

ter of good morals, and also of public protection, his "treachery" should be applauded as a virtue. If the documents the young man exposed were innocent, he has done nobody any harm. If they were evidence of maladministration, it was his duty to expose them when he found his superiors secreting them. That the officials concerned regard them as evidence of maladministration is quite evident from the behavior of those persons.

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The Recreant Party of Lincoln.

It was the spirit of democracy that called out the Republican party more than half a century ago to battle with the recreant Democracy of that day, and the Insurgent movement now testifies to a survival of that same spirit in the party of Abraham Lincoln. Indeed there is further evidence than the Insurgents give that the Republican party does not nestle contentedly in the lap of the Standpatters. Take this quotation, for example, from recent remarks of Gen. James S. Clarkson upon his relinquishing a custom house office in New York: "Aside from the solution of economic questions our party must, to maintain its existence, reassert, redeem and carry out its pledges on certain lines bearing inevitably on human rights. I instance the case of the American Negro, who stands today practically betrayed by the Republican party, if the repeated promises made in State and party platforms amount to anything. The only way in which the Republican party can hold its own is to put its house in order without fear or favor all along the line, no longer confining itself to issues largely sordid and mercenary, and thus relieve itself from its present position of self defense, the most humiliating pass in the destiny of a political party."

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Are We Giving Goods Away?

The official Protectionist tract writer of President Taft's administration, boasted in his tract of May 6 that the American exportation of finished manufactures during the preceding nine months exceeded the importation of finished manufactures by \$78,000,000, a vast increase. But of what advantage is that to the country, if its excess of exports has not been and is not to be paid for? A manufacturer wouldn't boast of increasing sales if he had nothing to show for them. Yet Mr. Taft's Protection tract writer would find it exceedingly difficult to tell us how that boasted excess of exports has been or is to be paid for. Considering merchandise as a whole, American exports

(p. 396) exceed imports; considering gold, the exports exceed imports; considering silver, the exports exceed imports. How, then, is the excess of exports paid for? The expenditures of tourists are a trifle in comparison with our excess of exports; freight charges to foreign ship owners do not account for the difference; rates of exchange on money leave no room for an inference that foreigners are in debt to us commercially; and the fact that foreign stocks and bonds do not figure in our stock markets indicates that there is no permanent debt in our favor. Why then should any one infer that we, as a nation, are doing a profitable business with the world, merely because we are increasing our export balance of finished manufactures?

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The Public School Superintendency in Chicago.

In re-electing Ella Flagg Young to the superintendency of the Chicago schools (vol. xii, pp. 745, 756, 1144), Mayor Busse's "business" school board have paid more or less unwilling tribute to the manifest success of her past year's administration. But in having first altered the rules so as to make her next term only six months long, they raise reasonable suspicion of an intent to get down to "business" next winter. If the superintendent's term under the old rules had begun in the middle of the school year, the object of creating one six months' term so as to make that and every succeeding year's term end with the school year, would have been clear; but to do this so as to make the official term end in the middle of the school year, certainly has no educational purpose; and if it has any legitimate purpose at all, it is a purpose not yet discovered. The real purpose will doubtless ooze out in due time—possibly when too late to frustrate its probable ill intent.

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Charles L. Deyo.

The recent death of Mr. Deyo, a member of the editorial staff of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, has removed a man whose work in the channels of progressive thought was influential far beyond the sphere of his personal reputation, which though local was not narrow. Whoever recalls the effect upon his own mind of any of the brilliant and illuminating editorial paragraphs in the Post-Dispatch during the past decade or longer, may safely acknowledge an obligation to Charles Loveland Deyo. About twenty years ago Mr. Deyo read "Progress and Poverty;" he held to the end its fundamental principles as axiomatic. Inspiration

for his editorial work was derived primarily from this source, and its influence started him on a course of sociological study which he pursued assiduously for years. All his conclusions would not have commanded the assent of minds less socialistic in tendency, but some of his striking expressions, preserved by a friend, indicate the drift of his own beliefs and the incisive habit of his thought. For both reasons, they are worthy of consideration in memory of a man whose long and excellent service was whole-heartedly devoted to the cause of progressive democracy:

We must now legislate for the Social Man and secure to him his Bill of Rights.

Our Constitutional limitations are hampering and obstructing the free growth of society. Checks and balances are anachronisms. Restraints put upon a king are out of place when Social Man is sovereign. Why should he tie his own hands?

Every man is the ward of society. The doctrine of caveat emptor says that the law does not protect the fool. Why should it not? The differences between men based on age, experience, and wealth are real, and the law must take these into account before there can be equality before the law.

Liberty and equality really become merged in fraternity. When this last is realized, the others will take care of themselves. Find the logic to accomplish this latter.

Our courts are trying to apply a logic, true and proper for an individualistic era, to a new socialistic era. All our fundamental conceptions will have to be exchanged for new ones in which the social side shall have due emphasis.

It takes at least three parties to make a contract. The state is a party to every contract. It guards the public rights. This is the basis of the right of the state to dictate terms in the contract between employer and employe, or to declare a contract void as against public policy.

Proprietors and operatives do not stand on an equality. The proprietor lays down rules to which the laborer must conform. Let labor make its own rules.

Heretofore the individual had to protect himself; now Society recognizes that it must protect him against himself if necessary.

Mr. Deyo is reported to have indicated his conviction that as various industries become so organized and systematized as to make their management of national concern, they would be gradually taken over and controlled by government. "Monopoly is all right," said he, "in this connection, it is *private* monopoly that is all wrong." His comment upon chuck-penny charity, made in his later days, has a wider application than the incident that drew it from him. A lady prominent among St. Louis social exclusives, told in his hearing of a trip she had made to the East Side in London and of the entertainment she had derived from scattering pennies among the poor children on the

sidewalks. "Those children," said Mr. Deyo, "were no more than so many monkeys to her!" At his death, which occurred May 1, Mr. Deyo was 53 years old.

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Good Roads.

An excellent speech in favor of good roads was made in the Senate of the United States last March by Senator John H. Bankhead of Alabama. Not the least valuable part of it was his explanation of the effect of good roads upon the value of neighboring farm lands. On that point this is what he said:

If the cost of constructing and maintaining a road system is compensated by the increased values of farm lands; lessens the cost of delivering products to the market place; improves the public school system; increases the efficiency of rural delivery; facilitates the operation of parcels post, and promotes the moral, social, and educational condition of the community, no one can complain at the cost, since the outlay for their improvement is an investment constituting only a small per cent of the enhanced value of property. Lands within easy and accessible reach of centers of population, churches and schools command a much better price than those more distant, even though lands 10 miles removed from such point are more fertile and productive, the only reason being the distance and means of transportation. Experience in thousands of localities where road improvement obtains invariably shows that farm lands in reach of the improved roads immediately increase from 50 per cent to 100 per cent, because the reasons for their depressed valuations are removed and they are placed in reach of those advantages enjoyed by those who reside near centers of social refinement, culture, and education.

In that statement there is a lesson in taxation. Why shouldn't the enhanced value of property which can be so easily identified with public improvements be used as a public purse out of which to pay for public improvements? To tax the farmer's produce, his buildings, his clearings, his product of any kind, in order to meet public expenses, so long as land values due to good roads remain to any extent the property of those whose land has been so enhanced in value, is to discriminate among farmers. It is to give the values of public improvement to some, while taking away values of private production from others.

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Senator Bankhead was speaking in favor of a bill appropriating half a million dollars toward improving country roads. Now why should tenant farmers and farm hands be made to pay for those improvements through tariffs on the store goods they buy? While good roads will indeed increase the values of farm lands, as Senator Bankhead