

It remains then for the good people of the United States to up-hold the hands of the Honorable C. C. Dill, Senator from Washington, and the other members of the Committee of Interstate Commerce who have this matter in charge, and communicate with their Congressmen and urge them to follow the lead of Senator Dill in this respect. It would seem that a very simple amendment to the bill might be enacted as follows:

#### A BILL

To amend an Act entitled "An Act for the regulation of radio communications," approved February 23, 1927, and for other purposes.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, That the Act entitled "An Act for the regulation of radio communications," approved February 23, 1927, and for other purposes, be amended by adding at the end of section 4, subsection C a new section to be known as subsection C1.

That on the first day of July, or in the event that the first day of July falls on Sunday or a legal holiday, then on the next succeeding day, in each and every year, all persons, firms, or corporations which shall desire to transmit communications by radio shall apply to the Commission in writing for written specifications of the band frequencies or wave lengths, and other details, rules, and regulations upon which licenses may be granted, said applications to be prepared upon printed forms to be furnished by the Commission, and to contain such details concerning the application for the purposes and mechanical equipment, list of transmission desired, and other details as the Commission may require, which said applications shall be filed by the Commission in the order received, and within thirty days from the first day of August said applicant shall be entitled to receive a form of sealed bid to be prepared by the Commission setting forth the various band or frequency wave lengths, times of operation, imitations of power of stations using the same, and other details, so that the applicant may insert opposite each band frequency or wave length offered by the Commission the sum or amount which the applicant will pay for the use thereof for the time or times to be specified, which bid shall be sealed and signed, not by any name, but by a number, for identification, which identification numbers shall be enclosed in a separate envelope, both envelopes being prepared and furnished by the Commission, and the envelope containing the identification number to be also sealed, and the Commission shall in not less than sixty and not more than ninety days from the first of August in each and every year open the sealed bids and assign the wave lengths to the highest bidder who shall have conformed to the rules and regulations in making his bid, and who shall have deposited with such sealed bid earnest money amounting to 10% of his bid, so as to secure for

the use of the government the greatest amount of compensation possible.

Any person, firm, or corporation who shall make more than one sealed bid, or in any way attempt to defraud the government of any part of the revenue sought to be obtained by this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be, upon conviction thereof, subjected to a fine of not less than one thousand dollars, and imprisonment of not less than one year, or both, according to the discretion of the Court, and shall be debarred by the Commission from transmission by radio for such period as the Commission shall seem just and right. All bids which are refused shall be returned at once by the Commission with their checks for earnest money.

CHARLES G. BALDWIN.

## Warren Worth Bailey

### DEMOCRATIC JOURNALIST

Note: This was written after a conversation on December 12th, 1928, with one of Mr. Bailey's old Chicago friends, John Z. White.

**S**YNONYMOUS with the term "Democratic Journalism" is the name of a great disciple of Henry George who has recently passed away, Warren Worth Bailey, of Johnstown, Pennsylvania. It is significant that the Single Tax cause has lost, in the past year, two of its greatest teachers—Louis Freeland Post and Warren Worth Bailey. Like Henry George himself, these two men had smeared their shirt sleeves with printer's ink early in life, and never wholly got away from it. As young men they sought the laws that should guarantee human rights. Henry George found these laws in the raw, so to speak, and listed his "findings in "Progress and Poverty." It was somewhat by accident that both Mr. Post and Mr. Bailey ran across these findings which contained the solution to the problems that had puzzled their minds. Most of us are familiar with the story of how Mr. Post, as an editorial writer, was told to read "a book called Progress and Poverty" if he wanted "to have enough ideas to last him a life-time."

It is to John Z. White we are indebted for a tale of the incidents which led up to Mr. Bailey's great discovery. Mr. Bailey and his brother were publishing a country paper in Vincennes, Indiana, to which books were frequently sent to be reviewed. Each book as it came in was introduced to the desk drawer. One rainy day it was decided to clean house. In sorting out odds and ends of papers and books, Mr. Bailey ran into one book that had come in some months before. He opened it, read the first lines, and adjourned the house-cleaning for *that* afternoon. He tipped back on his chair and continued to read far, far into the night.

Mr. Bailey had been discussing economics with a friend and both had become ardent free traders. But it worried them that free trade had not produced results that they had

been taught to look for in England. For the lack of a better explanation they condemned the "miserable aristocracy." But as to how the miserable aristocracy were at fault the two men were at a loss to explain. It was now that Mr. Bailey saw his friend and asked him a lot of questions. "What have you been reading? You've got something!" was the reply. So the friend read "Progress and Poverty" and they now both understood why free trade didn't produce the expected results in England.

It was the next few issues of the *Vincennes News* that saw an increasingly large amount of editorial space devoted to explaining the philosophy of Henry George. With the increase in Single Tax editorials came a corresponding decrease in advertising, so the *News* was sold out and Mr. Bailey came to Chicago. He had come to Vincennes in 1879, the year that "Progress and Poverty" was published, and it was now nine years later, 1888.

As a Chicagoan Warren Worth Bailey was connected with several dailies, most particularly with the *Chicago Daily News* as editorial writer. He wrote clear and compact English. He was concise. Few newspapers men were his equal. His greatest force was his sincerity, but he was as persistent as gravity. He crowded Henry George doctrine into his editorials until he was given orders to quit. Then he put it in different form by historical allusion, with references to "Piers Plowman" and the English enclosure system. He gained the reputation of being able to say the "same thing in more ways than any other man." You could no more drive him from the trail than you could a well bred and well trained blood hound. But the *Chicago Daily News* did not wish to suffer the same fate as the *Vincennes News*! After five years' writing in Chicago a city was sought out where he could publish a daily paper of his own, and on which all that an editorial needed was the signature of "W. W." In 1893 the Bailey brothers purchased the *Johnstown Democrat* of Johnstown, Pennsylvania. In each issue that followed for thirty-five years there was always some space devoted to democratic ideals. Here, as in every part of his career, Warren Worth Bailey hewed true to the line.

He went on the principle that you can sell goods much better with a pleasant voice and a pleasant manner. He was a persistent proponent without being obstreperous. For nearly the whole time that he was in Chicago he was president of the newly organized Chicago Single Tax Club. He got prominent people to advocate opposition, and regularly visited the hotels to find some well known person from out of the city who would like to recite his experiences. As frequently as not these people came in a somewhat hostile mood and went away thorough-going Single Taxers. Mr. Bailey was instrumental in pushing other people to the front.

During his two terms in Congress (1912 and 1914) he worked continually among its members. He constantly pressed the educational work and believed in taking advan-

tage of political opportunities as they offered themselves. Yet at no time would he sacrifice his convictions to catch the popular vote. Each time, he was elected from an overwhelming protection district although he was known by his editorials as a free trader. His anti-prohibition attitude is said to have caused his defeat in the several campaigns since the first Wilson administration. As a Congressman Mr. Bailey delivered an address on the Single Tax which was printed in the *Congressional Record*, and later widely distributed through the mails. His first impulse was opposed to war in any and all directions. He saw war to be a time when the government gets into a state of confusion and when human rights are invaded. He was by no means a friend of the sedition statute.

While no one appreciated humor more than Mr. Bailey he was not himself a story teller. Yet there was nothing melancholy in his character; he was a healthy, vigorous, square-toed, practical man. He was a fearless advocate of an unpopular cause. If we had more like Warren Worth Bailey—a truly democratic journalist—it would not be long until we had a generation that knew something about democracy.

—JOHN LAWRENCE MONROE.

## Poking Fun at the Tariff

AT last a complete and logical tariff is in sight. Keep out everything not grown according to American standards of growing. The farmer is to be protected "from his foreign low-cost producer competitor;" but, as the American Farm Bureaucrat assures us, the increased rates "will not necessarily increase the price over the retail counter." The farmer will be stirred to efficiency and the competitive spirit. Apparently, he is looking for protection, not profit. Indeed, the case is perfectly simple, and only free trade malignants pretend to misunderstand it.

Suppose the farmer does unnecessarily, if inevitably, get more for his stuff. It is one of the known miracles of protection that though the producers' price be higher, the consumer doesn't pay any more. Besides, it seems that "kitchen costs" are rather negligible. This great truth is as yet imperfectly appreciated, at least in these diggings. Time and the perfect tariff yet to be made will instruct the ignorant and soothe the kickers. The farm protectionists base their rates on the theory that industry already has the protection to which it is entitled. So the Master of the National Grange says, with perhaps too severe irony. If the Ways and Means Committee is of another mind and industrial rates are to be hoisted, then the farmers will ask a corresponding lift, raise for raise.

So the tariff of tariffs, completely finished and rounded in itself, begins to poke its commanding and predatory nose above the horizon.

—N. Y. Times.