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The mock attack by a fleet of the American navy upon the coast of New England; a comical imitation by the one-vessel navy of Illinois, with the coast of Lincoln park at Chicago for its objective; and arrangements for a prize fight somewhere or other later this month, are among the principal sporting events of the week.

That the naval maneuvers off New England are regarded by those in authority as more in the nature of aristocratic sport than as serious preparation for defensive war, was demonstrated by the suspension of an important movement in order to accord a social reception on board the flagship to the American wife of an English duke. It is to the honor of several of the subordinate naval officers that they refused to be dragged into this snobbish performance. They, at any rate, take the naval maneuvers seriously. But they are mistaken. The principal object of this expensive aquatic sport is evidently to edify society folks at Newport.

Observing the ridiculous failure of the Civic Federation's tribunal, presided over by Mark Hanna, at the first test to which its possible usefulness has been put, certain distinguished gentlemen of New York, who are encouraged by Abram S. Hewitt, have set about organizing what they call the National Economic league, with the object not so much of settling as of avoiding "disputes between labor and capital." That is an excellent object. But what hope can there be of accomplishing it through men who confuse capital

with monopoly, as the organizers of this movement evidently do. Conflict between labor and capital can be prevented, but the conflict between labor and monopoly is irrepressible. It can neither be prevented nor settled, and can be ended only by the triumph of one of these forces over the other. Either monopoly must be abolished or labor must be subjugated.

That is a fact which benevolent labor-pacifiers, who would run with the hare while they hunt with the hounds, either do not see or will not acknowledge. So they bundle monopoly into the same category with capital, and in the name of the latter try to shield the privileges of the former. Whether they know it or not, they are quacks. In the coal strike now in progress, for instance, the quarrel is not between mining labor and mining capital. It is between mining labor on the one side, and mine and railroad monopoly on the other. Because mine and railroad monopoly are erroneously classified with mining machinery and railroad plants, under the common name of capital, and the essential difference thereby hidden, this conflict is mistakenly regarded as one between labor and capital. Let the difference between true capital and mere monopoly once be clearly distinguished, and there will be no excuse for the intervention of your Hannas and Hewitts, who call themselves capitalists, but who are in fact capitalists only in small degree. Their chief interests are in some form as land monopolists, and it is land monopoly that they are anxious to protect.

Out of all the Chicago church pastors who preached on the coal strike last Sunday, only one of those who were intelligibly reported appears to have said anything

worth while. This was Frederick E. Hopkins. He sensibly pointed out the futility of arbitration as a permanent remedy, and dwelt upon the necessity of removing the cause. Mr. Hopkins may not agree in all respects with most of us as to what the cause is; but it is always refreshing, nevertheless, to find a preacher who believes in removing the cause of an evil instead of indulging amiably in wise fooling with its effects. But whether he scents the true cause of labor conflicts or not, Mr. Hopkins does put his finger boldly upon one cause of the anthracite strike, for he said:

In the state of Pennsylvania an enormously valuable natural product has been allowed to pass into the hands of a few individuals. They own the coal, and upon such terms that they can say we will mine it and sell it as only ourselves see fit. Ought a state ever to have allowed such a condition to be created in respect to a product of nature? If not the remedy is to be found in Pennsylvania correcting its mistake.

Ohio Democracy, under the lead of Tom L. Johnson, has a better idea of harmony in the national party than that which seems to prevail among the "reorganizing harmonizers." Both Johnson's speech as temporary chairman of the Ohio convention, and the platform afterwards adopted, make it clear that harmony is not regarded by Ohio Democrats as the same thing as officially ignoring the last national platform and officially spitting in the face of the presidential candidate who stood upon it. According to this Ohio idea, it is not within the functions of a state convention called for state purposes to reverse national policies or remodel national platforms. Its duty, on the contrary, is simply to recognize the national platform last adopted, if it wishes to remain in affiliation with the national party; and to pay its tri-