transportation on open highways, fishing in open waters, and so on. He does not need governmental permission. And this is in the nature of things. Unless government first arbitrarily restricts his undertaking such a form of social service, his own will and competency determine the matter. It is, therefore, a social utility of the personal sort.

But nobody can engage in levying and collecting taxes, unless he is empowered by the government to do so. This is obviously true, also, of administering justice. Reflection will show it to be equally true of opening and maintaining highways, whether the highways be dirt roads, railroads, or city streets. It is likewise true of piping oil across mountains to the sea, or water or gas through the streets of a city, and of operating street cars. No person can engage in any such business without permission from government. The fact that franchises or licenses are under all circumstances indispensable, proves it. This permission is needed not because government has arbitrarily conditioned the business so as to require a franchise or license, as might be and often is the case with storekeeping, manufacturing, etc.; it is needed because in the very nature of the business itself, as with taxation or judicial administration, the function cannot be performed unless it is authorized by government. These businesses, therefore, are social utilities of the governmental sort.

Such businesses, if they are done at all, must be done by the appropriate government through its own officials, or be farmed out by the government for performance by private persons or corporations. Consequently, whenever specific problems of public owenrship arise, the test question is not whether government should take over a private business; it is whether government should continue to farm out a public business.

Evolution of Government Ownership.

Once it was customary to farm out the public business of collecting taxes. Tax farmers naturally resisted the abrogation of this custom; but tax collecting as a private business has so completely past away that few persons now would advocate a return to private management of this public function. The administration of justice, also, has been in greater or less degree farmed out in the past; but who would advocate it now? Our problems with reference to public or private administration of social utilities no longer relate to fiscal or judicial functions. But the same problems in principle confront us in relation to such social utilities as the distribution of oil, water, gas and electricity, and the operation of street car and railroad systems.

These social services are practically inseparable from the highways—whether rail highways, pipe highways or wire highways—by means whereof they are rendered. It is therefore impossible, from the nature of the case, for any willing and competent person or persons to perform them in the modern manner without permission from government. The services belong, consequently, in the category not of private but of public utilities; and the question of public or private ownership regarding them raises the issue of farming out public functions for private operation. To farm them out is to do with these public functions what was once done with judicial and fiscal functions. To abolish the prevailing practice regarding any of them, so far from being a step in the direction of establishing government ownership of private business, is a step in the direction of abolishing private ownership of government business.

The Government Should Conduct Its Own Affairs.

This step is often denounced as "socialistic," a term which has of recent years been substituted for "communistic," by objectors who prefer what they regard as offensive epithets to sober argument in discussions of this character. In so far, however, as the term "socialistic" may be used descriptively instead of epithetically, the difference between such social utilities as are essentially personal and such as are essentially governmental, is doubtless overlooked. In view of this difference, public ownership of such social utilities as are afforded by street-car, railway, water, oil-pipe, gas and electric systems, is not socialistic. If we governmentalize social utilities regardless of whether they are public or private in their essential character, we do tend toward socialism; but on the other hand, if we turn over to private ownership and operation such utilities as are govenmental as well as those that are personal, we tend toward anarchism. For the fundamental difference between the goal of socialism and the goal of anarchism is this: that socialism would governmentalize all social utilities, whereas anarchism would governmentalize none.

It is only when we adopt the policy of having government leave private functions to private management and resume public management of public functions, that we tend toward that ideal of American democracy which demands a people's government for the administration of governmental affairs, and leaves every individual in freedom but without governmental privileges regarding his personal affairs.

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CLEVELAND'S FARM COLONY.

Cleveland's new farm colony of 1,500 acres, on which are being grouped in separate villages the city workhouse prisoners, the infirmary wards and the tubercular patients, represents an innovation in municipal affairs that is bound to attract the attention of every city in the United States.

The population of this city farm, already numbering into the hundreds, will ultimately reach 2,000. The present area will likely be increased to 5,000 acres when all the city's penal, sanitary and philanthropic institutions shall have been moved from the busy streets far into the country. The new plan represents a philanthropy, and is in the interest of economy. The site of this new city farm is some ten miles from the central part of Cleveland, near the little rural town of Warrensville. It formerly comprised twenty distinct farms, and includes a high plateau which separates the Chagrin and Cuyahoga valleys, and which is 600 feet above Lake Erie, in fact the highest point in Cuyahoga county. The air here afforded is said to be good for tubercular patients, and the land produces the crops which are most needed in the maintenance of city institutions, while, in addition to farming occupation for the prisoners, there are stone quarries of goodly dimensions. A mile of electric railway has been built by

the city from the center of the farm to an interurban road leading into town. The farm is also provided with its own coach, which has the privilege of running over the various electric lines of the city. This coach is equipped with cots for tubercular patients unable to ride in the seats, and has its apartment for freight in addition to its passenger quarters.

Nearly a mile to the west of the field terminal of the colony railway, seventy prisoners are living in cottages, where iron bars are unknown. One young man there was hauling turnips last week. The turnip crop had been planted, cultivated and dug by prisoners from the Cleveland workhouse. Across the road other prisoners were burying large quantities of potatoes and cabbages for the winter.

The corn in another field was still in the shock and there were many acres of it. On a distant hill were thirty cows belonging to the city of Cleveland. "Stay until 4:30 and you will see the prisoners milking," remarked one of the younger of the city's wards. Already the colony is furnishing not only supplies for its own existence, but is shipping milk and vegetables to those divisions of the city's institutions which have not yet been moved to Warrensville.

Right in the heart of the woods a "trusties'" lodge is being erected at a cost of $10,000. The prisoners, under capable supervision, are building it. Later it is planned to sell the big brick workhouse structure down town. It would bring enough to put up a great modern plant upon the farm. This plant will be within an inclosure, and, with the prisoners as the workmen, will provide the power for lighting and operating all the institutions of the colony. All prisoners that can be trusted will be given work on the farm. All others will work within the inclosure.

About 5:30 in the evening the present corps of prisoners at the farm come in from their various activities and get their suppers at a farm house which has been converted into a dining hall. After supper they sit around and talk, and at 8:30 retire. Their beds are arranged in rows as in a hospital ward. When all are in bed the superintendent calls the roll and then the inmates sleep till early morning. On Saturday afternoon they quit work at 2 o'clock and take a bath. . . .

Grouped about the main buildings [of the tuberculosis village] are one-story frame houses fitted up with beds, and so arranged that the patients can sleep in the fresh air at will. One hundred patients from the city are already taking this fresh air treatment in this beautiful spot. Within a year or two arrangements will be complete to take care of 100 or 200 more.

Three-quarters of a mile south of the tuberculosis village at Warrensville is the infirmary department of the colony. This at present is a large farm house with a new two-story frame building attached. Here, too, are some of the barns for the storing of hay and for the sheltering of some of the horses. Eventually the city farm is expected to raise all the hay that will be necessary for the horses in the fire and police departments throughout the entire city. Wheat is to be grown and a gristmill established which will furnish the flour for all the baking for the different villages in the colony.

The permanent infirmary building is to be the finest and best arranged in the world. Ground was broken for it in November, and it is to be completed the coming year. It is to be built around a quadrangle with sleeping rooms on the outside; the portion nearest the quadrangle is to be given over to a wide corridor running all around the building. A wide veranda is planned for the front of the building, where aged persons may bask in the sunlight. From the second story of the building it will be possible to see both the city of Cleveland and Lake Erie. The quadrangle is to be paved with flagging, and there will be a fountain at the center and plenty of plants and flowers.

Not all the inmates of the infirmary, however, will live in the main building. Some will live in cottages; in fact, many cottages will be built. Each cottage is to have a separate plot of ground for a garden. Those who occupy these cottages will be grouped partly according to age and partly with reference to other qualifications. There will be, for example, a cottage for very old ladies. Another cottage will be given to a group of men of a like degree of intelligence and similar tastes, in order that their companionship may be congenial to each other; and other groups will be made up in a like manner. With the buildings grouped about the kitchen, meals will be served with greater ease and dispatch than otherwise would be possible.

All of these great works of the Cleveland farm colony are in charge of Rev. Harris R. Cooley, member of the service board. He and Mayor Johnson have given the farm colony idea a great deal of thought and both are very enthusiastic over it. They often visit the new farm colony together and talk over the plans. For years Mr. Cooley has made a study of penal and philanthropic institutions both in this country and in Europe, and advocates many radical changes in methods of handling prisoners especially.

In addition to all that has been done at the city farm, and the plans already outlined, there are other projects of no small importance. One of these is a fresh air camp for children, and another is a detention hospital. The first move among the children will probably be to care for those of tubercular tendencies who show the slightest signs of ailing. There is also talk of the county erecting a children's home or orphanage in the vicinity of the present city farm, the institution to take the form of a group of cottages, and the heat, light and power to come from the power house on the farm.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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The life of Teddy doth remind us
That we, too, can make a fuss,
And, departing, leave behind us
Teeth marks on the octopus.

—Afloat.

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Some time when his work is well in hand President Roosevelt is going to stay awake all night and think of an idea that never occurred to Mr. Bryan.—Chicago Daily News.

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When Mr. Rockefeller secures possession of all the good property in the Kongo Free State will h[e]