

wings" also are to be organized, with a view to teaching the prospective voters a practical lesson in municipal cleanliness. One of the chief duties of the members will be to keep the playgrounds clean. These organizations are to serve as a medium of instructing the students in a practical way in the more important obligations which students owe to society and the rights and protection which they may demand of society.

An announcement in the daily papers of Prof. Triggs's industrial school (76 E. 20th street, Chicago) was a fine specimen of the slipshod and cynical kind of reporting that modern newspaper methods have fostered. Reference to this instance is necessary because we were misled by it (p. 476) into saying that in Prof. Triggs's school "higher mathematics will be omitted as of little value and history and geography will have no place." The same reports evoked flippant editorials in some of the daily papers. These reports were of a speech by Prof. Triggs in which he had said nothing of the kind reported. The substance of what he did say was this: "History as a record of the acts of kings and rulers, and geography as an account of the rivers in China, will have no place." The prospectus of the school declares its purpose in this respect where it says: "Geography as the history of the earth in becoming a dwelling place for man, and history as giving a record of the evolution of the human race, will be prominently considered."

A practical method of great simplicity and economy for popularizing ideas, has been successfully operated for a year and a half by E. B. Swinney, of 134 Clarkson street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Swinney's purpose is the promotion of the single tax movement, but his plan is adaptable to any other subject. Its principal feature is the placing of propaganda literature, not casually by loose distribution, but directly in the hands of those who express a desire for it. Whoever writes for literature gets it free. The expenses are paid by voluntary con-

tributions. As an illustration of the economy of this method of work and the fact that it can be supported, Mr. Swinney's October report is significant. Since May, 1903, the expenditures have been only \$647.39, of which all but \$31.47 has been contributed, in amounts ranging from a dollar or less to \$5 or more; yet the pieces of literature placed number 100,198—an average cost of less than 7 mills. It is difficult to think of a more economical way of putting directly into the hands of an inquirer the particular bit of printed information regarding a cause which he himself desires. Others have adopted this plan of Mr. Swinney's in connection with the same movement, notably Anton S. Rosing of Ravinia, Ill., and F. H. Bode, 1401 S. 4th St., Springfield, Ill.

The president of the Society of Chemical Industry probably did not know that, in his address before his society, reported in the October issue of the Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry, he was tearing the vitals out of the most effective argument for protection. But that is the mischief he was doing. In referring to the cost of labor, he stated, as the Journal reports him, that—

it was his experience that it paid well to pay men well, and cited an instance where by paying certain laborers double the wages they received abroad for certain work it cost his firm rather less to turn out a ton of ore with those identical men than it did their former employers at half the wages. That was the only way in the world that the American manufacturer with high-priced labor was able to compete with the foreign manufacturer at lower cost. In other words, it was perfectly possible in his judgment for the foreign laborer to produce twice his present result if he received twice the pay.

Now, Mr. Protectionist, stand up straight and tell us why protection is needed to enable employers to pay high wages, if double wages results in double product.

Not long ago the headlines of Chicago newspapers were superlatively boastful of the putting down of "hold-ups." Criminals convicted of this crime were being

sent to State prison for life and that was expected summarily to end the evil. But it didn't. "Hold-ups" have been more common since this vindictive remedy was adopted than before. And now it is proposed to go a step further. An astute grand jury recommends the death penalty, and thoughtless citizens approve. Only a little reflection is needed to see that this would be as futile as the life penalty. One "hold-up" man, now in jail, has been interviewed on the subject, and he puts more horse sense into his brief interview than can be found in all that his "gooder" fellow citizens have said. He asserts that the penalty is without deterrent effect, no matter what it is; because the "hold-up" man never contemplates the possibility of getting caught. His remarks are worthy of consideration and we quote them in full:

I don't think it would make any difference to the sticker-up whether they make it hanging or not. I do know that it never would have cut any ice with me. I had to have the coin and I didn't think about anything else. Yes, I'd a-gone right ahead just the same if I'd known I could be swung up if caught. We don't figure on getting pinched. I didn't want to kill anybody unless I had to. The shooting part was just a matter of protecting myself. I never knew exactly what I could get if I got pinched—of course I knew it was enough. I supposed I could be sent up for 20 or 40 years—or for life, and if I killed anybody I could be hanged. As for the law, I personally don't think it makes any difference. When you go holding anybody up you got to take a chance of getting plunked right there, anyhow. And when you're caught right, the way I was, you don't care what happens to you.

These suggestions open a line of thought regarding the prevention of crime which our medieval penologists might wisely pursue.

THE MARRIAGE PROBLEM—MARRIAGE AFTER DIVORCE.

We now confront the crucial question regarding divorce (p. 484), the question on which the whole controversy over divorce really hinges. It is the last of the five test questions heretofore reserved (p. 452) for consideration seriatim, namely: