cantonments also bring in sales girls, cashiers, office helpers, waitresses and theatre ushers. Factories need more women to work on uniforms, aeroplanes, automobiles, leather goods and ammunition.

The proper housing of these women is of immediate importance. The Housing Committee, of which Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is chairman, after an exhaustive investigation of the subject presented to Secretary Baker memoranda in regard to the housing of girls engaged in war industries.

The Association's fifty years of housing experience brings forth certain fundamental rules which are of interest to any one concerned with employed girls.

Houses should be completely self-supporting. In order that this may be possible on the amount of board that girls can and should pay, it is urged that no houses be built which accommodate less than seventy-five.

The groups should be of a size which makes possible careful supervision and a division of the girl workers into congenial groups. The maximum number is set at one hundred and fifty.

In an industrial community each unit should have separate eating facilities, as meal time is the only possible chance for getting together all the girls living in the same house.

All the sleeping rooms should be single rooms. This gives the girls the privacy and quiet they so much need after a hard day's work and also makes less friction in the house and consequently simplifies the house management.

For each group of these units there should be a central recreation hall. In this hall should be not only a large assembly room but also several small club and class rooms.

In every industrial community provision should be made also for the older women who wish to live entirely independently in small groups. The non-English speaking foreign girls also like the same privilege temporarily with a chance to group racially for reasons of language and customs. A series of four-family houses is advised for these groups. When the girls become accustomed to American manners and customs and learn to speak English, they can move to become part of the larger groups, leaving their places in the small houses to the newer comers.

A model dormitory is being built in Charleston at the request of Secretary Daniels for the women employed in making navy uniforms. A similar house has been built in Camp Sherman Annex, Chillicothe, Ohio. With slight modifications, these plans can be utilized anywhere to house women comfortably and economically.

Recreation for girls has always seemed to the Association very important indeed. Proper shelter, nourishing food and satisfactory play are the fundamentals of living. When the wave of emotionalism sweeping the country tragically engulfed some young and inexperienced girls, the War Work Council immediately sought to steady the social lives of girls by immediate extension of club work. Seventy new club centers were opened near cantonments and one hundred and twenty-five additional recreation leaders installed. The aim of the clubs is to open up channels through which young vitality and idealism can flow in constructive endeavor.

The membership is a sampling of the girlhood of the nation. Girls from the high schools, the five-and-ten-cent stores, offices, mills, society, factories, telephone exchanges, laundries, moving picture theatres, and all other businesses form themselves into groups. Even girls, nervous lest they "get converted" can't withstand a swimming tank or a "hike" to a "wiener roast." The club activities include service of all kinds. Red Cross, knitting, Belgian babies and poor families at hand link up the girls in community spirit.

Most thrilling of all—the Y. W. C. A. has been obliged to recognize the existence of men! It was a choice between letting men into the parties

or seeing the girls leave. The clubs act as steady-  
ing backgrounds to social life. "It's just like a  
real home ought to be," was the verdict from a  
stray kitten of a girl.

Everything that is good for white women is  
good also for colored women. All their activi-  
ties are under the leadership of colored college  
women and social workers. All races of women,  
the Association feels, are inextricably bound in  
common sisterhood.

The early intention of confining the work to  
American women affected by the war was aban-  
doned because of the pleas from France and  
Russia. Industrial and recreational secretaries  
were sent to place their knowledge and experi-  
ence at the disposal of the Russian women. In  
France the activities have fallen into two gen-  
eral divisions—recreation huts for nurses at the  
American base hospitals, under the direction of  
Association secretaries, and foyer-canteens for  
women munition workers. The object, in France  
as in Russia, is to co-operate with the social  
workers of the country starting new phases of

social service which they will later carry on by  
themselves.

A hotel for American women war relief work-  
ers has been opened in Paris by the Y. W. C. A.  
The building is the well-known Hotel Petrograd,  
33 rue Caumartin, near the Madeleine and the  
Opera. The house accommodates 225. The  
rates are 5 francs (\$1.00) per day upward. In  
the pension rates range from 7.50 francs to 11.50  
per day (\$1.50 to \$2.30).

To adapt the world to the needs of human be-  
ings is women's business. We look back to the  
time when mothers dragged moss into the caves  
to make beds for the babies. We look forward  
to the time when every human being simply by  
right of being born will be assured food and  
shelter and work and playtime. A war that  
paints black half the map of the globe does not  
release us from our task of striving toward this  
goal. We must bring to bear sharpened intel-  
ligence as well as love to bear upon the situation.  
For there can be no safety for men or children  
while women are in danger.

## The Public Trough

By Edith Fournier

When I was asked to canvass a precinct for  
a radical alderman seeking re-election against the  
opposition of the public utilities corporations, I  
consented gladly. Through long association with  
the terms "spoils," "graft," "muzzled press,"  
and "the invisible government," I had come to  
believe that the citizens of our great republic  
were divided into two classes, the exploiters and  
the exploited, buffered by a very thin minority  
of enlightened ones like myself. The opportunity  
to poke the sleeping Leviathan of the masses was  
therefore irresistible. Two minutes later a con-  
sideration of the possible consequences should  
the Board of Education learn of my civic offi-  
ciousness suggested that it might be discreet  
to let the proletariat pursue their own happiness.  
The vision of an enlightened electorate, however,  
was sufficiently alluring to embolden my "heart  
for any fate."

Therefore, I accepted a precinct in a lower  
middle-class "hyphenated" neighborhood, a  
frame-cottage district for the most part with  
"Beware-the-dog" signs where there were gar-

dens and "Furnished Room" cards where there  
were not. Since it was neither haughtily rich  
nor criminally poor, I rushed in boldly. But I  
learned to tread gently very soon. To be a  
reluctant Pied Piper from door to door; to be  
regarded stealthily from behind front curtains  
as a suspicious character; to pour my message  
of freedom into a speaking tube only to realize  
that the ear at the other end had long since re-  
treated to the far recesses in the rear of the  
house beyond the reach of voice or buzzer; to  
brave unfriendly dogs only to be turned away at  
back doors where the odors of boiling cabbage  
or frying pork chops attested the unattainable  
presence of the lady of the house; to stand on  
the front porch and talk up to a head and shoul-  
ders leaning out of a third story window only  
to have the head withdrawn and the window  
slammed at my first pause to rest the crick in my  
neck, were ordeals extremely trying to my Joan  
of Arc frame of mind. However, I persisted in  
the belief that if I could but get my audience, the  
next election would wreck the spoils system.

One woman fortunately was down at the doorstep arranging the blankets about her baby in a go-cart which a resentful lad of ten was evidently going to wheel up and down the sidewalk. Though the baby was whimpering, she was strapping it in unmindful of its protests.

"Are you registered?" I asked, by way of excusing my interruption.

She looked at me, at my books and my dodgers.

"No, I don't vote," she snapped. "And I never did, and I never will. And I don't want to have anything to do with a woman who does!"

As the sensation of being considered beyond the pale was too overwhelmingly novel for a fitting reply, I withdrew with as much dignity as I could muster on such short notice.

Two blocks away I found another mother, without so much energy to spare, in a crowded dirty room on the third floor of a rear tenement. There were seven children, the oldest ten, the youngest a few months. She listened patiently as if my visit had to be endured with all the other ills of life.

"Your children will be going to school," I said. "They will be learning things you will want to understand, too. Some day they will be voting and you will want to help them to be good citizens."

"Ach," she said despairingly, "there will be some more by then."

I withdrew again tactfully.

No less discouraging was the stolid young woman who announced good naturedly that she voted as her husband told her to, and she did not know what he was going to do yet. When I informed her of the efforts of the gas company to get permission through the council to raise their rates, and their opposition to my candidate because he had refused to support them, she shrugged her shoulders and laughed. "My gas bill was only sixteen cents last month. I should worry."

In fact, "I should worry"—"I am not interested in such things"—"I never read the newspapers"—"My husband and I never talk about such things"—"My husband never tells me how he votes" were answers given so frequently that I wondered with amazement what some American husbands and wives do talk about. One woman told me her husband worked for the gas company; he did not tell his politics. A second

said her husband was in the post-office and he could not say where he stood. In one or two instances when the man of the house frankly stated his position, the women were visibly relieved. I saw that their silence was loyalty.

"I'm with you all right," said one man. "But you needn't check me off in your book. I work for the city and they watch us night and day. I can't afford to lose my job."

The fear of losing his job made more than one voter reluctant to add his mite to public opinion. I hesitate to condemn these workingmen when I know there are teachers, presumably models of patriotism and good citizenship, who refuse to make a single comment on public affairs lest they lose their safe balance on the fence and fall into the discard.

Even more disheartening were the men and women cynically aware of graft. To them it was a necessary evil of government; it was one of the advantages of being "in."

"Tell me," said one woman, "why I must pay a license on my dog and the policeman next door has two dogs and pays nothing. Why else do they run for office? Sure, you say your man is honest. What are you going to get if he gets elected?"

I explained patiently that my candidate was a Socialist, I was not. I was non-partisan, working for him because his record deserved support. That was fatal. With the volubility of Dame Van Winkle she abused Socialists, ending with this thought, most illuminating in that it came from a woman bent and worn from hard work:

"The Socialists say they will make all men equal. There must always be poor in the world. If there ain't no poor in the world, how are we going to get the work done? Answer me that!"

I confess I did not answer to her satisfaction. It would have been just as futile as to attempt to convince a Hohenzollern or a Romanoff of the advantages of democracy.

Another woman announced she was a Republican judge but her husband was a Socialist. At my look of surprise at such a lack of unanimity in the household she intimated with a quizzically fraternal smile that she was going to vote the Socialist ticket, though accepting pay as a Republican judge. She did not mind telling me, because she thought I would understand.

Another woman was equally frank. "We are for X— You see, politics is a business with us.

There's my husband and three brothers. He's really a Progressive, but between the Republicans and the Progressives he manages to keep himself in. You know how that is. It's bread and butter with us."

She confided it openly with a "what's-the-constitution-between-friends" air, as if I too were within the inner circle. Who else ever made house to house canvasses? I made no comment. To have denied it would have put her on her guard. Moreover, I dared not admit I was a school-teacher under an administration in "politics as a business," and that even then the sword of official disapproval was dangling over my professional head. She might have cut the thread!

No less candid were those who expected something in return for their votes.

"What's the use of voting for Z——?" said one man. "He's got no drag. He can't get you anything. We want an alderman that can do a fellow a favor once in a while."

A gentle, round-faced old lady who might have sat for Rembrandt looked up from her neat, well-worked garden long enough to announce indignantly:

"Me and my husband, we voted many times, but now we vote no more. One little thing we ask, just one, and then we find out what dirt we was. To h—l with the politicians. We vote no more."

Peter was the last straw in my burden of disillusion. He was a painter, a mild brown-eyed man with a low voice and a drawl. I found him in the barn in clean white overalls and jumper, stirring a can of creamy paint. Disposed at first to be non-committal, he listened to my arguments with deliberate calmness. Finally he explained his attitude.

"I was always a rock-ribbed Democrat. Last year my friend said to me: 'Peter, if you vote the Republican ticket I'll get you and Emil,' that's my son, 'a job hauling for the city for six dollars a day.' I am a painter. We have a long dull season. I said, 'All right; that looks good to me.' So I went out and worked. . . . How I worked. I worked night and day at that precinct and my friend's man was elected. Then I bought a wagon for one hundred dollars and two healthy horses from the country. But I don't get the job. I speak to my friend and he said 'Not yet. Wait.' I wait. . . . Those horses eat. They

eat my head off. I ask again and it is always 'Wait.' When I ask my friend again he says: 'You got to come across.' I said, 'I've been voting for this government for ten years and I ain't got nothing from it yet, and I'll be —— if I come across for it.' I don't get the job. I sold the horses. They eat me broke. There's the wagon. I paid one hundred dollars for it. I'm through with all parties. I won't vote again.'"

I explained to him the duties of citizenship, why he should vote, why the man who promises rewards is to be suspected of ulterior motives. He seemed not only interested but convinced. I thought I had rescued one voter from the perils of the "machine."

"Well," he said, "I guess I'll move back to my own ward. They've got the finest alderman in the council there, Alderman A——. You know him? He gets my vote after this every time."

Alderman A—— is one of the hungriest "grey wolves" in the council pack!

The street car or gas company officials support certain candidates for the council for their own ends. "We want fellows what vote," a big politician in Chicago is reported to have said recently in indorsing appointments to the Board of Education. "We want an alderman that will do us a favor," said the exploited voter. "One little favor we ask, just one," said the gentle grandmother. "I've voted for this government for ten years, and I ain't got nothing from it yet," said the disappointed Peter. And thus the vicious circle is completed.

At first sight it would appear that the so-called exploited class is getting only what it richly deserves, defeat at its own game. On the other hand, however, these people have been slowly and systematically educated to expect a return for the exercise of their civic duties. They have been bribed by petty favors and promises into supporting the machine that exploits them. The evil of the spoils system, therefore, is not so much the waste of public funds and the inefficiency of public officials as it is the perversion of the public mind. The hope for the future lies not in the exposé of "pork barrel" politics, but in a counter education of the individual toward social service, civic responsibility and public honesty. The corporation clerk, the man in the post office, the stenog-

rapher in the city hall, the teacher in the school-room, each has a constitutional right to active participation in the affairs of government. No

machine boss should say to any one of them, as one said to me, "What right have you school-teachers to influence the alderman we elect?"

## An Educational Draft

By Jennie McMullen Turner

The labor problem in the teaching occupation is already a serious one in the warring countries. Yet the demands of labor and of the public in general for an extension of education to all youthful workers is steadily increasing. The continuation school is the school of the future. That means that the problem to be solved is the finding of an even greater army of good teachers than is required at present.

The percentage of capable young people who choose teaching as a profession is apparently decreasing. "What are you going to do when you graduate?" a brilliant young university girl was asked. "I don't know yet what I am going to do," she responded readily, "but I know that I am *not* going to teach."

The answer is typical. It does not represent an isolated case. It is what hundreds of young people who give promise of becoming active forces in the community are saying everywhere. Does it mean that other occupations are attracting the most daring and talented of our young people and leaving only mediocrity to fill our schools?

In spite of the fact that this is apparently the case, there is really little need for concern. The bright young men and women may not be using the profession any more as a stepping stone to matrimony or to other and better paid professions, but there is an inexhaustible supply from other sources of which we have as yet made little use.

"Don't you ever feel regretful when you see women normal school graduates who have taught for a few years, just long enough for them to know what they are doing, marry and give up their work?" the president of a Normal school was once asked.

"I used to feel that way," he replied. "But not any longer. I have lived long enough to see the daughters of these deserters come back to the school where their mothers studied, and

have decided that all the expense their mothers cost the state, they have fully repaid in bringing up their children. Their children are a superior product. I sometimes wish that all parents could be teachers or at least could have a little of the training which is given to teachers."

And after all, why not? Why should not every boy and girl have some training in teaching, some education for the work of fatherhood and motherhood? They are compelled to go through the arithmetic four or five times, to study music, drawing, nature and composition. Yet more people will be parents and consequently teachers than will be mathematicians, musicians, painters, naturalists or writers. Why cannot we find a little time for teaching such elements of pedagogy and psychology as every father and mother need? If necessary, we might afford to keep them in school a year or two longer and make sure that they have at least some conception of their pedagogical parental duties.

In the second place, when we have fathers and mothers trained in teaching and experienced through their dealing with their own children, why can we not obtain the services of some of the most successful of them to train other people's children in school?

This is the day of the expert. Most men and women become expert in the knowledge and practice of one or more activities; for example, hygiene, insurance, some phase of carpentry, cooking. If they are given a little training, many of them can also become expert in imparting to others their knowledge of these things. Much of this power of imparting to others is lost now through our blind system of manning our teaching force. Instead of utilizing the expert in the branches which are taught in our schools, we withdraw from active participation in industry and business great numbers of men and women, and impart to them, through books and lectures by teachers who have themselves received it in

the same way, such a knowledge of the various subjects as they can obtain by this method. In other words, we create a group of people who are crammed with a smattering of every science and art, derived from a similar group of the previous generation, and expect them to impart to our children the information, and to develop in them the skill which will fit them for work and life in the real world of experts.

In our higher schools, it is true, these teachers are often themselves experts. In the universities we even nurture and develop experts. We select some nice young man, for instance, who is of the type that agrees with his professor, causes no trouble and works hard for high marks. We put him in as an assistant in some line of work, and let him practice in teaching the younger students while he is learning. As he increases in knowledge and favor with his superiors, he is promoted. He is given more money and shorter hours. He is expected to spend his time in the library, in the laboratory or in the drawing room, doing the research, experimental, or social work which will make him an ornament to the university and a credit to the organization which supports him.

The trouble with this kind of an expert is that he is entirely superfluous. While he is studying out his problems, other men out in the world are solving the same problems as they meet them in practical life. A professor of political economy in a certain university, for example, spends several weeks each year discoursing to his class in taxation upon the theories of Henry George and the Singletax. For about six months out of every two years the state legislature meets in that city. For years there has been staged at every session a fight between the singletaxers and the anti-singletaxers. A group of shrewd, wide-awake farmers from a newly settled part of the state, regularly clash with the great land owning companies who are holding land in their counties for a higher price and who are benefiting by every improvement which the actual settler places upon his farm. Here is the best place in the country to study the singletax—and in that very city the state continues to hire men to study it out of a book and tell their pupils what they have read!

We do much worse than to employ men to study taxes so that they can teach other people about them; we employ men to study medicine

so that they can teach people to be physicians; we employ women to study cooking so that they can teach others how to cook; people to study salesmanship, so that they can teach others how to sell goods; people to study farming so that they can teach others how to farm; men to study labor problems so that they can teach others all about them. And all the time we have good physicians who could *show* the student how to cure people or to keep them well; men and women who are already expert cooks and dieticians without the privilege of being paid to teach the poor freshman while they learn enough to teach the seniors; men and women who can really sell goods; men who are efficient farmers in all the main lines of farming.

But what if we have all these experts? How does that help our schools? You cannot expect them to come in and teach! Many of them know their work well, of course, but have no idea how to teach it. And no matter how good they might be, they could not give up the time to it!

The first difficulty can be obviated by having everyone trained to teach. Of course some people will never make good teachers. There are plenty of that type in our school rooms right now, under the present system; and it would be no more difficult to keep them out of the service under the new scheme than to get them out of the service under the present one. The second difficulty can be surmounted even more easily. We are growing accustomed to the draft. If we can draft human life in the dangerous enterprise of war, what is to hinder our drafting a few hours of the time of everyone who has a real contribution to make in the constructive work of raising the level of intelligence and ability of the young people of the community?

A certain physician who has taught his wife to make the various tests necessary to diagnose the simpler diseases of his patients declares that in a few months of practical experience in his laboratory, she has learned more science than the average student learns in four years of high school and college. Why does not the community call its physicians to teach the children physiology and chemistry? Why not call in its florists and landscape gardeners to teach them all the botany that will ever be of any use to most of them? Why not call upon public accountants, private bookkeepers, carpenters, archi-

tects, contractors and engineers to show them occasionally some of the practical problems of mathematics instead of being satisfied with having them go through all the different processes in a book once each year for six or seven years? Why not let them study civics with public servants who know of what they speak?

Here and there we find that schools are calling on professionals. One city, for example, employs the manager of the municipally owned waterworks to teach civics for a few hours a week in its continuation schools. He is a former teacher, a doctor of philosophy, and has had wide experience in business life. Such a man could not possibly be retained to teach any subject seven hours a day for five days in a week to children below the high school, but two hours a week he gives gladly.

In another city, the mayor, an alderman, the district attorney, the engineer who supervises street improvements and the circuit judge have been called in to lecture and lead discussions on their work and their departments. Naturally the pupils have gained much from later visits to the city council and the courts. The chief of the fire department has brought home to them the lessons of fire prevention; and the health officer has furnished information on contagious diseases, their prevalence in various parts of the city, and their control.

The part time school has become a permanent

institution. Why not the part time teacher? Surely the day is past when it is necessary to make an occupation of learning; to withdraw from ordinary life a large group of bright young people in order to fatten them upon learning about what other people are doing in order that they may tell our children about it. Why not let our children learn about it at first hand? Why not let our schools have business managers who do not pretend to know everything, but who do know enough to call upon the experts in the neighborhood to teach the young people what they know and what they can do?

The conception of the school as a social center is not a new one. The original idea was that of the adults in the neighborhood going to school to one another. Here is a new development of the same principle. The grown-up members of the community not only have something to give to each other; they also have something to give to the children. The school room may become not only an exchange of ideas between the older people, but also between the older and younger ones. We may hope to find the school house become the clearing house for the talent of the neighborhood. We may hope to see school boards, which now wait for applicants to come to them, going out into the city and country in search of all the men and women who have much to give and who may be enlisted in the powerful ranks of the teachers of tomorrow.

## Freedom in Work

By Mrs. Joseph Fels

Profound economic changes have taken place in England and America in the process of mobilizing these nations for war, and many of these have been hailed by the Socialists as a fulfillment of their philosophy,—of their belief that the processes of production and distribution must be collectively managed in order to assure the fullest production and the fairest distribution. But to show that many innovations are indeed Socialistic is only to show that the Socialist way proved the way of least resistance at a time when everything depended upon getting results at the earliest possible moment. It is far from conclusive evidence that therefore the Socialist way is best.

The truth is, as it seems to me, that business enterprise before the war had established complete or partial monopolies in nearly every major field of production and distribution. These processes were closely controlled by a comparatively small class, and controlled, too, with a method and in a spirit that took small account of the individual wills or desires of the men and woman engaged in them. To gather these already-monopolistic enterprises into government control was comparatively a simple matter. It was merely an extension of the centralizing process and the subordination of the individual to the will of the employer that had characterized private operation.

Do we see in England a sudden disappearance of those evils and maladjustments that we had come to associate with private monopoly control? Does the mere fact that the Government is now the employer, the buyer and seller, solve all our difficulties? That it diminishes exploitation and tends toward a juster scheme of rewards is unquestionable. But what is the net result in the happiness of the people?

One of the outstanding features of the industrial situation in England today is the widespread popular reaction against centralized and bureaucratic Government control. Everywhere it interferes with that instinct of workmanship which, thwarted as it often was under private monopoly control, is now thwarted still more under bureaucratic control. Engineers who wish to do something must deal with endless commissioners and officials. Workmen find their freedom of action still further circumscribed by rules and regulations. A heavy hand lies over them, and though public service, not profit, be the motive, still the hand rests heavily on their spirits and they long for a greater measure of individual freedom. This reaction in England is a matter of Government reports and the testimony of many students and observers. It can be accepted as a fact not in question.

What other way is there by which production can be increased, the exactions of private monopoly dispensed with, and the common man given a large measure of freedom and opportunity? None, perhaps, that serves the emergency purposes of a nation suddenly plunged into war. But the time has come now to think of the reconstruction and the years ahead.

It is here that the Singletax offers its great contribution. Certain standardized processes there are, and certain natural monopolies, that the State must own and operate for the community. But outside that very restricted group lies almost all the great field of human enterprise,—agriculture, most manufacturing, and most necessary distributing functions. It is a field where the old law of supply and demand can still be made to operate in a manner fair to all and entirely social in its effects. And, supreme desideratum, it is a field where individual freedom and initiative may be restored. For under-production and injustice in this field depend for their existence upon the control of strategic vantage points from which the entire process can

be controlled and everyone in it made to pay unearned tribute to him who holds one of these vantage points. These are—the land and other natural resources. All wealth comes from the land, and only on or across the land can products of the land be made up into manufactured articles and placed on sale at points convenient to those who need them. Free the land of monopoly control, and we shall have freed all society from the enormous unearned toll which monopoly now exacts as the price of permitting others to work.

The Singletax proposes, in effect, that private ownership of land be conditioned by the theory of beneficial use. Private ownership of anything rests on the assumption that such ownership is compatible with and conducive to the public good. This is a conservative enough principle of the law, and involves no innovation, nor does the theory of beneficial use. Already it has been applied by our courts to water courses in our western states, and to extend it to land is a logical and inevitable step. The Singletaxers propose to accomplish this extension by making use of the taxing power to prevent the holding of land out of use. All improvements, all products of labor, would be exempted from taxation, and the tax burden would be spread evenly over the land, used or unused, so that the enterprising and industrious land owner would be encouraged and the owner of slacker acres or slacker lots would be penalized and so forced either to use his land or dispose of it on reasonable terms to others who would use it. Today we follow the opposite course. In California there is a great ranch of thousands of acres of idle land. A man of wealth wished to purchase it and place it under cultivation, as a patriotic contribution to the Nation's cause. He was told that it was not for sale. Its owner preferred to let it lie idle and useless while the rapid growth of population doubled and trebled its value. He then tried to lease it. The owner refused, saying that if the land were placed under cultivation his taxes would be increased and in the long run his gains would be less. That is a fair illustration of the injustice and folly of our present system of land tenure.

By taxing all the water out of land values,—“water” being the value added by the owner's ability to monopolize a community need and to capitalize that monopoly,—we should do away with unearned incomes, increase production,

open opportunity, and enthrone labor and service as the only qualifications entitling men and women either to competencies or the respect of their fellows.

But I did not intend to present an argument so much as to set forth the prediction that the logic of events after the war will lead the people of the belligerent democracies to choose the Singletax way. The lesson in England's present experience with Government operation and control is a lesson of human nature and its refusal to accept a life circumscribed by the rules and regulations of a great mechanistic Government organization. Men wish above all things to be free, and when this war is won and military necessity no longer dictates, they will find a way of being free, not only from private monopoly control but from even the most benevolent bureaucratic ordering of their lives.

Of course, only the most doctrinaire would deny that one of the developments of the times that probably is here to stay is the tendency of men to co-operate in order to produce and distribute on a large scale. The Singletaxer is far from shutting his eyes to this tendency. We realize that not all men are individualists, that many are happiest when working in close co-operation with their fellows and performing some specialized function which is part of the whole. But there is an unmistakable tendency here, too, to carry on such enterprises through voluntary co-operation, free from the absolute control either of Governments or private individuals. All we ask is that such groups shall be democratically organized, by means to be developed through the ever-changing and evolving technique of unionism, and that these, too, shall enjoy the freedom of choice that will be theirs when the land, and with it opportunity, are freed of monopoly control.

## BOOKS

### Learning to Govern

Your Vote and How to Use It. By Mrs. Raymond Brown. Published by Harper and Brothers, New York, 1918. Price 75 cents.

The purpose of this little volume is to acquaint enfranchised woman with her opportunities, and to prepare her for first steps in the discharge of her new duties. It describes government as it is, as a going concern, rather than as what it may be; yet it is done

in a way that will aid in assimilating economic ideas when proposed. The shrewd, not to say naive, comments on man's institutions that are dropped in here and there indicate a far wider understanding of the possibilities of government on the part of the author than appears directly in the text. The book is first and last a clear and explicit description of a tool and its use, with hints as to what clever workmen can do with it. The spirit of the treatment of the subject may best be seen in the brief foreword by Carrie Chapman Catt. "Citizenship," says Mrs. Catt, "has been very lightly regarded by our country in the past. It has been given to the immigrant without any ceremony, in the midst of the sordid surroundings of a local court room; it has come to the boy of twenty-one without any special preparation on his part; it has often been bought and sold. It remains now for women to treat it with a new dignity and to give it the importance it deserves."

One can appreciate what the introduction of this new element in the political world means by imagining the reception of a book breathing the spirit of Mrs. Catt's words at Tammany Hall, or at the headquarters of any ward organization of professional politicians. Yet it is this spirit that must pervade the master elements of the political world if democracy is to function. "Democracy," says the author, "can only be a success in the degree that the people who make that democracy are determined that it shall deal with justice, and that it shall offer opportunity to every one within its borders."

Although this book was written ostensibly for women there are few men to whom it will not come as a vehicle richly laden. Indeed, if those who have long enjoyed the franchise were required before exercising the right to pass an intelligent examination on the common subjects treated there would be a sad falling off in the vote. And should any considerable number of women master the use of this tool as Mrs. Brown has described it, it is possible that one of the political questions of the future will be whether a large part of the voters should not be disfranchised. It is always refreshing as well as instructive to hear the comments upon established order by keen critics who approach the subject from the outside. That was one reason why we enjoyed the shrewd observations of the Chinese ministers, Li Hung Chang and Wu Ting Fang. The merciless, yet kindly, laying bare of some of our pet foibles by those Oriental philosophers is suggested by the comments that accompany the directions to women voters. For instance, after describing the duties and obligations of the board of aldermen and city councils, the author makes this comment: "No man should be elected to this board whom you would not trust as the custodian of your own property or the guardian of your children."

That the author herself has a practical grasp of the great subject treated may be inferred from the running comments and suggestions accompanying the narrative. Her appreciation of some of the difficulties under which men have labored is shown by her endorsement of the commission form of government and

the short ballot. One can readily see, in view of the task before women in mastering the practical means of government how its needless complication has in the past helped to keep it in the hands of professional politicians. It is not unreasonable to suppose that government forms, simplified to a degree that will bring them within the comprehension of the newly enfranchised voters, will come within the understanding of many who have had the franchise.

But it is not the form alone that invites criticism of man's government. An enumeration of the discriminations against women in the theory and practice of the law is such as to make one wonder how any one ever had the temerity to say woman did not need the vote for the reason that man looked after her interests. The results when set forth by a keen critic are suggestive of the results that everywhere flow from laws made by a superior class for the regulation of an alleged inferior class. "Suppose a man accused of an offense against the law," says the author, "should be accused by a woman, arrested by a woman, held in jail by a woman, tried in a court-room filled with women, before a jury composed only of women, and sentenced by a woman judge. Would such a man feel that he was getting impartial justice given him by his peers?" To give point to the illustration she cites the treatment of prostitution by the law, the police, and the courts. And as a hint of what may be she points to the experience of Chicago where as one of the results of woman's political power a woman assistant of the judge questions the offending girl in private, and adds: "Contrast the picture of an open court-room, the judge on the bench, the jury, if there is one, composed of men, the room filled with men of all descriptions, and the frightened, trembling child, with this private room with the young offender telling her story alone to an experienced woman. Which offers the best chance for saving the girl from a ruined life?"

And yet there are men and women who still doubt as to whether or not woman should have the ballot!

## Woman's Health Superstition

*Health and the Woman Movement.* By Clelia Duel Mosher, M. D. Published by The Woman's Press, Publication Department, National Board, Young Women's Christian Associations. Price, 25 cents net.

Modern industrial conditions and the demands upon woman-power have revolutionized time-honored customs and shattered many long established principles regarding woman's fitness to fill positions formerly held exclusively by men and requiring physical strength and endurance. Today the bars are down and women may enter any field they wish, yet many intelligent people would hold them back on the ground of health. Men and women alike, both of the laity and medical profession consider the health problem a great obstacle in woman's industrial, agricultural, and professional future. The subject is frankly discussed from many points of view and a diversity of opinions is the result.

Shall women—the mothers of future generations—jeopardize the possibilities of motherhood, by filling positions that expose them under all conditions and circumstances to a test of physical strength? Such is the problem which is solved in a clear and comprehensive manner by Dr. Mosher in her book, "Health and the Woman Movement." After years of study and observation as Medical Adviser to Women at Leland, Stanford, Jr. University, Leland Stanford University, Cal., Dr. Mosher has reached the logically reasoned conclusion that the woman health-problem is a superstition or tradition handed down for generations, and that young girls have been encouraged by their parents to imagine that they were not physically fit to do this or that instead of being brought up to accept nature in a normal, healthy spirit. This book not only destroys many long established theories as to what women cannot do, but it sets for a constructive plan of health-building based upon simple abdominal muscular exercises which if followed, should eliminate the health problem from the woman-movement for all time.

CHARLOTTE BOARDMAN ROGERS.

## English Women at War

*Women and War Work.* By Helen Fraser. Published by G. Arnold Shaw, N. Y., 1918. Price \$1.50.

The lectures compiled in this book, and which were delivered during the writer's stay in this country, are a survey of the multitudinous ways in which the women have made themselves useful to Great Britain since the outbreak of war. The recountal of facts, before it loses the interest of the reader, is relieved by a slight finishing touch of idealism. The sudden influx of women into almost every branch of physical and mental activity created apprehension among the farseeing ones, which led them to form a Women's Interest Committee. To facilitate the registration and application of women for the vacancies left by the men, labor exchanges were organized in every village. And it is through those exchanges that the Women's Interest Committee is enabled to inform the women of the current rate of wages received by men, and thus check the tendency to underpay the labor of women. "The *Manchester Guardian* of November 15, 1915, astounded women and men alike by its announcement that 'figures were produced in proof of the very startling assertion that the output of the women munition workers is slightly more than double that of men.'" This certainly should strengthen their protest against any discrimination whatsoever. And the demand for a scale of wages on an equal basis with that of men is not enough if women wish to aspire to a responsible position in life. They should strive for a higher and richer standard of living.

With the increase of woman labor, new and varied problems of health thrust themselves upon the various welfare societies. Miss Fraser's account of the work being performed by these societies seems to be too good to be true. They not only aim to prevent sickness, but

are actually concerned with improving and strengthening the constitutions of weak women. Rules and regulations in the canteens are not seriously considered by the overseers. " 'Smoking is allowed at this end of the restroom,' said one superintendent, 'but since we have permitted this recreation, it seems to have fallen out of favor, which seems to show ammunition girls are very human.' "

The wholehearted and capable service rendered by the women of England has influenced Mr. Asquith to think otherwise of women's suffrage, who, Miss Fraser says, was an opponent of long standing. In a memorable speech, he said: "They presented to me not only a reasonable, but I think, from their point of view, an unanswerable case. . . . They say that when the war comes to an end, and when the process of industrial reconstruction has to be set on foot, have not the women a special claim to be heard on the many questions which will arise directly affecting their interests, and possibly meaning for them large displacement of labor? I cannot think that the House will deny that, and I say quite frankly, that I cannot deny that claim." Toward the end of the chapter on "What the War Has Done for Women," Miss Fraser speaks of woman's new vision. "The souls of the nations travail in a new birth through a night of agony and tears. The purposes being worked out are so great, that it is difficult for us to see them with our limited human vision, but in great moments of insight we do see, and having seen, go back to our tasks in the light of that vision, knowing that though now we fight in dim shadows with monstrous and awful evils of mankind's creation, the day is coming nearer and the light will come. An age is dying and a new age comes, and what it shall be only the men and women of the world can answer."

## What Is Patriotism?

*Patriotism, National and International. An Essay.* By Sir Charles Waldstein. Published by Longmans, Green & Co., New York. Price \$1.

This is a plea for true patriotism, that is to say, a love of country not inconsistent with an earnest desire for the welfare of all other countries and a hearty recognition of the good qualities of foreigners. As thus defined, it is easily distinguishable from false patriotism or chauvinism, which manifests itself in dislike of foreigners and willingness to serve the interests of one's own country regardless of the rights of others. If there comes some day a Great International Federation, the love and loyalty of true patriots to such a "League of Civilized and Free Nations will be as strong and passionate as they now are for a single country."

And the day of the Federation, the author thinks, may not be far distant. "The step from national to international patriotism will not be as great and as difficult of accomplishment as, let us say, the step taken by Scotland of old, before the Union, to the Scotland of today, when the separate interests of Scotland are subordinated to those of the British Empire."

But, of course, the problem will arise—sometimes a

difficult one, the author admits—when and to what extent should the separate interests be subordinated? "The love of humanity must not be sacrificed to the love of our country, as the love of right must not make room for the love of wrong." As a general principle this will be readily admitted; in the application to a particular case there may be serious differences of opinion.

Such, in brief, seem to be the author's main conclusions. When peace comes the problems of the reconstruction of the world will be upon us, and it is well to give them such attention as we can without neglecting the immediate and very serious business of prosecuting the war.

It may be noted that the author is by no means trying to hinder the prosecution of the war. He holds Germany responsible for the war and agrees that her defeat is necessary to make the world safe for democracy. But while, in the event of German defeat, democracy will have escaped its greatest immediate danger, it will not have completed its evolution. In a previous book, "Aristodemocracy," the author has more fully explained his views concerning the development of the democratic state. He favors, among other things, an educational qualification for the franchise, the required education being social and political, and including "so-called civics and modern ethics"; the test to be "simple, practical and democratic in spirit."

The problems discussed are important and must be dealt with after the war; therefore a preliminary consideration of them is desirable, to the extent, of course, that it does not interfere with the more pressing work of the present hour.

Wm. E. McKenna.

## A Spanish Boycott

*The Cabin. (La Barraca).* By Vicente Blasco Ibanez. Translated by Dr. Francis Haffkine Snow and Beatrice M. Mekota. Published by Alfred A. Knopf, New York. Price \$1.50.

"La Barraca," with the possible exception of "Sangre y Arena," is the best novel by Vicente Blasco Ibañez—a deep observer of life, a powerful writer and a master of color.

Blasco Ibañez, like his Spanish compeers, is at his best when writing about the particular corner of the Peninsula he hails from, namely Valencia, which he has taken as the background of "La Barraca."

A land rich in romance is Valencia. The Moors founded in it a kingdom and with their agricultural genius converted it into an oasis. The doughty Cid wrested it from the Moors and presented that earthly paradise to his ungrateful monarch, Alfonso of Castile. Valencia is known throughout the Peninsula as La Huerta, that is to say, The Garden.

Even as La Huerta still bears traces of Moorish occupation in the network of canals which irrigate the land, so do its people betray their Moorish ancestry in their character, temperament and customs.

Blasco Ibañez, in "La Barraca," describes with a masterful pen the life of the *huertanos*, taking as his

theme the struggle for existence of a man—a stranger to La Huerta—who is hounded by the *hueritanos* with a ferocity and fiendishness comparable only to that displayed by the Irish in a boycott.

This boycott—contrary to the opinion of Dr. Snow—has attenuating circumstances. The *hueritanos* harass the stranger, not through any inherent vileness in their natures, not because the mob is always vile and low, but because they see in his arrival and settlement in their midst a real menace to their welfare, just as in this country of ours a certain class of people, such as the Chinese, are denied the hospitality of our shores.

The theme of "La Barraca," the reader will perceive, is sad and gloomy, yet the book furnishes most absorbing reading, for La Huerta and the *hueritanos* are so steeped in color, so picturesque, so blended with oriental splendor that even at their worst they are irresistibly attractive.

Mr. Knopf could hardly have elected a better book with which to start his Spanish Series. He might, though, have chosen better interpreters for Blasco Ibañez.

The present version cannot be too severely condemned. The translators are palpably ignorant of even elementary Spanish. One can see their minds struggling with the phrases, missing their meaning, and trying to whip the words into lines, so that they will mean something or other. The book is redolent of class-room atmosphere. It is not even academic.

There might be some excuse for misunderstanding a foreign language—ignorance of it; but there is no excuse for writing mediocre English, which is what the translators have done.

Much could have been said in the introduction to interest the reader and illustrate the book, but Dr. Snow prefers to display his lack of knowledge by means of hackneyed phrases about Spain. Thus he speaks about Spain awakening. To what? An ostrich, pulling its head out of a sand hole, might as well exclaim: "The sun has risen again!" Spain has been awake full many a year. Her commentators, however, continue to dream in the blissful slumber of their ignorance. What need is there of misinforming the public by saying that the last novel of Blasco Ibañez is "Los Muertos Mandan" when there are two more to his name? Why should Dr. Snow coin such barbarous words as *Peninsularan* when *Peninsular* has filled the bill so far, perfectly? A Doctor, and a Professor to boot, should not debase the dignity of his titles. He should bear in mind that the public is worthy of respect, even if it be gullible.

It is a thousand pities that a sordid commercialism should have bound a master like Blasco Ibañez to a publisher who shows such poor discrimination in the choice of his translators. Blasco Ibañez' reputation is bound to suffer, not to mention the loss to the public.

In spite of the lamentable and deplorable shortcomings of the present version, "La Barraca" is bound to grip the reader. The Blasco Ibañez of the original appeared stiff-jointed, halting, somewhat out of color, but still a great man, a giant of the pen.

MARIANO JOAQUIN LORENTE.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK

Week Ending April 16

### Congressional Doings

The sedition bill prohibiting under penalties of twenty years' imprisonment and \$10,000 fine, language or acts of disloyalty or obstruction of the army draft and liberty loans was passed by the Senate on the 10th. The conference report on the bill providing severe penalties for destruction of or interference with production of essential war materials, but containing the clause giving workmen the right to strike for better wages or working conditions, was rejected on the 11th in the Senate by a vote of 34 to 25. The conferees of the House and Senate agreed on the 13th to the Senate's action. The conferees also agreed to the elimination of penalties for obstructing the manufacture of war materials, but retained provisions to penalize damaging supplies. Penalties of thirty years' imprisonment and \$10,000 fine for damaging essential war materials, railroads, bridges, live stock, factories, and many other things were made. Much time has been devoted to the consideration of the Overman bill, which gives the President authority to re-organize the executive departments, but the measure has not been brought to a vote.

### Setting Up the War Labor Board

President Wilson issued on the 9th a proclamation directing employe and employer to submit their differences hereafter to the National War Labor Board. He urged both of them to utilize the means and methods provided by the board for settling all labor disputes that cannot be adjusted through other established mediums, and requests them "during the pendency of mediation or arbitration through the said means and methods" to see "that there shall be no discontinuance of industrial operations which would result in the curtailment of the production of war necessities. Since employes and employers have everywhere expressed their adherence to the principles established by the War Labor Board it is the general belief that all disputes will be submitted to this national tribunal.

### Shipping

As a further effort toward relieving transportation congestion, President Wilson issued on the 11th a proclamation giving Director General of Railroads McAdoo control of the principal coastwise steamship companies. The lines included are: Clyde Steamship Company, Mallory Steamship Company, Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company, and Southern Steamship Company, together with "all steamships, tugs, lighters, barges, ships, boats and marine craft of any and every kind and description, and all the tackle and appurtenances to and appliances thereof, together with all wharves, docks, warehouses, and other property of every kind and nature, real or chattel, owned, leased, chartered, controlled, or used by said companies." The Director General already has control of the Ocean, Old Dominion, Southern Pacific, Baltimore Steam

Packet and Chesapeake Steamship Companies. This action adds 63 ships averaging 3,500 tons each to the 48 coastwise ships already under Government management, making a total of 111 vessels aggregating nearly 400,000 tons. The President has also ratified plans for five new yards to build concrete ships. Fifty million dollars are to be devoted to this purpose. The ships will be mostly tankers of 3,500 and 7,600 tons. By restricting imports, withdrawing ships from the less necessary trade channels, and obtaining neutral tonnage by agreement the United States has been able to put 2,762,605 tons in the transatlantic service to carry men and munitions to France. There are in all 390 ships, of which 322 are of American registry.

### The British Labor Mission

Walter A. Appleton, General Secretary of the General Federation of Trades Unions of Great Britain, has made public a statement in answer to what he charges is a "misrepresentation fostered by jealousy" that has threatened the usefulness of the mission. Objections to their work, he says, are made only by the extreme radicals who do not represent the real trade union movement of Great Britain or of the United States. Speaking of the situation in the United States, he said:

The immense area of America, the extent and character of its agricultural, its mineral, and its industrial wealth have profoundly impressed me, but what has sunk most deeply into my very soul is the absolutely unselfish devotion with which America is consecrating all her resources to Belgium, to France, to Italy, to Russia, to Serbia, to Rumania, and to my own dear country. Some Americans have criticized the departmental committees, others have feared that America might be too late, but no soul has ever spoken of "cost" as if it was a matter that America had time to discuss. America has given to me personally affectionate regard; to my country and to the Allies she has given of her man-power and of her boundless wealth with an abandon and a generosity which brings tears to my eyes when I think of it, and if it is true that the Lord loves a cheerful giver, then, indeed, the Lord must love America. I am personally charged by Samuel Gompers to convey to the British people and Government, and particularly to Mr. Lloyd George, the assurance that all the American Federation of Labor and all who are directly and indirectly associated with it are wholeheartedly behind President Wilson, and that they will back all the efforts of the United States Government to force a peace which shall destroy for all time the efforts of German militarism to enthrall democracy.

### Great Britain and Home-Rule

Premier Lloyd George delivered an address before the British House of Commons on the 9th, in which he made an elaborate summary of conditions and a frank statement of war needs. The speech accompanied the bill applying conscription to Ireland and

the draft to men up to fifty years of age. Irish Home Rule is to be granted at the time of applying conscription. Irish Nationalists in Parliament met the proposal with a storm of protests, but the bill passed second reading by a vote of 323 to 100. Subsequent opposition to the measure, both on the part of British and Irish members of Parliament has been more temperate. It is reported that the Labor Ministers of the Cabinet are urging the granting of Home-Rule to Ireland on the basis of the Convention majority report before applying conscription. The suggestion is said to have been well received by the Premier.

### Ireland

The Irish Convention, composed of representatives of all classes except the Sinn Fein—who refused to take part—rendered a report to the Government by a vote of 44 to 29, which Premier Lloyd George announced in Parliament was too small a majority to warrant his accepting the recommendation of the Convention. Failure to obtain a unanimous agreement was due, it is reported, to the Ulster Unionists. The report rendered proposes an Irish Parliament consisting of King, Senate and House of Commons. Representation in the Commons is arranged so that Ulster shall have 40 per cent, and the members, where more than one is elected from one constituency, are to be chosen by proportional representation. It is announced that a committee of the British Cabinet is drafting an Irish Home-Rule Bill to be introduced by the Government in Parliament. An Irish Parliament and executive will be established, with full powers over internal legislation and administration, and over direct taxation. Ireland will retain 42 members in the British Parliament. The Irish Senate will have 64 members representing the various interests. The Commons will consist of 200 members, 80 of whom will be Unionists, chosen in the south by nomination, and in Ulster by direct election. Supreme authority of the Imperial Parliament will be recognized by the reservation of powers relating to the Crown, foreign relations, and army and navy. Control of police and post office will be retained till the close of the war. Provision will be made, it is reported, for the appointment of an Ulster Committee within the Irish Parliament with power to modify or even exclude, the application from Ulster of measures of legislation or administration which may not be deemed in harmony with the interests of the province.

### Russia

No new developments have been reported of the landing of the Japanese and British at Vladivostok, aside from further protests on the part of the Russian Bolsheviks. Little news has been received regarding the situation in eastern Siberia. The food question appears to be growing more serious in Russia. "Famine," declared a member of the National Food Department at Moscow, "has spread among the great masses of the people owing chiefly to the disorganized transportation. There is plenty of grain in Siberia, Northern Caucasus, and in the Don region." He said

there were 90,000,000 bushels of grain in Siberia, and 3,000,000 in the Don province. It would require 21,000,000 bushels monthly for a semi-hunger ration, but there was available only 9,000,000, or at most, 12,000,000 bushels. The Government has appropriated 1,500,000,000 rubles for the purchase of grain and manufactured articles to exchange for grain. Russia's national flag which will wave over foreign embassies is red with the inscription "Russian Socialistic Federative Soviet Republic." The peace terms have cost Russia, it is estimated by the Commissioner of Commerce, 780,000 square miles of territory, and 56,000,000 inhabitants, or 32 per cent of the whole population. She has lost in addition one-third of her total mileage of railroads, 13,350 miles; 73 per cent of the total iron production; 89 per cent of the total coal production; 268 sugar refineries; 918 textile factories; 574 breweries; 133 tobacco factories; 1,685 distilleries; 244 chemical factories; 615 paper mills; and 1,073 machine factories.

### European War

The lines of the great battle of Picardy that marked the main offensive have undergone little change during the week. A new offensive by the Germans was begun to the north of the first operations, between La Basse and Messines, and the operations during the four days from the 9th to the 12th resulted in considerable gains, including the wrecked town of Armentieres. The enemy claims 20,000 prisoners and 200 guns. On the 12th Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig issued a special order to his men in which he recounted the stupendous efforts of the enemy to break through by throwing an overwhelming army against them without regard to losses. He commended the steadfastness of his men during the twenty-one days' ordeal, and closed by saying: "There is no other course open to us but to fight it out. Every position must be held to the last man. There must be no retirement. With our backs to the wall and believing in the justice of our cause, each one of us must fight to the end. The safety of our homes and the freedom of mankind depend alike upon the conduct of each one of us at this critical moment." Since then the Germans have made no further gains. No details of results or plans have been issued by the Allies, but there is a general impression that General-in-Chief Foch has large reserves in hand, ready to strike at the proper time. Confidence is everywhere expressed that the German offensive will fail. [See current volume, page 474.]

\* \*

American troops were reported on the west front on the 10th. Engineers and construction men from America were among the forces gathered by General Carey, who held the British line on the sixth day of the offensive, and kept it from breaking under the German assault. A steady stream of troops from the United States is known to be pouring into the west front, but no numbers or other details are given out by the authorities. The line east of Verdun held by American forces has been repeatedly assaulted by the enemy, but without success.



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The Germans are still advancing in Finland and in the Ukraine. Helsingfors, the capital of Finland, is reported to have been taken by the Finns and Germans. It is reported that Germany has agreed to extend the territory of Finland at the expense of Russia, in case she is successful on the western front. Khar-kov, a Ukraine city, 250 miles southeast of Kiev, has been occupied by the German forces.

\* \*

The ships lost during the week, as reported by the British Admiralty, were 4 over 1,600 tons, and 2 under that tonnage. The French lost two and the Italians one. A Belgian relief ship was sunk by a mine.

\* \*

American casualties during the period from the 2d to the 8th of April when they were not given to the press, amounted to 447 of all kinds. The totals given out on the 15th, covering the period the United States has been in the war, were: Killed in action, 325; killed by accident, 189; died of disease, 891; lost at sea, 257; died of other causes, 53; total deaths, 1,715; wounded, 1,783; captured, 43; missing, 55; total casualties, 3,596.

\* \*

Considerable interest has been awakened by the reply of the French Government to the charge of Count Czernin, Austrian Foreign Minister, that the French had asked Austria for terms of peace. This was flatly denied by Premier Clemenceau, followed shortly by the publication of a letter from Emperor Charles of Austria to his brother-in-law Prince Sixtus de Bourbon, under date of March 31, 1917, and communicated with the Prince's consent to the French Premier. The Emperor deplors the ravages of war, longs for peace, expresses admiration for the French, and manifests his good will by acknowledging "France's just claims regarding Alsace-Lorraine." He also says that both Belgium and Serbia should be re-established in their sovereignty, including a restoration of Belgium's African colonies, and a port on the Adriatic for Serbia. He asks in return to know the ideas of France and England. The genuineness of the letter was denied at first by the Austrian Authorities. But color is given to the French claim by the resignation of Count Czernin. The Emperor has accepted the resignation, but retains him in office till his successor is found. Dispatches from Prague, capital of Bohemia, announce great gatherings in which the Germans are denounced, and cheers are given the Entente and President Wilson. All the Czech members of Parliament and party delegates have issued a manifesto protesting against the establishment of a German-Bohemian province. German views of peace have stiffened during the offensive in Picardy. The Reichstag terms, no annexations and no indemnities, are utterly repudiated by the Government. A Clerical member of the Reichstag demands an indemnity of \$25,000,000,000. The Saxony Minister of Finance declares that the war must not end with a friendly understanding, but with victory. "Germany's enemies who are responsible for lengthening the war must be compelled to pay cash for it." Even the *Vorwaerts*, after a series of editorials lamenting the changed conditions, concludes with the statement that

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**NOTES**

—Up to the end of January the war casualties of New Zealand, as officially announced, were: Dead, 11,080; wounded, 28,140; missing, 226; prisoners, 114; total, 39,560. New Zealand's population is a little over one million.

—Senator William J. Stone of Missouri, was stricken with paralysis at Washington on the 10th, and died on the 14th in his seventieth year. The Senator was chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the most important committee of the Senate. Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, ranking Democrat on the committee is expected to succeed to the chairmanship.

—The Coroner's jury at Collinsville, Illinois, investigating the murder by a mob of Robert P. Prager, an alleged German sympathizer, recommended that five men be held on the charge of murder. The names of the men, who are all miners, are Joseph Riegel, Wesley Beaver, Richard Dukes, Enid Elmore and William Brockmeier. All were immediately arrested.

—Postmaster-General Burluson opposes the bill before the Senate granting a 15 per cent increase of salary to postal employes because it would cost \$33,000,000, and would absorb half of the \$5,000,000 the Post Office Department pays to the Government monthly. He says that if this increase is made permanent it will never be possible to reduce the letter rate from three to two cents.

—The National German-American Alliance, which has been the subject of severe criticism of late because of alleged pro-German sentiments, was formally dissolved on the 11th by unanimous consent of a special congress of State representatives sitting in Philadelphia. A feature of the congress was that the funds of the Alliance, approximating \$30,000, be donated to the American Red Cross.

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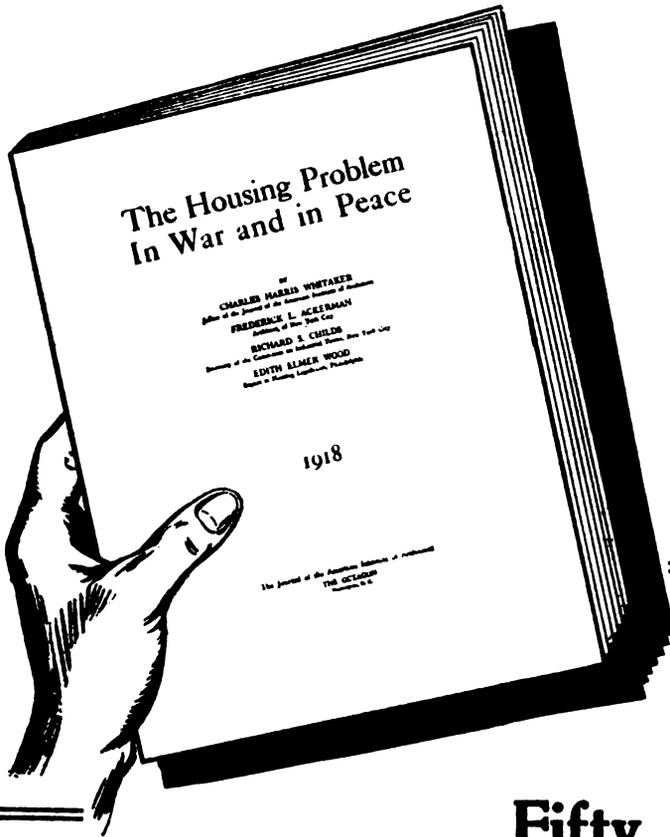
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