The Public

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EDITORIAL

Governor Dunne's Courageous Stand.

Appropriate and significant was the commendation by Governor Dunne, at the unveiling of the Altgeld monument, of the official acts which brought upon his honored predecessor a storm of condemnation and abuse. The commendation was in effect a challenge to the elements that maligned Altgeld to repeat their vilification, or to admit by silence that the fight against him lacked justification. In all probability this tacit admission will be made. Governor Dunne's address should long be remembered to his credit.

S. D.

Justice to Altgeld at Last.

Illinois does tardy justice to the greatest of her citizens since the days of Abraham Lincoln—John P. Altgeld. The erection of a monument, or formal acknowledgement in some other way, of his services may easily have been foreseen—even while a kept press and plutocracy's servile henchmen were arousing hatred and prejudice against him. It is not a new thing for one generation to erect monuments to prophets and sages whom a former generation has stoned. But in Altgeld's case vindication has come more swiftly than ordinarily happens. It has not come so soon that he himself might witness it. But it has come soon enough to enable many to see it who felt with him the outrageously unjust abuse and vilification which he endured. It has come within the lifetime of many of his detractors, to shame them. It has come at a time when the same elements that assailed him are assailing others for exposing judicial wrongs and releasing the victims thereof, for blocking well laid plans to secure public property for private purposes, for resisting official encroachments on individual rights, and for urging the abolition of vested wrongs. For a concrete example one need but note the present attacks on Frank P. Walsh. But the reparation being made to Altgeld's memory shows what the future has in store

for fighters against injustice of the present day, upon whom is being showered similar abuse.

S. D.

Enemies of the Public Schools.

Chicago schools open with the teachers' minds distracted by a fight needlessly forced upon them. This alone shows that the trustees responsible care less for the schools then for antagonistic business interests. The school system needs saving from these trustees. S. D.

Teachers Need Organization.

In apologizing for the Chicago Board of Education's attack on the Teachers' Federation the Daily News says:

It is desirable to point out once more that this union of public employes exists as the result of a false analogy. The employer of the teachers is the public. It will be difficult to convince parents of school children and taxpayers that the teachers need protection against them.

The trouble with that statement is that it is no more than half true. The public is nominally the employer of the teachers, but, as a matter of fact, has no voice whatever in the management of the schools. The Board of Education is appointed by the Mayor who has no power to remove any member after appointment. The real employer of the teachers is consequently an irresponsible despotic body of 21 members against whom the teachers certainly do need protection. There is as much need of organization among the teachers as there would be if the schools were owned by a private corporation. Perhaps there is even more since a wise corporation would endeavor to retain the good will of employees, while the Board of Education, as constituted, seems to feel it more desirable to retain the good will of certain business interests. Until the people of Chicago secure direct control over their schools a teachers' trade union is a necessity. S. D.

Constitution Making.

New York State will gain a doubtful advantage through the adoption of the Short Ballot, which Mr. Root extols so highly, if it be accompanied by a reduced representation of New York City in the legislature. The jealousy between town and country is seen in other States and cities. Boston, Philadelphia, New Orleans, and Chicago, all are viewed with envious eyes by the rural members of the several States. But if the evil of the predominating influence of the city over the rural citizens of the State be irritating under present conditions, there is no excuse for repudiating the fundamental principle of democracy. Either we are to have representative government, or unrepresentative government; and now that we are upon the very point of enfranchising woman, it would be the height of folly to disfranchise men. To say that a reduced representation from New York City would curb the evil powers of Tammany, is merely to forecast that the same reduction in representation would militate as well against the good influence that had overthrown, or replaced Tammany. There should be no backward step at this time, but a steady advance toward complete democracy. S. C.

Talk Is Cheap.

Elihu Root arises to denounce boss rule, after having done what he could as member, president and boss of a constitutional convention to block every measure that would make possible the destruction of boss rule. His attitude toward such democratic measures as the Initiative, Referendum, Recall and genuine Home Rule for cities has been one of unrelenting opposition. His comrade, Boss William Barnes, was frank enough to say in opposing the Initiative and Referendum that he did not believe in majority rule and was looking out for himself. Root urges the Short Ballot as a means of putting an end to boss rule. The Short Ballot is a reform that is well worth while, but it won't destroy boss rule. One of the aids to boss rule is the fact that once elected an official is beyond popular control, until such time as he may be a candidate again. The Short Ballot cannot change that, although it will make it easier to place responsibility for anything that goes wrong. With the Initiative, Referendum and Recall added the voters will not only be able to locate responsibility for what goes wrong but will have power to remedy it.

Root mentioned Conkling, Platt and others as bosses who had actually ruled the State. But were these men the actual rulers? Did they not themselves take orders from representatives of privileged business? Was it not the support of special interests that gave to these bosses the financial support needed to maintain their power? Has Root stood for abolition of privileges? He has certainly not. He is himself a defender of privilege. Furthermore Root must know how the boss controls voters. He must know how he supplies the destitute with provisions and fuel; how, as far as he is able, he secures jobs for the jobless: how he rescues from justice—and more frequently from official persecution—poor offenders against both good and bad laws; he must know how he

appears as a protector of the poor, as a charity organization which issues relief without investigation, as an unselfish philanthropist who asks no reward—but depends, not in vain, on the gratitude of his beneficiaries for votes and enthusiastic support. Knowing that it is the prevalence of poverty which creates the political boss, Root cannot but know that the danger of boss rule can only be averted through abolition of poverty. But as a defender of privilege he is a defender of poverty-breeding conditions. It requires something more than a little cheap talk to change Root, the breeder of bosses, into a genuine foe of boss rule.

S. D.

Negro Progress.

While some critics are discussing whether the Negro is a coming or a decadent race, and others fanning the embers of race hatred, the Negro himself is pushing on according to his light, much after the manner of his white brother. The exposition in Chicago, commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the Proclamation of Emancipation, is designed to exhibit in concrete form material evidences of the progress of the race. Unfortunately, misunderstandings have arisen that have prevented full co-operation, and have caused the omission of what some would have considered the leading exhibits. But even in these local bickerings and jealousies the Negro demonstrates his kinship with the white race.

The great lesson of the Exposition will be apparent to those only who see with the mind's eye. If the present standing of the Negro is to be measured by the material exhibits of this Exposition it will be unjust; for when they are compared with the exhibits made by the white man in the various exhibitions and world's fairs they are disappointing. But if the achievements of the two races are to be measured by the progress of the each during that period, the disparity is not so great. When one considers that only a half century ago the one race was the slave of the other race; that the emancipated race then faced the world with only its bare hands, owning not even the ground upon which it stood, and handicapped throughout by the most intolerant and cruel race prejudice, its achievements have been most striking.

It is not, however, by the material exhibits alone that the advance of the Negro is to be measured; but by the air and the manner of the Negro himself. He is ceasing to be the mere imitator of the white man. He is neither the cringing sycophant, nor the ignorant, defiant rowdy of the early post bellum period. He is developing a race pride that is steadying, and at the same time uplifting, and will in time command the respect of the white man. The vast majority of the visitors to this Exposition are Negroes, not Whites; and whether young or old they go about among the booths, examining the various exhibits as confidently as the visitors to any exposition. Now and again an attendant—a survival, doubtless of the old regime—may betray a solicitude for a white visitor's approval; but for the most part they seem quite content to rest their case upon their achievements of today, as compared with those of fifty years ago, conscious that the rate of progress is fully equal to that of the more fortunate race.

The higher education of the Negro failed of its best results for many years, because there appeared to be no place for him. The white man would not employ a Negro lawyer, doctor, or dentist; and the Negro, harboring still the old idea of the superiority of the white man, would not employ one of his own race. Thus the educated Negro too often proved a failure; and many well meaning Whites decried education altogether. But this is passing. The Negro is coming to have confidence in the Negro. He is employing professional men of his own race; and this in turn opens the door of opportunity to the educated Negro. It removes the barrier across his path, forever condemning him to menial occupations. As more Negroes become bankers, merchants, manufacturers, and business men generally, this self-confidence will grow by what it feeds upon, the one helping the other.

The material achievements of the Negro during this first half century of freedom, when considered in the light of their handicap, are most remarkable; but their greatest achievement is that of finding themselves. Just to the extent that they develop this self-confidence and self-sufficiency, will they be able to assert themselves as a race. It is a stupendous task that lies before them; it calls for great industry, infinite patience, and everlasting determination. But the very hugeness of the task, and the handicap under which they labor is a challenge. The accomplishments of the past fifty years demonstrate their ability to win. The sympathy and encouragement of the Whites may mean much; but the force that is to save the race lies within the Negro himself.

S. C.

An Opportunity for Service.

The European war bulks so large in the world's imagination that matters that would at other times have arrested attention now go unheeded. One of these is brought to mind by Professor Frederick Starr of the Chicago University. Liberia, the little Negro Republic on the western coast of Africa, though fraught with great possibilities, and a special charge of this country, has not received as much assistance as would be met by the price of a battleship, nor as much attention as is devoted to the burial of a Congressman. And the war has multiplied Liberia's troubles. Professor Starr has undertaken to acquaint the American public with the Negro Republic's needs; and to show our government its opportunity.

Liberia is the only spot in Africa where the Negro enjoys citizenship in his own country. It is the only place on the Dark Continent where the Negro can consider himself a man in his own right. The country embraces 40,000 square miles, or a trifle less than Ohio, and has a population of 1,500,000 to 2,100,000, fifty thousand of whom are given by the Statesman's Year Book as civilized. Its government, modeled after our own, is entirely in the hands of Negroes. Little manufacturing is done, owing to the lack of capital; practically all the exports are raw materials, which accounts for the hardships resulting from the war.

The first settlement was made in 1822, but it was not until July 26, 1847, that the State was constituted as the Free and Independent Republic of Liberia. Here a small handful of civilized Negroes have held aloft the torch of hope for their native brethren. The degree of their success seems to be a matter of opinion dependent upon the point of view. Charles Francis Adams was pessimistic; Mr. Starr is decidedly optimistic. But, Professor Starr insists, the Republic must have help from without, or it will perish. Unless the percentage of the civilized in its population can be increased, and the country made to grow in wealth, the French to the east, and the English to the north will find some excuse for dividing its territory between them. What the country most needs, Professor Starr says, is closer touch with the United States. Just as the native Africans are benefited by coming in contact with the civilized Negroes of Liberia, so the latter would be encouraged if in more constant communication with members of their race in the United States. Matters were a little better before the present war, when there was a ship sailing direct from New York to Liberia every two months; but since that was discontinued, communication is by way of Europe. American Negroes who might otherwise go there to visit or to settle, are deterred by the expense and time consumed in this roundabout way.

Since the United States is largely responsible for the Liberian experiment, and has stood sponsor for it among the nations, there appears to be little reason why some substantial assistance should not at this time be given the Republic. To maintain a ship running direct from New York to Liberia would require little in addition to her own earnings, and that little might well be contributed by our government in the interest of civilization. A small part of the sum expended upon Cuba and the Philippines would place the little Republic on its feet. Here is an opportunity to cast an anchor to windward. The price of a battleship will save a country. Shall we put the money in the battleship or in the merchant ship?

S. C.

"Chinafying the United States."

When Roosevelt holds up China as a horrible example of a non-militarist nation, he ignores some very vital facts. China had twenty years ago a chance to learn that military preparations are vain when there is failure of the crop of men. After the war with Japan in 1895 the late Charles E. Garst, an American missionary in Japan and extensive traveler in China, wrote an article, published on May 25, 1895, for the Singletax Courier of St. Louis, which showed the real cause of China's defeat. Mr. Garst was well qualified to pass on the matter. He was a West Point graduate who had seen eight years of military service on the western frontier. He said in part:

After the war with France, China set to fortifying the coast, rivers, etc., by building strong fortifications at strategic points, such as the capes commanding the bay of Pecluli, the sea route to Pekin. Heavy batteries were planted. Fine warships were purchased abroad and all preparations were made after the most approved pattern of modern art. China's weakness did not so much lay in her lack of preparation as in the demoralization of the people. . . . .

Take a look at the changes Japan has inaugurated in the past thirty years. The "Daimya"—the feudal lords of Japan—were deposed from their local rule and the empire was unified. . . . The land in the hands of the tenant farmers became theirs. The military class relinquished all of their privileges and took their place among the common people. At first blush one might think that was unfortunate when a foreigner arose. The Eta, a class not considered human, were made full citizens. The words "liberty.

rights, education" were heard throughout the country; they were almost never heard before. The time was set for the opening of the national parliament. . . . With the new hopes and high ideals the people strove to move forward. . . . Today the farmers are fighting beside the knightly class and showing all the courage that men can show. Why? Is it simply on account of military organization and drill? I do not belittle these, but . . . . they fight because they have something to fight for.

Poor China, filled with corruption and injustice, what have her people to fight for? . . . Every winter upwards of 20,000 beggars camp outside of Nankin and have refuse rice given to them, yet there are thousands of acres of beautiful land either idle or scattered with old graves inside the city. . . . What is there for the people to fight for? Would you, Mr. Plutocrat, fight for nothing? Here, then, is the lesson for the United States to learn from this war. The people who have rights should maintain them. . . . .

Fill America with happy homes and give the people their rights to land and she is invincible without other preparation for war; but with the dry rot driving the people from the land and making citizens tramps, she will be inherently weak like China. The internal enemies of China captured her before the foreign foes came.

Had the Chinese Republic carried out the reform ideas of Sun-Yat-Sen, China would today have been ahead of Japan and the rest of the world. She lost this opportunity when Yuan-Shi-Kai was allowed to establish a plutocratic despotism. When Roosevelt speaks of "Chinafying the United States," he would be more accurate if, instead of applying that remark to pacifists, he would apply it to those who would turn aside from fundamental social reforms to urge militarist designs.

S. D.

Plausible but Unproven Suspicions.

There is no proof whatever for the suspicion that American interests, eager for war with Mexico on any pretext, have stirred up the border troubles. But the suspicion is none the less excusable. If not founded on fact, it is founded on experience with methods of these interests and observation of their apparent willingness to resort to anything to drive the nation into war.

S. D.

Peace and Human Nature.

One of the obstacles in the way of some of those who would abolish war is the fact that they would rather do it in their own way, and upon their own terms, than to have peace at all. They are not unlike those naive frontiersmen who solemnly agreed to be governed by the Golden Rule, and to hang anybody who did not agree. Or like those Christian churches which, though organized to teach the brotherhood of man, spend most of their time quarrelling with each other. Peace societies are as plentiful in this country as reformers in Kansas, but with many of them peace is a secondary object; and like religion to the churchman, serves as a cloak for another purpose. Each demands peace upon its own terms; but when it is sought to gather them together to secure the mass effect of their voices, discord arises, and instead of a great pean of peace there is heard crimination and recrimination. How these zealous partisans expect to influence the militarists when they cannot themselves agree, passes understanding. Peace can come only through the setting up of justice; and justice can be established only through understanding. So long as the great mass of mankind is denied its natural rights, strife will continue; and if peaceful agitation, long continued, fails to secure those rights, violence will follow. Peace cannot come through fiat, any more than rain or sunshine. Remove injustice and peace will remain. Human consciousness demands justice before it asks for peace; and so long as justice is denied, it is vain to cry out for peace.

S. C.

Ostrich Science.

The announcement that Mrs. E. H. Harriman is to devote her great fortune to the cause of eugenics by aiding a board of scientists to secure the sterilization of the unfit is another illustration of the readiness with which certain learned men avoid an embarrassing dilemma after the manner of the ostrich, which hides its head in the sand. Mr. Carnegie would have peace, Mr. Rockefeller would have brotherhood, Mrs. Russell Sage would abolish poverty, Mrs. Harriman would improve the race, all by supporting boards of learned men to discover the cause. But the cause must remain forever hidden to them, for the reason that they themselves are the unwitting cause, and none of the beneficiaries of their bounty has the spirit to proclaim the truth.

If Mrs. Harriman would know the chief cause of the existence of the unfit, let her take a page from the work and experience of Luther Burbank and General Gorgas. Burbank does indeed select the choicest plants for propagation, but where does he propagate them? Does he put them in the poorest, stoniest soil? Does he leave them without water and fertilizer? Does he permit the weeds and brambles to choke them? Does he put ten thousand plants on a plot that should support

a hundred? General Gorgas caught Burbank's idea when he declared that the way to stop crime and disease was to double the wages of labor; which is another way of saying: Give the plants room and nourishment.

The difficulty in applying the Burbank-Gorgas method, however, lies in the fact that if the mass of humanity is to have sufficient room and nourishment there will not be possible such fortunes as those of Carnegie, Rockefeller, Sage, and Harriman; and there's the rub. Millions can be had for the study of eugenics, but nothing for the application of euthenics. Hence, the wise men hide their heads in the sand. This is not intended to belittle the importance of eugenics, for the selection of the best is as promising of mankind as of brute kind; but the important thing at this time is euthenics, or the securing of proper environment for the growth of human beings. Eugenics may be practiced by individuals; but euthenics depends upon social action. It is the necessity for that social action that now confronts society. S. C.

Reforms, Difficult and Easy.

Most political and economic evils are bound up with the immediate financial interests of so many people that attempts at correction arouse such opposition on the part of the beneficiaries, and those who think themselves beneficiaries, that the effort often comes to naught. If the protective tariff be attacked, manufacturers threaten to close their factories; and whether or not such action be necessary, or would take place, they can do it; and the operatives, having little with which to tide over a period of idleness, and not daring to take the chance, vote for a continuation of the tariff. If railroad rates be cut, the reduced revenue is made an excuse for curtailing operations, or reducing wages; and railway operatives rally to the support of the roads. If an attempt be made to tax mortgages, money is driven into hiding, and those who would borrow must pay a greater interest. If heavy income and inheritance taxes be levied, rich men seek residences elsewhere. But suppose the reform movement finds expression in the removal of taxes on labor products, and the placing of them on land values, and suppose vacant land be taxed at the same rate as improved land of the same situation, what will be the result? The owner of vacant land cannot lay off labor, for he is employing none; and for the same reason, he cannot reduce wages. Nor can he take his land out of the taxing district, or hide it; and should he go elsewhere himself, it will avail him nothing. The land will remain, and if he does not pay the tax levied upon it, the State will hand it over to some one who will. It is clear therefore that no one has a direct financial interest in opposing an increase in the tax on vacant land, save the owner himself. And the owners of vacant land are so few in number, as compared with the rest of the citizens, that their opposition should have little influence in elections. When it is realized that, so far from laying off labor, or reducing wages, the owners of vacant land would naturally employ labor—thus tending to advance wages—it will be seen that there is a direct financial interest on the part of all labor to favor such a reform. Here is the line of least resistance in economic progress. It is necessary only that the voters should understand wherein lies their direct interest. They will act as soon as they understand. Therefore, educate, educate, educate. S. C.

Information for Uninformed Writers.

At one time it was a common thing when a newspaper would try to discuss the singletax that the writer would start off with some such query as this: "Won't that put an awful burden upon the farmer?" Most writers, whether favorable or otherwise, have by this time learned better, and it is only occasionally that a writer may still be found who has so neglected to inform himself that he will, in good faith, present that query. One of these writers happens to have charge of The State Press column of the Dallas News and asked that question in the issue of August 11. If none of the Dallas Singletaxers has yet observed the query and set him right, it will be in order to call his attention to the fact that land values in the city of Dallas exceed by far, values in the rural part of the county, so that if all the taxes of Dallas county were placed on land values the owners of farm lands would necessarily pay much less than those of the city, and owners of properly used land would pay much less than they do now. Should the Dallas news writer, or any one impressed by him, re-read his article in the light of this explanation, he can not help but see that his objections are all based on a misapprehension.

"Homesteads should be exempt from taxation" says this same writer. Then why oppose a system that will exempt dwellings, household goods and everything appertaining to a homestead other than the value of the bare land from taxation? He also says "everything that makes for cheaper

bread makes for the betterment of the masses." Quite so. But is bread made cheaper or dearer when land is withheld from use that some one would like to raise wheat on? All land that has value is land that some one wants to use. So to the extent that valuable land best fitted for production of breadstuff is unused, to that extent is bread made dearer. Will not bringing of such land into use make for betterment of the masses? Production of bread is checked and bread made dearer by taxes on grain, on flour, on flour mills, on bakeries, on bakers' stocks and on labor in other forms that goes into breadmaking. Would it not make for cheaper bread and general betterment to abolish such taxes? The State Press columnist seems to have been badly misled.

S. D.

Happening of the Expected in Vancouver.

The State Journal of Columbus, Ohio, refers in its issue of August 22 to a traveler from Vancouver concerning whom it reports:

This is where the singletax has been adopted and so he paid particular attention to that, and he tells us that the whole place has been made desolate by this tax reform. The price of property has gone down, and the population is scattered to the four winds.

It is needless to say that this acount, besides having the defect common to careless travelers' tales, is further affected by being reported second hand to the readers of the Journal. That may account for the extremely exaggerated view it presents. Since the Journal suggests that Singletaxers, dissatisfied with the report, do something to counteract, it may be well to say that it was counteracted long before anything actually occurred to afford a basis for such a report. In The Public of March 31, 1911, on page 294, is a letter from Henry George, Jr., in which he tells that the land value tax in Vancouver is but two per cent on a valuation so low that it is equivalent to but the trifling amount of one and a half per cent. Commenting thereon Mr. George said:

By making it so low, it unnecessarily courts land speculation with its certain penalty of enormous inflation of land prices, and then a pricking of the bubble and a dead city for a longer or shorter period.

In the same issue on page 290 Louis F. Post said editorially:

There is nothing new about the desolating effect which Congressman George predicts for Vancouver if the people of that city content themselves with the degree of land value taxation they have now, while the exemption of improvements progressively stimulates land values. His father gave warning more than thirty years ago in "Progress and Poverty." Observing that in the better developed countries the value of the land taken as a whole is much more than sufficient to bear the entire expenses of government, the author of "Progress and Poverty" wrote: "Hence, it will not be enough merely to place all taxes upon value of the land. It will be necessary, where rent exceeds the present governmental revenues, commensurately to increase the amount demanded on taxation, and to continue this increase as society progresses and rent advances." If Vancouver fails to heed this warning, let her not account for the inevitable disaster by criticising the singletax of which she now boasts. Her plight will be due, not to the degree of singletax she has adopted, but to the greater degree which in folly she may neglect to adopt.

The warning was disregarded with the result that Messrs. George and Post foretold. But the people of Vancouver are wiser than the Journal's returned traveler. They see, at least so far, that the city's plight is not due "to the degree of singletax she has adopted." That has been shown by continued indorsements at the polls. They will yet learn that the remedy for their troubles lies in adoption of the greater degree of singletax which, in folly, they have so far neglected to adopt.

S. D.

Eloquent Silence.

Upholders of vested wrongs have little cause to be pleased with the conservative members of the Commission on Industrial Relations. These members not only agreed that there is deep and widespread industrial unrest, but they never thought of attributing it to envy, indolence, incompetence or "stirring up of discontent by professional jawsmiths too lazy to work." That omission is by no means the least of the many impressive and eloquent parts of the report. S. D.

Shortcomings of the Commons' Report.

There is one progressive feature held in common by the reports of all factions of the Commission on Industrial Relations. All advocate the Initiative, Referendum, Proportional Representation, Direct Primaries, and more or less cautiously, the Recall. There is practical unanimity in endorsement of political democracy.

Essential differences arise between the Walsh report and those of the conservative factions in sociological and economic discussion. Surprisingly illogical is the report of Professor Commons and Mrs. Harriman in attributing industrial unrest to breakdown in administration of labor laws. Industrial unrest must have antedated labor legislation

since otherwise there would have been no demand for labor laws. It would have been more accurate to state that labor laws have failed to remove the cause of industrial unrest. The report agrees with that of Frank P. Walsh in finding a state of feudalism in Colorado, West Virginia and other places. But unlike the Walsh report it neglects to take note of the fact that the cause is private monopoly of natural resources. It goes so far as to exonerate any individual of responsibility and stops short at this point where the next logical step would be to place responsibility on certain laws or institutions.

To cure unrest the report has nothing better to recommend than a commission to administer labor laws and act the part of a benevolent despot in industrial affairs. A graduated inheritance tax is to supply this commission with funds. It would thus give workers no other opportunity than to become helpless wards of the State. One must have a poor opinion of human nature to believe that this would allay unrest, however unselfish and wise the proposed commission might be. The recommendation in substance is that there be no interference with laws that empower a few to control opportunities and to appropriate the earnings of others. Instead the State is to share in the proceeds of robbery, and use its share to ameliorate the condition of the victims and its authority to moderate but not to prevent legalized oppression. If it had not been actually done, it would have seemed incredible that so illogical and unscientific a report should be signed by Professor Commons, when he had the opportunity to sign the far more logical and scientific Walsh report.

S. D.

CONCERNING MILLIONAIRITIS.

It was a nice problem which a friend lately raised in regard to millionaires. She asked: "When is a millionaire not a millionaire? When can he be depended upon to use his money unselfishly for the public welfare?" As I understand it, this goes much deeper than the question of a rich man's occasionally giving large sums to useful ends, or of making munificent bequests. It means: "Can any millionaire be trusted so to give both himself and his means that all men are made to feel his absolute sincerity, his unimpeachable honesty, his right relation to the rest of us?"

The general problem involved has been discussed in many forms ever since the young man who "had great possessions" went away sorrowful. Sometimes one answers it by saying with most novelists that the millionaire must have risen suddenly from the ranks of the toilers by the route of a "secret process," a mine of gold, or diamonds, a buccaneer treasure. Then, like John Morning, like London's Alaskans, he exuberantly "blows it in" for some sort of social betterment.

Well, it seems to me that this point of view merely begs the main question. It makes good reading, but it does not convince; Aladdin of the Lamp, Sindbad the Sailor, Prince Fortunatus, Monte Cristo, are denizens of another sort of a world from ours.

Millionaires as we observe them under everyday conditions are merely human beings and they grew up from little boys, under certain environments, in an age which lays too much stress on the importance of having money and power. All over the world I have no doubt that many rich men are sincerely trying to do good work with their money—and very often reach that desirable result. But are there any millionaires who have been gifted with insight, vision, imagination, the power to see things in the world about them just as they are, the courage to refuse to take advantage of any other persons as they climb up through sheer force of character and ability? Can it be denied that there are a good many such persons? Must we scorn even the possibility of anyone's remaining an honest man, and still becoming a millionaire who sees and feels the problems of life?

Perhaps you answer this with a terse "No." You think that such a person could never become a millionaire under modern conditions; you fall back upon the "suddenly rich" idea, forgetful of the sad way in which these untested, undisciplined natures usually and instantly forget the "pit from which they were digged," and outlavish the wildest of lunatic wasters.

There is hardly a newspaper reporter who has not seen or at least heard of the scattering of money broadcast from hotel windows, or an automobile, by drunken, suddenly rich men and women. This degrading performance, which injures those who pick up no less than those who cast away, takes many forms. "Old Tom," a country blacksmith, once bought the village store's entire stock of marbles and threw them along the highway for the school children, with whom at other times he was "savage as a meat axe."

But let us consider a possible type of millionaire. Surely there are those who very slowly but

steadily, in the course of years, and through much suffering, relate themselves in part or in whole to their own employees, and to fine ideals of public service. In the end these are able to see their full duty to others and measure their own responsibilities to human society. Such men are as yet scarce, but that they do exist Joseph Fels illustrated, and their value is beyond reckoning. The truth behind such lives is that long dormant but always existent conscience and imagination, somehow kept alive, have been quickened at last into activity. Religion now and then has done this for a man; so has patriotism; so has the love of, the loss of, some child, some woman; so has the sudden overwhelming revelation of human brotherhood.

But even such rare individuals as these are still entangled in the maze of worldly affairs; they cannot wholly escape from the bonds of their times, and they are stained with the mingled sweat and blood of their own struggle. For these great reasons they are able to explain other millionaires to themselves and to us.

It is mainly our own fault that the average millionaire puts too high a value on his money, pays too much for it, or fails to use it rightly. It is we ourselves, the plain every-day people, who make him think that to have and to spend is the sum and substance of life. Suppose that to-morrow morning, all over this earth, when useless millionaires—and other parasites—woke up they felt a change in the thermometer—they knew that henceforth no one would ever be valued for his money, but only for his willingness and ability to serve others with love and with knowledge. Suppose that the toadies and sycophants were no more, and that the richest man on earth was not worth a headline!

The angel in that earliest of the delightful tales of Wells at his young best, "The Heavenly Visitant," has no sense of social differences, except as based on doing things; hence he publicly pays much more respect to the little servant maid-of-all-work than he does to the rich lady and social autocrat of the parish, the which renders the curate unhappy. But if all of us followed the angel's method we might easily reform even the worst of our financial autocrats.

"How purely Utopian!" you exclaim. On the contrary nothing could be less so. Nothing on earth is as effective as general public sentiment on any matter. Who of us would care to appear in public dressed in the clothes of our respected grandfather's youth? Who does not carefully avoid using ten-year-old slang? Do we not conform with nice precision to every change in social customs and manners? Nor can we deny that the intellectual and spiritual standards of our time exert a profound influence upon us, even when our selfish desires lead us to violate them. If public opinion on any given point becomes very definite, its influence is irresistible.

The millionaire of the normal type possesses in many if not in most cases unusual ability, concentration, organizing power, and in a word, the higher imaginative functions. It is not by accident that the portraits of so many great thinkers, writers, inventors, philosophers, soldiers, statesmen appear "like prosperous business men," as more than one student of physiognomy has been heard to remark. Just as soon as the world really expects of all its citizens unselfishness and constant service of the entire community, it will get what it expects. Let each one of us insist upon it, that the man, the character, the chance to work, the full appreciation by others of that work, and its healthy relation to the welfare of the community—that these are the real things worth having. Then the millionaire, realizing all this, will become one of us, will work as we shall "for the fun of it" plus fair and honorable rewards, and it is entirely safe to say that he will be a happier man.

But someone suggests that what is really needed is a "Club of Reformed Millionaires." The difficulty, of course, is to obtain reliable charter members, guaranteed not to backslide into old-time millionaire habits. Carnegie, aside from his Homestead record, is just a little too pawkie, too much obsessed with his own unique value. Still, if the theory of this brief paper is correct —that even the disease of liking to be a millionaire can be cured by abundant douches of cold water, faithfully and affectionately applied by the rest of us, by well-managed popular neglect, by wholly believing in our inmost hearts that it is not desirable to have more money than enough for bread and butter, plain, comfortable clothing, and a modest funeral—why, then there is hope for even the most megalomaniac of millionaires.

In recent years it has become a fixed habit with the biographers of millionaires, and even with many of the sad-eyed reporters whose trying business it is to chronicle millionaire events, to sum up their hero's activities by the remark that his interest is not in the money but in The Game. How significant is this of the subtle change now faintly beginning to come over the absurd millionaire ideal of happiness. In time—if the rest of us will only help—the poor, fanatical victim of the money-habit can be cured—can discover for himself that there is a thing infinitely greater

than the feverish excitement of "The Selfish Game." Then, let us believe, almost every millionaire will be at one with the everyday world of men and women, because he will have learned how to handle himself, and how to use his talents with joy, and in reverence, for the common good.

Lastly, when such a thing as this is fairly on the road, we, the plain every-day people, will begin to give to these leaders, these millionaires, a real love, a real admiration, a real respect, such as the world has never yet known. Do you object to this notion, that it is merely the outworn "feudal idea"? Not so, for that was based on classes, condescensions and obediences, while this not-impossible ideal rests upon the fullest brotherhood in a world new-shapen, where all have enough, and where all are at work together.

"But then," you demur, "there will be no millionaires at all, or else by some hocus-pocus we shall all of us become millionaires." And so, indeed, we shall—in the worth-while contentments, victories, relations and certainties. We shall have "enough and to spare."

CHARLES HOWARD SHINN.

INCIDENTAL SUGGESTIONS

PROFESSOR COMMONS' POSITION.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., Sept. 5.

Noting the non-committal attitude taken by Professor John R. Commons toward the vital question of land monopoly and its removal, in the recent reports of the Commission on Industrial Relations, I think it pertinent to quote again some of Professor Commons' previously expressed views.

In the Outlook of May 10, 1913, a letter from the New York Congestion Committee contains these words:

> Professor John Commons sent the following statement: I have long been strongly convinced that a gradual reduction of the tax rate on buildings, leading finally to the exemption of all improvements, would be one of the most important gains that could be accomplished in our system of taxation. This is peculiarly true as a city grows in size. . . .

Apparently then Professor Commons was something of a Singletaxer two years ago. Whether he has publicly and formally recanted in the meantime I do not presume to guess. But it is a matter for keen regret that Professors Commons' excellent opinions of the year 1913 did not more deeply color his present contribution to the report of the Industrial Commission.

M. C. BURKE.

THOUGHTS THE DAY AFTER

New York, Sept. 1, 1915.

In a recent editorial the New York World very pertinently asks the "National Defense" agitators, who it is that we must arm against. For really, with both England and Germany, the only great powers with whom we have any disputes pending, tumbling over themselves to curry favor with us, the aforesaid agitators must be hard put to it to give a reason for their insistence on "warlike preparations for peace." It is really very cruel of Germany to show such glimmerings of common sense and want to talk matters over instead of furnishing a further reason for the agitation so pleasing to armament makers! The militarists of this country will doubtless hate Germany all the more now. And their hatred will be more justified, for Germany has made them look ridiculous . . . which is a fatal thing in America. Their hatred of the foremost militaristic nation in the world was a little peculiar hitherto . . . but from now on we can understand it. It is sad to have one's best arguments robbed of their reason for existence.

No matter what button is pressed, in the international situation, the result is an explosive shout of "ACT!" from the Colonel. Sounds for all the world like a nerve-frazzled stage manager at dress rehearsal. The stage manager usually accompanies his admonition to "ACT" by adjectives descriptive of his opinion of the company's ability. But then the vociferous Colonel is not averse to a liberal use of adjectives either, so the resemblance holds good there too.

Mr. Frank Walsh has shown such a clear understanding of the dangers of monopoly privileges, that the attempt to make him ridiculous by newspaper headlines regarding his alleged suggestions to confiscate all inherited fortunes over one million dollars has not proved very successful. Mr. Walsh is too keen not to know that this action would be like trying to eradicate weeds by cutting off the stalks and leaving the roots in the ground. Leave monopoly its present legalized privilege, particularly land monopoly, and almost every "swollen fortune" lopped off by the inheritance tax proposed would return to its original proportions in a year or so.

GRACE I. COLBRON.

NEWS NARRATIVE

The figures in brackets at the ends of paragraphs refer to volumes and pages of The Public for earlier information on the same subject.

Week ending Tuesday, September 7, 1915

European War.

Military operations in the East continue to hold the chief interest, although no decisive engagements mark the week's activities. The fortified city of Grodno, the last considerable point in the Russian second line of defense, was taken by the Germans on the 3d. Heavy fighting continues north of Fredrichstadt, where the Germans are trying to cross the Dwina River in the approach to Riga. The defeat of the Russians at this point is looked upon as sealing the fate of the chief port

on Riga Gulf. Less activity on the part of the Teutons is to be noted along the center of the line; but a vigorous campaign in Galicia and southern Poland leaves critics in doubt as to whether the offensive is directed against Petrograd on the north, or Odessa in the south. The Russian armies are still intact, and have laid waste the country as they have retreated, leaving no supplies of any kind for their pursuers. All buildings are destroyed to remove shelter. The finance committee of the Duma estimates the war expenses of 1915 at $3,621,000,000, and the regular expenses of the government at $1,423,500,000, or a total of over $5,000,000,000. Revenue receipts provide for $1,398,000,000, credit operations yield $2,090,500,000, leaving over $1,500,000,000 to be raised. All possible forms of taxation are to be resorted to, and an issue of paper money is recommended. [See current volume, page 862.]

The artillery duel continues on the western front. In the Vosges mountains there has been some taking and retaking of trenches, but little permanent change of front has occurred. London rumors of the movement of British troops in England led to the expectation that reinforcements were going to the front, and that renewed military activities would soon follow, but nothing definite has been reported.

Italy has succeeded in taking the great Austrian fortress of Rovereto, guarding the Adige Valley, which brings them within thirteen miles of Trent. This stronghold is now threatened from the south, and from the northwest. The situation is considered very encouraging to the Italian troops.

In the Dardanelles no decisive action has taken place, though heavy fighting is reported. Another small Turkish warship has been sunk in the Sea of Marmora by a British submarine.

In the Balkans the same confusion persists. All action hangs upon the decision of Bulgaria, and that country is taking its revenge for the way she was despoiled after the first Balkan war. She demands all of Macedonia, which she took from the Turks. Servia has conceded most of her request, but insists that her own territory shall touch that of Greece. It is still thought that an agreement will be reached and that the Balkan countries will side with the Allies.

The sinking of the Allen Line steamship Hesperian, one hundred miles southwest of Fastnet on the 4th has renewed the tension over the submarine warfare. The vessel was bound from Liverpool to Montreal, with 650 passengers and crew on board, 26 of whom are reported lost. There were two Americans among the crew, but none among the passengers. Testimony differs as to whether the ship was torpedoed or sunk by a floating mine. The American Government awaits a report from Germany. The British government reports the passengers and crew as unanimous in the belief that the ship was torpedoed, and that no warning was given. German officials declare that if the ship was torpedoed it was done by a submarine that had left its base before the new orders had been given submarine commanders.

The arrest in England of Captain James F. J. Archibald, a newspaper correspondent, with dispatches from the Austrian and German Ambassadors at Washington to their own governments has led to strained relations between the Ambassadors and the Washington Government. Ambassador Dumba of Austria asked his government's approval of an extensive plan he had set on foot in this country to withdraw Austro-Hungarians from American factories engaged in the manufacture of war materials, and to foment strikes and other labor troubles. The Austro-Hungarian Consul General in New York, and Captain Franz von Papen, German military attache at Washington, were implicated in the plot. Action regarding this breech of the rules of hospitality on the part of the representatives of a friendly country has not been announced by the Administration.

China.

Disquieting reports from China foreshadowing a change of the government from a Republic to a monarchy have appeared from time to time. General Li Yuen-Heng, vice-president, has resigned his office. Professor Frank J. Goodnow, legal adviser of President Yuan Shi-Kai, has left Pekin for the United States. Professor Goodnow is reported to have advised the change to a monarchy in the interests of the country. Dr. George Ernest Morrison, and other advisers are arguing against the change. It was announced on the 6th that the government had decided tentatively to maintain the form of a republic, but to make the presidency permanent and hereditary. See current volume, page 645.]

Haiti.

Pending final action by the Haitian congress on the Treaty with the United States, giving the supervision of the Island's finances to the American Government, Rear Admiral Caperton reports that it has been necessary to declare martial law in Port au Prince, the capital and practically all the open ports. It is said that the navy's functions will be confined to collecting the customs and maintaining order. No interference will be had with the civil authorities. [See current volume, page 861.]

Mexico.

Interest in Mexican affairs has shifted almost entirely to the border disturbances between marauding Mexicans who have crossed the boundary into Texas and the Texas Rangers. General Orozco, a prominent Huerta general, during that official's administration, was killed in an engagement with a posse of American civilians and United States cavalrymen. Orozco, with four companions were overtaken in Green River canon, after raiding the Dick Love ranch. He had been arrested last June at Newman, New Mexico, with General Huerta, but had forfeited his bail and taken to the hills. General Orozco's death has been seized upon by adventurers to inflame the Mexicans against the Americans. Clashes across the boundary grow daily more frequent. Lawless men south of the Rio Grande raid Texas ranches. General Carranza denies that the men engaged in the disturbances are his soldiers, though some of those killed wear his uniform. General Funston is in charge of sufficient American troops to repel invasions in force should it be attempted.

General Carranza has refused participation in the conference of leaders suggested by the Pan-American diplomatic representatives.

The greater part of the State of Tobasco has revolted against the Carranza government. Street fighting in San Juan, Bautista, the capital, and Frontera, resulted in the killing of the governor and a number of officials and citizens.

Filipinos Honor Mabini's Memory.

A monument to Apolinario Mabini was unveiled at Batangas, Philippine Islands on July 25. Mabini was known as the "brains of the Philippine Republic" and was its first prime minister under Aguinaldo. Finally taken prisoner by the Americans, broken in health and almost dying, he was banished in 1902 to the Island of Guam on his refusal to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, on the order of the Philippine Commission of which ex-President Taft was then the head. When brought before Governor Taft, Mabini quoted to him the passage from the Declaration of Independence regarding the right of self-government, but was answered by Taft that the Commission could not discuss such matters but had orders to make their views prevail by force. At the unveiling a letter was read from Aguinaldo under date of July 24 at Kawit, Kabite. After paying a tribute to the character and services of Mabini, "his strong will in the defense of his ideals; his incorruptibility before temptations which do not lead to the liberty of the people," Aguinaldo said:

That monument will show to the foreigners that the Filipino people, under whatever conditions and circumstances, will forever feel in their hearts deep desire for liberty and independence, and will find out the road to happiness.

That monument will imbue vigor and courage in Filipino hearts to continuetheir strenuous fight for the progress of the country.

That monument will forever remind us of blood spilt in the field, of tears shed, and of sufferings of our heroes in the dark night of our vigil awaiting the dawn of the day of our redemption.

That monument will serve to strengthen the union of all Filipinos which, if sincere and not hypocritical, will be the true life, felicity, and prosperity of our Fatherland, the Philippines.

Land Monopoly in New York and Chicago.

The New York Society To Lower Rents, with headquarters at 320 Broadway, has issued the following statement:

The total assessed value of taxable land in Greater New York is $4,643,414,776.

Thirteen families, out of the one million, one hundred thousand families in the city, are the owners of record of land in Manhattan alone, assessed for $205,404,875. These families are known to own much valuable land in the other boroughs of the city. Their total land holdings in Manhattan average $15,800,000 per family. These thirteen families own nearly one-fifteenth of the assessed value of the land of Manhattan—$3,184,441,505—though there are at least 560,000 families in Manhattan, forty-three thousand times thirteen.

These thirteen families are: The Astors, the Vanderbilts, the Rhinelanders, O. B. Potter Properties, J. P. Morgan, E. H. Van Ingen, Wendels, Goelets, Ehret, Gerrys, Chas. F. Hoffman Estate, Wm. R. H. Martin, Eugene Hoffman.

Nearly one-twentieth of the city's annual budget, or $10,000,000, is spent for the benefit of these thirteen big landed families, but they pay this year only $3,841,071.16 taxes on their land out of their ground rent, calculating the ground rent at only 6 per cent on the assessed value.

The assessed value of the so-called "improvements" of these thirteen families in Manhattan is only $59,212,775—a little more than one-fourth of the value of the land. The average small home owner has three times as valuable an improvement as his land, but the total assessed value of land owned by the fifty-odd thousand small home owners of the city is less than that of the Astor family in Manhattan, though their improvements are worth several times as much as those of the Astors, and the small home owners as well as all tenants of the city are taxed for the benefit of these and all other big land monopolists in the city. Many of the so-called "improvements" of these thirteen families are only "taxpayers."

All these thirteen families bought land when it was cheap for a fraction of what it is worth now, and the workers of New York City have been increasing their land values for them.

These thirteen families illustrate the reason for the opposition to the program of the Lower Rents Society to transfer taxes now levied on buildings

to land values, and to meet all increases in the city budget by a supertax on land values.

These thirteen families this year pay $4,948,350.05 taxes. With buildings untaxed they would pay $6,271,010.83, an increase of $1,340,424.41. A supertax of 5 mills on their land would yield $1,027,024.38.

With buildings untaxed, Sailors' Snug Harbor and Trinity Corporation would pay $59,444.58 more taxes than this year, and with a super tax of 5 mills on land values, $97,404 more.

The thirteen families own $8,952,500 worth of vacant idle land in Manhattan, though there are many blocks with a density of 1,000 or more to the acre in this borough. They have many properties where the land is assessed for fifty times as much as the improvements.

The Lower Rents Society will issue a report shortly showing all families, persons or corporations owning $500,000 or over of land in the city, and the monopoly of acreage land in the outlying district. It will make it clear that New York City has a government of the land speculators, by the land speculators, for the land speculators. Whether this shall be changed will be the big issue in the next municipal campaign.

[See current volume, page 861.]

The Chicago Tribune of September 3 presents figures showing that one-twelfth of Chicago's real estate, including improvements, is held by ten families. These are the Marshall Field estate, the McCormick family, the Leiter estate, the Otto Young estate, the Potter Palmer estate, the L. C. Paine Freer estate, Charles W. Partridge, James A. Patten, the Brooks estate and Eugene S. Pike. They own $189,250,000 of a total assessed real estate value of $2,437,739,034. The Marshall Field estate owns $100,000,000 or more than one-twenty-fifth of the total.

Defending the I and R. in Ohio.

A conference of Ohio popular government advocates was held at Columbus on September 2 to plan a campaign against the proposed amendment of the Constitutional Stability League which provides that any proposal twice rejected since September 4, 1912, or any part thereof cannot be resubmitted for six years following the last rejection. Herbert S. Bigelow presided. L. J. Tabor, Percy Tetlow and Mayor Newton D. Baker, of Cleveland, were directed to draw up the argument to be filed with the Secretary of State against the proposed amendment. They drew up and filed the following:

This amendment would make the amending of sections of the Ohio constitution the most inflexible of any constitution in the Union.

It would not only hamper the people in submitting amendments, but it would also "hobble" the legislature.

It would be increasingly difficult, as time passes, to draft an amendment which could not be taken into court on the contention that some phase of it had been incorporated in other amendments.

Attorneys of powerful interests would thus entangle the people in court proceedings and make a joke of the initiative and referendum.

This amendment is designed, not to correct the abuse of the initiative and referendum, but to prevent its proper use.

This amendment is supported by the franchise-grabbing, labor-sweating interests, and should be opposed by the fair-minded voters of all parties.

There is no justification for this attempt to weaken the power which the people have over their government.

If there are special interests which cannot exist with the initiative and referendum, it is better that they should be destroyed than that the initiative and referendum should be sacrificed.

[See current volume, pages 779, 852.]

Chicago School Fight.

By a vote of 11 to 9 the Chicago Board of Education, on September 1, passed the Loeb resolution requiring teachers to leave the Teachers' Federation as follows:

1. Membership by teachers in labor unions or in organizations of teachers affiliated with a trade union or a federation or association of trade unions (as well as teachers' organizations which have officers, business agents, or other representatives who are not members of the teaching force) is inimical to proper discipline, prejudicial to the efficiency of the teaching force, and detrimental to the welfare of the public school system; therefore, such membership, affiliation, or representation is hereby prohibited.

2. All members of the education department who are now members of any such prohibited organization shall forthwith discontinue their membership therein and shall within three (3) months from the date of the adoption of this rule furnish satisfactory evidence that such membership has been discontinued.

3. No person shall hereafter be employed in any capacity in the education department until such person shall state in writing that he or she is not a member and will not while employed in the education department become a member of any such prohibited organization.

4. No member of the education department shall hereafter be eligible for promotion, advancement in salary, or transfer from school to school until such person shall have stated in writing that he or she is not a member, and will not while a member of such education department become a member, of any such prohibited organization.

5. Any member of the education department who shall be found guilty of a violation of any provision of this rule shall be liable to fine, suspension, or dismissal from the service, at the discretion of the board.

Although the wording of this resolution would seem to apply to other organizations than the Teachers' Federation, Trustee William Rothmann made a statement to the effect that it would only

be enforced against that one organization. On the following day, through the efforts of trustees John J. Sonsteby and Harry A. Lipsky, both opposed to the measure—enforcement of the rule was postponed for two weeks. A protest meeting against the rule was called by the Chicago Federation of Labor to meet at the Auditorium on September 8. In a public notice to the teachers Margaret Haley, business representative of the Teachers' Federation, states:

As chairman of the committee on efficiency, Trustee Jacob Loeb recommended the 7½ per cent cut in teachers' salaries.

As witness before the Senate Commission on July 22, 1915, Trustee Loeb testified under oath that the Chicago Teachers' Federation defeated the 7½ per cent cut.

Under existing schedules, in January, 1916, an increase of $120 is due elementary teachers now receiving the maximum salary.

As chairman of the committee on rules, Trustee Loeb recommended the rule wiping out the organization that protects your interests, the interests of the school children and the people.

Labor organizations will endeavor to induce Mayor Thompson to appoint none but opponents of the resolution to the seven prospective vacancies on the Board of Trustees. Failing in this, aldermen will be urged to defeat confirmation of the appointees. [See current volume, page 838.]

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Illinois Honors Altgeld.

The monument erected by the State of Illinois to John P. Altgeld was unveiled at Lincoln Park, Chicago, on September 6. Louis F. Post presided. The speakers were President John Fitzpatrick of the Chicago Federation of Labor, Governor Edward F. Dunne of Illinois and William J. Bryan. Governor Dunne, in his address, laid stress on the courageous act of Altgeld in pardoning the surviving anarchists, Fielden, Neebe and Schwab, because he believed the conviction "was the result of the mob's demand, although the mob was clothed in purple and fine linen." Governor Dunne commended also Altgeld's opposition to the sending of federal troops to Chicago by President Cleveland, and his veto of a franchise bill, in spite of an offered bribe of half a million dollars. Speaking further the Governor said:

And yet this man, who advocated naught but justice and truth and equality and liberty for all men, probably was more maligned, misrepresented and vilified than any man that ever appeared in the history of this State.

Because he stood against capitalized privilege, he became the target of a scandalous and mendacious press. These unjust attacks made the people cling to him during his life and make them now revere and honor his memory. The people of the great State of Illinois in the erection and dedication of this monument now make reparation and do honor to his memory.

[See current volume, page 857.]

NEWS NOTES

—The Kentucky Democratic convention at Louisville on August 31 endorsed President Wilson for a second term.

—After dropping on September 1 to $4.48 in foreign exchange markets, the English pound sterling rallied, with its value fluctuating since then, but did not again fall to the point noted.

—The Cobb County (Georgia) grand jury on September 2 reported that it had failed to find any evidence on which to base an indictment for the lynching of Leo Frank. [See current volume, page 861.]

—Fifteen skeletons have been removed from the wreck of the submarine F-4 that sank last March with a crew of twenty-two men, outside of Honolulu harbor. Investigation into the construction of the unfortunate submarine may result in the condemnation of the sister boats, the F-1, F-2, and F-3. [See current volume, page 863.]

—Among reforms demanded by the Manila (Philippine Islands) Independent in Bilibid prisons are: "The abolition of inhuman punishments such as carrying stone of 35 pounds under the intense heat of the sun, bread and water, and the inquisitorial iron rings"; according of equal treatment to white and native prisoners; and separation of prisoners convicted of political offenses, or on account of their opinions, from robbers and assassins.

—Elizabeth Gurley Flynn went to Paterson, N. J., to make an address on September 4 to striking silk mill workers. Chief of Police Bimson, with a force of detectives, compelled her to go back to New York.

—A mob at Marietta, Ga., on August 28 rounded up eight strangers, whose business in town they did not know, and placed them aboard a freight train leaving town. The strangers appeared to be laborers seeking work, but were suspected of being detectives seeking information on the Frank lynching. [See current volume, page 861.]

—A call for an International Congress of Women to meet in San Francisco on Nov. 1 to 5 has been issued by National Council of Women of the United States. The program will consist of discussion of education, philanthropy, civics, social and economic welfare, federation of spiritual forces and co-operation with the Federal government. No discussion on the war will be permitted. The Countess of Aberdeen will preside at the opening. Further information may be had of Dr. Kate Waller Barrett, president National Council of Women, 376 Twentieth avenue, San Francisco.

—Singletaxers of Minnesota met at Duluth on September 2 and formed a State organization. A committee to perfect the organization was appointed to meet at St. Paul on Sept. 11. It is composed of Julius J. Reiter of Rochester, T. J. Knox of Jackson, Jens K. Grondahl, Louis Nash of St. Paul, Harry Lind of Minneapolis, D. C. Henderson, Theodore Christianson of Dawson, Richard Jones of Duluth, D. P. O'Neill of Thief River Falls, Lowell E. Jepson of Minneapolis, C. J. Buell of St. Paul, Robert Seibert of St. Paul, S. A. Stockwell of Minneapolis, Marcus L. Fay of Duluth, Ole O.

Sageng of Dalton, and John H. Sheets of Bowerville.

—The Denver branch of the Colorado Singletax Association celebrated Henry George's birthday with a public meeting on September 2. The principle speaker was ex-Senator James S. Crosby, who was the most effective co-worker with James G. Bucklin in the legislative fight over the Bucklin amendment. The organization is holding noonday meetings at factories throughout the city, where addresses are made by the secretary, Ben J. Salmon.

PRESS OPINIONS

An Appreciation of Henry George.

Philadelphia North American, September 2.—For one baby boy born in this city seventy-six years ago today life was to be a sort of continuous vaudeville of change and struggle. At 14 he left school to support himself. Shipping as foremast boy on a vessel bound for Australia, he found himself unfitted for the sea, so turned to the printer's trade. . . . In 1869 he wrote for the New York Tribune a letter on the Chinese question which gained warm praise from so great a man as John Stuart Mill. And that same year he drifted to the nation's metropolis. . . . Among the sights which caused him to wonder were the manifestations of great wealth. Here was a revival of that splendor which was Solomon's. Here, also, cheek by jowl with this show of riches was a parade of poverty in which the division commanders were Want, Shame and Degradation. The sight sickened him. As one has expressed his feelings: "Why, amid such superabundance, should strong men vainly look for work? Why should women faint with hunger, and little children spend the morning of life in the treadmill of toil?" . . . Everywhere he saw men trying to "corner" land; to get and hold it not for use, but for a "rise." He saw that this caused those who wished to use land to compete with each other for it. And he foresaw that this competition would continue to grow keener in just such measure as the number of competitors—the population—increased. As a logical sequence, it appeared to him that those who had a monopoly of the land would virtually own those who had to use the land in order to make their labor produce a living. . . . He felt sure he had a message for mankind. He was convinced that men would stop, look and listen if only he could amplify that message. So, in spite of a degree of poverty which took him often to the pawnbroker's, he began in August, 1877, the book which has carved his name deep in the granite of time—"Progress and Poverty." For nearly two years he toiled at this masterpiece of economic reasoning and logical deduction. . . . Such molders of opinions as the Edinburgh Review and the London Times agreed it was a work that could not be lightly brushed aside. Within two decades it had been translated into all the chief tongues of the world, and to date more than 2,000,000 copies have been printed—giving it a rank attained by few other works dealing with economics. . . . Meantime, despite the wide sale and recognition of his work, he received but little pecuniary return. But he kept on writing and speaking in behalf of his great conviction that "economic rent" should be confiscated by means of the Singletax on the value of land. . . . To him the results of the present system of private appropriation of land values were poverty, disease and crime. And he was sincere in his belief that land-value taxation would bring about a large increase of the common wealth, general prosperity and a successful pursuit of happiness for the people. . . . And on his tomb are these—his own—words:

> The truth that I have tried to make clear will not find easy acceptance. If that could be, it would have been accepted long ago. If that could be, it never would have been obscrued. But it will find friends—those who will toil for it; suffer for it; if need be, die for it. This is the power of Truth. . . .

Whatever its final place as an arbiter of social justice, it is well for Philadelphians to pause a moment on this seventy-sixth birth anniversary of a man whose courageous struggle bore fruit in a plan that has made the world more seriously ponder its paramount problem.

A Lesson in Civilization for Jingoes.

Chicago Herald, September 3.—"It appears to be a recognition of the fundamental principle for which we have contended." Secretary Lansing's comment on the German government's pledge goes about as far as any American needs to go. . . . The sum of the matter is that the German government has been brought back to a renewed pledge of respect for international law and American rights on the seas. It has at last been led to understand that the policy of wanton murder of neutrals and noncombatants was putting Germany outside the pale of civilized nations. It has perceived the dangers of such a situation. Two somewhat interesting incidents accompany the backdown of Berlin. One is the departure of Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, avowed author of the policy of murder of neutrals and noncombatants, from his post "for a vacation." . . . The other is the crawfishing of certain American editors who protested against President Wilson's firm stand for law and right and humanity's rights on the ground that "we are not prepared for war." They forgot how dangerous a foe the United States could be without sending out a ship or a soldier. But Berlin did not forget. Berlin understood, slowly and reluctantly; yet finally understood. Hence the plight of these Artful Dodgers of Journalism. Woodrow Wilson and the American people behind him have won a great triumph. They have brought the embodiment in government of militaristic disregard for humanity's rights again to assume the virtue of respect for them. All unarmed, in the sword-and-gun sense, they have won this triumph and illustrated anew the truth:

> Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just,
> And he but naked, though locked up in steel,
> Whose conscience with injustice is corrupted.

Are American Monopolists at Their Old Tricks?

Corpus Christi (Tex.) Democrat, Aug. 30.—The El Paso Times makes a serious charge. It is in effect that certain American capitalists with interests in Mexico are at the bottom of the border troubles. It is charged that this effort is made in the hope that this country will invade and conquer Mexico, after

which it is hoped the Stars and Stripes will never be hauled down, once it is placed upon Mexican soil. We do not know the Times' proof of this charge, but at any rate the matter is worthy of careful investigation. . . . Many millions of acres of Mexican land have been bought by American capitalists, who had no more use for it than a jingo has for a peace treaty. They have bought Mexican lands because no taxes were assessed against it. Mexico knew the ownership of lands is desired and has sought to encourage it by tax free holdings. In this they have erred. The way to put land into the hands of productive users is to tax it heavily. It will never fail to furnish homes for the homeless by breaking up large speculation in land, Mexico's chief trouble and cause of revolution. Evidently American capitalists had rather face America's system of taxation than Mexican revolution for their adventurous speculation.

RELATED THINGS
CONTRIBUTIONS AND REPRINT

JOHN PETER ALTGELD

By Voltairine De Cleyre.

There was a tableau! Liberty's clear light
Shone never on a braver scene than that.
Here was a prison, there a man who sat
High in the halls of State! Beyond the might
Of ignorance and mobs whose hireling press
Yells at their bidding like the slaver's hounds,
Ready with coarse caprice to curse or bless,
To make or unmake rulers! Lo, there sounds
A grating of the doors, and three poor men,
Helpless and hated, having naught to give,
Come from their long-sealed tombs, look up and live,
And thank this man that they are free again!
And he—to all the world this man dares say,
"Curse as you will! I have been just this day."

JOHN P. ALTGELD.

Dedication Address Delivered at the Unveiling of the Statue to John P. Altgeld in Lincoln Park, Chicago, on Labor Day, 1915, by the Chairman, Louis F. Post.

At the southern end of this park there is the well-known statue of Abraham Lincoln, from whom the park takes its name. At the northern end we now dedicate a corresponding memorial to John Peter Altgeld.

Both men were democrats.

They were fundamental democrats—democrats such as Thomas Jefferson was. This kind of democracy rises above party names. It makes no fetish of party organization. Like the democracy of Thomas Jefferson, with whom it is identified, it holds to the unimpeachable truth that all men are created equal and endowed with rights that must not be taken away nor ignored.

Over that type of democracy the world has often been convulsed. There seems indeed to have been an irrepressible conflict of the centuries which the slavery problem of our own country crudely symbolized. In that truceless war of patrician upon prebeian, of feudal lord upon helpless peasant, of aristocrat upon commoner, between slavery and emancipation, between assertions of special privilege and demands of equal opportunity, Abraham Lincoln in his day and John Peter Altgeld in his played the democratic part. For doing this both were hated and both were despised. But, also for this, both were loved and the memory of each is revered. It is well, then, that these two statues stand complementary each to the other in this garden spot of the people of Chicago.

Altgeld's work was not finished when he died, as Lincoln's was. No sooner had chattel slavery been abolished in Lincoln's day, than its evil spirit began in subtler forms to challenge democracy anew. Altgeld was one of those who took up the challenge. He did not live to fight the battle through, but he saw the issue clear. He saw men and women and children, mothers in the world and for the world, a growing army of labor, drudging away their lives in useful toil but hopeless penury, in order that some of their privileged brethren might live in luxury and leisure. Seeing this, he cast a reassuring hand above them. He saw Privilege rising to economic power, climbing into places of political authority, eager, skillful, masterful, selfish, sly, and toward Privilege he stretched out an appealing yet a warning hand.

That was the spirit of Altgeld.

And Gutzon Borglum, the American sculptor whose marvelous face of Lincoln under the capitol dome at Washington, seems to make the martyred President live again, has caught that Altgeld spirit—the Altgeld likeness, too—in the statue we dedicate today. Truly this is Altgeld standing here in bronze, as he stood among us in life, a champion of the worker against the despoiler in the age-long war of Privilege upon Labor.

And now, on Labor Day, in behalf of the State of Illinois which provided the money for the statue; in behalf of the city of Chicago, within whose municipal jurisdiction it has been erected: in behalf of the Lincoln Park Commission which has set aside so appropriate a place for the statue and authorized its erection here; in behalf of the Altgeld Monument Commission which under legislative authority has had the administrative details of this memorial in charge; with the thanks of this Commission to all who have helped it in its oftentimes perplexing duties, and with grateful recognition of the long and devoted service of the Altgeld Memorial Association, I now declare this statue dedicated in this place to the memory of John Peter Altgeld.

The liberty of the individual is a necessary postulate of human progress.—Rochefoucauld.

WHERE CONGRESSMEN STAND.

The following questions were recently sent by The Public to Congressmen and Senators:

1. Do you think that Congress can legislate in such a way as to increase opportunities for employment?
2. Should the telegraph and telephone be made part of the postal system?
3. What measures additional to those already existing are needed for conservation of natural resources?
4. Would it be practical or desirable to defray the cost of the government railroad in Alaska by the method proposed in the bill of Congressman Bailey of Pennsylvania; that is, to take for this purpose the land values which the building of the road will create?
5. Should the Trade Commission in investigating a trust seek to determine whether it has monopolistic power derived from some special aid given it by government, from some unfair advantage conferred by a railroad corporation, or from control of natural resources?
6. A. Should the District of Columbia be given complete local self-government?
B. Do you favor municipalization of the street railways and other public utilities of the District?
C. Should the half and half system of paying local government expenses in the District be abolished?
D. Should any change be made in the present system of taxation of the District?

Publication of definite answers received began on page 864 of current volume, to be continued in this and later issues until completed.—[Editors of The Public.]

Congressman David J. Lewis of Maryland:

1. Doubtful.
2. Yes, undoubtedly.
3. An answer to this question would require a book.
4. Yes; Mr. Bailey's measure is desirable.
5. Yes.
6. A. This is very doubtful. The question cannot safely be determined upon theoretical reasoning.

Congressman W. A. Ayers, Kansas:

1. Congressional action is responsible in a great measure for the success and prosperity of all lines of endeavor.
2. This question involves large governmental expenditures and is a matter on which I am not yet fully decided as to its advisability at this time.
3. I have not given this subject sufficient consideration to record any further intelligent policy.
4. Am not familiar with the details of the plan proposed and have no decided opinion.
5. I prefer to ascertain first, whether this governmental function with its expressed authority of law, is sufficient to control the evils for which the commission was created.
6. Not answered.

Congressman D. R. Anthony, Jr., Kansas:

1. Yes; by enacting protective tariff legislation to reopen American mills and factories to American workingmen.
2. The government could operate the telegraph to advantage in connection with the postal service.
3. Very little additional legislation necessary, only to make it possible for people to rationally utilize what natural resources we have.
4. No.
5. Yes; it is my understanding that this is one of the functions of the Trade Commission.
6. A. No.
B. Yes.
C. Yes; but the government should pay its fair proportion.
D. Yes; it should be made equitable.

Congressman Louis C. Crampton of Michigan:

1. Yes, by a proper protective tariff.
2. I am inclined to that view.
3. Not answered.
4. Not answered.
5. Yes.
6. A. No.
B. Yes.
C. Yes.
D. Yes.

Congressman Samuel W. Beakes of Michigan:

1. Yes.
2. Yes. This is subject to finding of facts by committee of Congress about to investigate.
3. The bills passed by the House and pending in the Senate should be passed. There are many other measures needed conserving the natural resources while permitting their use.
4. I do not know whether practical. If practical undoubtedly desirable as well as just.
5. Yes.
6. A. No. This is neither desirable for the District citizens for peculiar reasons nor for the general government.
B. I am inclined to favor it but my opinion subject to investigation.
C. The proportion subject to facts to be brought out by committee now investigating.
D. Yes.

Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi:

1. Yes.
2. Yes.
3. None—too much law now. Execute those we have and repeal some of them. Trust the states more. Responsibility brings fitness.
4. No. As little boy said about the apple core, "There won't be any."
5. Yes.
6. A. No, unless with restricted suffrage on the Mississippi plan.
B. No. I favor public ownership and private operation.
C. No.
D. Never knew a perfect system of taxation.

Senator H. L. Myers of Montana:

1. Yes.
2. I do not favor it.
3. The passage of the water-power bills and land

leasing bill introduced last session and known as administration measures.

4. I have no opinion.
5. Yes.
6. A. I do not favor it.
B. Yes.
C. No.
D. No.

Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana:

1. I do, by passing the conservation measures hereinafter referred to.

2. I think they should.

3. (a) An act providing for the disposition of power sites on the public domain; (b) an act authorizing the damming of navigable streams for the generation of electric energy; (c) an act providing for the disposition of public lands in which are deposits of coal, oil or gas; (d) an act providing for the disposition of lands containing deposits of phosphates, sodium, borax and other non-metallic minerals; (e) an act to revise and codify the mining laws; (f) an act to provide for the disposition of public lands bearing radium and other rare metals under the provisions of which the government will secure its own supply of radium from its own lands.

4. I am certain that it would not. It is, in my judgment, quite impracticable to apply the principle to lands in remote Alaska or other frontier regions adjacent to a railroad. Townsites ought to be laid out, as they will be, no doubt, along the line of the road in Alaska, but it is to be constructed to induce settlement and development of the region adjacent to the road, and that purpose would be circumvented by withdrawing adjacent lands from entry.

5. The Trade Commission ought to inquire into the existence of monopolistic power, whatever may be its source, except possibly such as arise from the patent laws, which are intended to confer such.

6. A. I should say not.
B. I do.
C. I think it should.
D. Yes.

Congressman Dan V. Stephens of Nebraska:

1. I do.
2. Yes.
3. Don't know. Have given subject no special consideration.
4. I certainly do. The values the railroad creates should be used if a just method can be devised.
5. Yes.
6. A. Absolutely not.
B. Yes.
C. No.
D. Don't know.

Once on a time, when I lived in Jersey, I got a letter from the "poor authorities" of Newark, taking me sharply to task for having helped an "unworthy person." The letter stated: "We take care of our worthy poor." I replied: "This woman was not worthy; therefore I knew you would not take care of her. That is why I assisted her."—**Celia Baldwin Whitehead.**

MARY PHAGAN PASSES JUDGMENT.

Mary White Ovington, in the New Republic.

You care a lot about me, you men of Georgia, now that I am dead.
You have spent thousands of dollars trying to learn who mutilated my body.
You have filled the columns of your newspapers with the story of my wrong.
You have broken into a prison and murdered a man that I might be avenged.
But why did you not care for me when I was alive?
I was but a child, but you shut me out of the daylight.
You held me within four walls watching a machine that crashed through the air,
Endlessly watching a knife as it cut a piece of wood.
Noise fills the place—noise, dust, and the smell of oil.
I wish some of the thousands of dollars that you spent on the trial might have kept me in school,
A real school, the kind you build for the rich.
I worked through the hot August days
When you were bossing the girls, or shooting birds,
Or lounging in doorways cursing the nigger;
And you never paid me enough to buy a pretty dress.
You sometimes spoke coarsely to me when I went to and from my work;
Yes, you did, and I had to pretend I liked it.
Why did you despise me living and yet love me so now?
I think I know. It is like what the preacher told me about Christ:
People hated Him when He was alive,
But when He was dead they killed man after man for His sake.

BOOKS

FRENCH PACIFIST ON AMERICA.

America and Her Problems. By Paul H. B. d'Estournelles de Constant. Published by the Macmillan Co., New York. 1915. Price, $2.00 net.

A book that can be recommended to every thinking American, particularly now that so many of our great newspapers are doing their best to keep the worst forms of jingoism alive, is America and Her Problems, by Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, who is a world-known peace propagandist, a member of the Senate of France, and twice delegate to the Hague Conferences. He made several lecture tours in the United States, and this volume contains his commentary on what he saw here, as well as a repetition of the message he has made it his life-work to deliver. In some ways the book suffers from its double purpose. The high ideals and practical common-sense of the author's peace sermons are hidden in a mass of agreeable, chatty narrative with an engaging intimate charm, but still of little import to the reader who is more concerned with these bigger things.

Although it is possible that this personal narrative and the graceful dallying with the unessen-

tial which fill many pages of the book, may prove the means of attracting a number of readers who sadly need the sugar-coated teaching they would not otherwise heed.

And even amid this lingering with superficialities there are thoughts that go deeper. M. d'Estournelles strikes a new note in the discussion anent the skyscraper building of our great cities when he says of it that it is "a form of oppression directed against the population of an entire city. At the base of a skyscraper a wide street becomes a mere alley, a ditch or a well. Man counts for less; the poor are still poorer and drop out of sight. On the ground, which has become a great luxury, the skyscraper monopolizes the only benefits that belonged to all—light, air, and the blue sky. It lengthens night and throws its icy shadow in daytime over whole districts, thousands of human beings eager to live. It is a monument of egotism, ostentation and self-advertisement. It is enormous and inhuman."

In his sincere desire to study men and things in this great country of ours, to which he brings an open mind and a whole-hearted admiration, M. d'Estournelles was hampered by the fact that his wanderings were organized in such a way as to afford him the comfort offered by the best hotels and the homes of the very rich, as well as the companionship of his fellow intellectuals. This naturally laid many an obstacle in the path of a right understanding of such problems of America as are fundamentally economic. But in spite of this, the gifted Frenchman's keen insight and sympathetic observation showed him more than his hosts may often have wished him to know.

In Seattle he came in touch, evidently, with some ardent Singletaxers, whose words he repeats with sympathy in a page or so of space. But the comprehension does not go very deep, and the movement is never mentioned again, even when later, in the course of several pages on Socialism the writer shows his clear understanding of the weaknesses of that doctrine. A casual reader, knowing nothing of the matter, would take the "Singletax" to be some sort of queer creed indigenous to Seattle, but unknown elsewhere.

But the great and important interest of this book is its peace teaching. In spite of his unfailing courtesy, a racial habit that rarely fails a Frenchman, M. d'Estournelles is very outspoken in his condemnation of the jingo agitation in this country which cloaks itself under the various names of "Security Leagues," patriotic societies, and so forth. With sharp scorn he lashes the patriotism which is founded on hatred and violence, and the criminal "war scares" of some of our great dailies. He does not hesitate to show the various forms of predatory business interests which are the power behind this sort of "patriotism." Pitilessly he exposes the fallacies—dictated by certain forms of big business—of the "need for defense" arguments. He minces no words in pointing out to us the folly of spending men and money in any effort which, for years to come, could never make us more than a third-rate military power, judged by European standards—whereas we have the opportunity, seldom offered a nation, of setting an example of peace, justice, and common sense to the whole world.

And to those semi-militarists who concede the folly of trying to create a land force, but stand out for a big navy as indispensable, M. d'Estournelles, not once but several times, says things they would do well to heed. He emphasizes repeatedly the danger of hasty action, in distant posts, on the part of admirals "with an exalted view of their task." The absolute truth of this will be acknowledged by every honest thinker in this country who realizes the dangers we have been led into, and some we have barely escaped, owing to the action of "hair-trigger" admirals.

M. d'Estournelles is equally frank in telling us what he thinks of the fortification of the Panama canal: It is unjustifiable in equity and principle, and useless in fact. It is another sign of the growth of American imperialism. It is the outcome of bad influences brought to bear on official circles in Washington; it is a military act without a motive. It is a seizure of what ought to be common property and an outrage on the world's confidence. It was also, I repeat, a clumsy and unnecessary act."

The pages that deal with this question are so good that one would like to lift them out of the book and scatter them broadcast in leaflet form. But in a review like this, one can touch the high places only, and there is one more of these high places to be mentioned. In an interpolated chapter, written since the war began, M. d'Estournelles makes an excellent alignment of the forces that comprise the "war party" in Germany.

First of all, as the most dangerous and influential factor, he names "Landed proprietors who wanted war as a means of averting socialistic taxes and delaying the democratizing of Germany."

Next in importance comes "the upper middle class, also anti-democratic, who believed war would create a diversion of the social tendency of the times."

After these two great harmful forces come the ammunition makers, retired officials, "sore-head" diplomats, and the other noble manufacturers of "patriotism."

M. d'Estournelles gives credit for this alignment to dispatches from the French ambassador in Berlin, incorporated in the French Yellow Book. But it is odd how silent most of our own organs of public opinion have been on these two great influences that made for war in Germany. Can it be because of the growing influence of just these two classes among us? It is so much easier—

and safer—to blame it all on the Kaiser! M. d'Estournelles' book can be recommended to every reader of The Public who realizes the importance of this immediate and pressing problem, and who realizes also the insidious influence of the "patriotic" agitation now going on.

GRACE ISABEL COLBRON.

HER LEGACY.

Poems of Mary Artemesia Lathbury. Published by the Nunc Licet Press, 920 Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. 1915. Price, $1.28.

Opening this volume of verse at the introductions given by her friends, Bishop Vincent, W. Garrett Horder and Frances E. Willard, we are impressed by the fact that we have before us the lyrics of "a soul that had looked into the very face of the invisible God." These are the words of the Chautauqua Chancellor who from long association with the writer of these poems was qualified with others of her intimate friends to express the reverence in which she was personally held.

It must be said that with much high thinking there goes an intrusive sense of the low spiritual development of the writers. But in this case we have the testimony of character transcending the mortal language in which the thought is cast. While it needs a mind attuned to the same harmonies to enter into full appreciation of these songs, the sweet sky notes will find an echo in many aspiring hearts. To such this attractive purple and gold volume of verse is heartily commended. The department "With the Children" will prove especially dear to the mothers who read rhymes to their children. A. L. M.

Pamphlets Received.

Proceedings of the Fifth Biennial Convention of the National Women's Trade Union League of America, New York City, June 7-12, 1915. Price, 25 cents.

Jahrbuch der Bodenreform, Kriegerheimstätten-Heft. By A. Damaschke. Published by Gustav Fischer, Jena, Germany, 1915. Price, 2 marks.

The Merchants' Week: Lectures delivered at the University of Kansas, February 1-4, 1915. Bulletin of the University, Volume 16, Number 7. Published by the University of Kansas, Topeka, Kan., 1915.

The Reason for War. By James W. Johnson, Spuyten Duyvil, New York.

Taxation in Indiana. Second Annual Conference, under the Auspices of the Extension Division of Indiana University and the Indiana State Taxi Association. Held at Indianapolis, December 1 and 2, 1914. Published by the University, Bloomington, Ind., 1915. Price, 25 cents.

The Farmer and the Single Tax. By James R. Brown, 47 W. 42d St., New York.

Effect of Minimum-Wage Determinations in Oregon. Bulletin of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., July, 1915.

Mother (who is teaching her child the alphabet)—"Now, dearie, what comes after 'g'?"

The Child—"Whiz!"—Judge.

The janitor of one of our schools, coming into the class room recently, saw on the blackboard this sentence: "Find the greatest common divisor."

"Hullo," said he, "is that plagued thing lost again?"—Catholic Sentinel.

Patriotic Belligerent—How are you going to describe and comment on this affair?

Press Writer—I am going to tell all important facts and put the blame where it belongs.

Patriotic Belligerent—There; I knew all the time that you were bitterly prejudiced against us!—Longville Leader.

Mr. Tompkins was obliged to stop over night at a small country hotel. He was shown to his room by the one boy the place afforded, a colored lad.

"I am glad there's a rope here in case of fire," commented Mr. Tompkins, as he surveyed the room, "but

what's the idea of putting a Bible in the room in such a prominent place?"

"Dat am intended foh use, sah," replied the boy, "in case de fire am too far advanced foh yo' to make yo' escape, sah."—Hygiene and The Child.

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Tommy saw a small tug towing a large ship, and heard the tug whistle loudly.

"Oh, papa," he cried, greatly excited. "See! The big boat's got the little one by the tail and it's squealing."—Woman's Home Companion.