

wait in trunks and drawers and closets, or be drape and conceal human flesh.

The people inside of the clothes, the bodies white and young, bodies fat and bulging, bodies wrinkled and wan, all alike veiled by fine fabrics, sheltered by walls and roofs, shut in from the sun and stars.

The souls inside of the bodies—the naked souls; souls weazen and weak, or proud and brave; all imprisoned in flesh, wrapped in woven stuffs, enclosed in thick and painted masonry, shut away with many shadows from the shining truth.

God inside of the souls, God veiled and wrapped and imprisoned and shadowed in fold on fold of flesh and fabrics and mockeries; but ever alive, struggling and rising again, seeking the light, freeing the world.

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WOODROW WILSON.

A Glimpse of the Governor of New Jersey, as C. E. S. Wood Caught it for the Pacific Monthly (Portland, Oregon) for July, 1911.

Governor Wilson has a keen, if quiet, sense of humor and his addresses were all enlivened with it. In his talk to the Press Club he urged newspaper men to be fair, honest gentlemen in print as well as out. He said deliberate misrepresentation was most unusual, but the seizing of some chance or incidental remark for sensational purposes was quite as much of an untruth as it would be to tell only part of a man's history leaving a false and hurtful impression; or present a caricature of his nose, as a portrait. Don't show your pen picture of a man's mind from one angle; don't give one fact; try honestly to give a fair and complete report.

"Now," said he, in illustration, "I will tell you that once, in delivering an address in New York, I said—simply to relieve the tedium of the affair—that there was one thing could be said of the habit of chewing tobacco: It gave a man a chance to think between sentences. The New York Sun the next morning had in glaring headlines: 'President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton advocates Chewing Tobacco as promoting Thought.' Not a word of my address but this fool statement. It might have hurt Princeton University, because fond parents and guardians would not send their youth to an institution where the president taught the rudiments of tobacco chewing and doubtless illustrated by his own example the masticatory precepts inculcated."

Governor Wilson then went on to tell of his campaign in New Jersey; how his tactics had been simply to take the people into his confidence, tell them all he could find out, all he intended to do—and to keep his word. He said it was pathetic to read the almost adulatory letters sent him simply for being an honest man. "I love peace and harmony," said he, "and do not like to fight, but my Scotch-Irish ancestry would not let me run away from one, so when I found it was expected that I

would forget all my ante-election promises and do the bidding of the machine, I had a fight on my hands, but I won it simply by calling public opinion to my aid. I kept on telling everything I knew, not bitterly, simply as facts. It is a great mistake to say I dragooned the New Jersey legislature. When those men found that the old machine which had ruled them and given them orders was broken, they were only too glad to be honest. They emulated each other in serving the people. Why, the bill for the commission form of government for cities was none of my doing. The legislature just got enthusiastic and said, 'Here, have the commission form of government on me.'"

A Portland daily paper made its headlines on this Press Club address: "Woodrow Wilson Believes in Using Fists—Would Give His Enemy an Uppercut." So if he keeps on, Governor Wilson can make a remarkable biography of himself: "Advocates chewing tobacco as a means to thought." "Believes in the uppercut as a mode of argument."

And lastly, he urged earnestly that there must always be leadership in every community, in governments as in other things, and said that the people all over the land are eager for leaders who will give themselves to the public service for duty's sake and will seek to serve the whole people.

"There can be no higher career for any man," he continued, "than such leadership, and I hope the time is coming when our very best men will give themselves to the people as the leaders, yet the servants, of the people. When I look at that flag [pointing to the American flags with which the Armory was decorated] it seems to me to be made of alternate strips of white parchment and streams of blood, the blood shed in the cause of human liberty and the parchments on which are written the codes of human rights"

Governor Wilson facetiously said he was "swinging around the circle" for the purpose of informing himself as an executive and as a man. (He was professor of political science in Princeton and is author of a political history of the United States.)

Theories, he said, never interested him, but he was enamored of facts. Whoever could give him facts would find him deeply interested, and one fact he had found of real importance, which is that this progressive and awakening spirit was all over the country.

When directly asked about his candidacy for the Presidency, he treated this in a frank, dignified way. Indeed, Governor Wilson never sidesteps. He answered that the office was too exalted for any man to run after it and too great for any man to refuse.

In my opinion he would make a great President. Full of force and determination; knowing the theories and history of government as few men do;

in deep sympathy with the plain people, the common man, and understanding the economic falsities of present conditions, yet calm, unemotional, just; more a man of intellect than of the emotions, he could better Bryan or Roosevelt as a champion for the Right. With that constant aim at a government of the people by the people for the people, and his ceaseless humor—suggestive of Lincoln—he makes the best combination of reformer, scholar and practical politician (in its highest sense) I have seen. He is a man of perfect poise—well balanced.

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WAGES AND THE TARIFF.

Portions of Speech Delivered by Hon. William Hughes of New Jersey in the Lower House of Congress. From the Congressional Record of June 19, 1911.

I want to say a few words about a subject which seems to cause great concern to our friends on the other side of the aisle, and that is the effect of this legislation upon the laboring classes of the country. I have worked myself in the factories of the country, and I have worked for very low wages, and I do not think that all of the time I was employed in factories in the city of Paterson that I averaged a dollar a day, taking into account the time that I lost. I want to tell you something else. Your campaign book in 1905 published the amount of wages paid to the silk operatives throughout this country and the number of operatives engaged in such industry, and one day, having nothing else to do, I divided one into the other, and I found that, although this industry is protected to the extent of 50 per cent or more ad valorem, the wages received by the operatives in that particular industry amounted to the munificent sum of \$335 per year. Now, think of it! I will tell you something else. The fiercest competition that the silk manufacturers in the city of Paterson ever met did not come from abroad. It came from the State of Pennsylvania, where these gentlemen come from who are inveighing against a revision of the tariff for fear of injuring the laboring man. The situation existing up there in Pennsylvania was absolutely ideal for their purposes. Why, there the big brawny men were working in the mines and the little boys were picking slate out of the coal as it shot down the chutes. Oh, I have seen them with their hands bleeding—little fellows who ought to be at home being attended to and taken care of by their mothers—I have seen them with their nails bleeding from the constant impact against the sharp corners of the slate. The men were employed and the boys were employed. There remained only to find some way of employing the infant girls. Suddenly some genius thought of the silk business—that was the thing. They came to my town and they enlisted

the services of the manufacturers and showed them what a world of cheap labor there was to be had—a part of the miner's family which was not now being used. They induced the manufacturers to go up there; they built them their factories for nothing; they gave them coal at \$1 a ton the year around; they remitted their taxes for 10 and 15 years; and they put these little girls to work. Took them out of the fields and off the hills, away from the schools, the prettiest and nicest little girls a man ever looked at. I have seen them up there, red checked, healthy, happy-eyed children, doomed for the future to pass their lives within the four brick walls of the silk mills of Pennsylvania. I saw them there working, and I saw the pay rolls. I saw girls doing work in one mill in the State of Pennsylvania for \$4 a week, and the scale in the city of Paterson then being paid was from \$15 to \$21. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. J. M. C. Smith: Do you think that removing the tariff would be a benefit or better the condition of the laboring men in this country?

Mr. Hughes: I am coming to that in a moment, because I have been under the impression always, and I am still under the impression, that the tariff has nothing to do with wages. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. J. M. C. Smith: And state, if you please, if there is any country that the sun shines on when it goes from east to west around this globe where the laboring man is so well fed, clothed, so well paid, and so happy as in the United States of America. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. Hughes: The gentleman can get time to make his speech. I have heard that statement so often it makes me tired. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Mann: The truth generally hurts—

Mr. Hughes: Mr. Chairman, I am not prepared to say now there is any country where the condition of the laboring man is better than it is here, for, unfortunately, his condition is bad in a great many countries; but I will say, just as did the gentleman from Wisconsin on yesterday, that the wages and condition of workmen are fixed by a great many different contributory circumstances; and as he justly said, and as the father of Henry George said before him, the land values in this country are one of the controlling things in fixing the wages in this country. But you take the stand that you are doing something for the American laboring man when you enable his employer to plunder the people. You say to him, "I will give you part of the plunder," but he does not get it. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

I do not deny that the protective tariff, if carried to its logical conclusion—a combination or monopoly formed to take advantage of it—I do not deny that that will enable these gentlemen to pay high wages. But it does not compel them to