

you." Judge McPherson did not resent the openly expressed contempt. [See vol. xvi, p. 586.]

## PRESS OPINIONS

### Lawless Enforcement of Law.

New York World, January 6.—"Mother" Jones has been driven out of Colorado by State troops for the crime of appearing in the State while a strike was in progress. In Oregon the Governor has taken military possession of a town because two saloons were open. In Alabama the Mayor of Florence has refused to recognize a pardon granted by the Governor to a woman sentenced to work 200 days on the road for a violation of the Prohibition law. In West Virginia, as a member of a Senate investigating committee, Senator Borah of Idaho reports that citizens have been arrested, tried, convicted and imprisoned by the military authority contrary to the Constitution and laws, and that these military trials took place while the civil courts were open and unobstructed. The Assistant Attorney-General for the Post Office Department complains that "criminal proceedings are necessarily slow," and therefore the department is justified in using summary measures in dealing with offenses against the postal laws. The American people are raising up a curious crew of petty despots who will cause them a great deal of trouble some day unless they are soon suppressed. Government by law cannot be trampled underfoot indefinitely, even by obscure office-holders, without serious consequences.



### Legalized Murder Fails to Stop Crime.

Cleveland (Ohio) Press, December 19.—The State executed a man for murder a week ago. Since that day thugs have killed one man and fatally wounded another at Bowling Green, murdered and robbed a theater manager in Cleveland, wounded a youth who interfered with them at London, Ohio, shot and wounded a grocer near Akron, and have used violence in robbery in scores of instances throughout the State. In theory, the extreme vengeance of the law is supposed to prevent crime by scaring malefactors. In practice, it does nothing of the kind. If Frank Kinney's sentence of death had been commuted to life imprisonment, many very excellent people would have said that the governor's mercy was responsible for the wave of crime that has swept the State in the last five or six days. The governor did not commute Kinney's sentence, however, and Kinney died in the electric chair. Crime has not been checked.



### How to Get Rich Without Working.

Jackson (Mich.) Patriot, November 14.—John D. Rockefeller recently told a friend in Cleveland, Ohio, how to get rich without wickedness. "See that tract of land there!" he said, pointing to a part of his Forest Hill estate. "All I did was to buy that for \$5,000 seven years ago, and now it is worth \$70,000." Mr. Rockefeller had done nothing to aid

this increase—not a thing. In fact he had been a non-resident most all the time. What he said emphasizes the point which Lloyd George is making in England and which Henry George made in America. It is this: Men put money into land and do nothing to improve it; their neighbors improve surrounding property; the city grows; society increases its value and they are made richer. This was the foundation of the Astor fortunes. Perhaps, some of these days, society will assert its inherent and legal rights to a portion at least of this unearned increment, by taxing the bare land value more and the improvements less, as a simple act of justice.



### The Sherman Law Menaces Labor.

American Federationist, January.—Only a few months ago the officials of the United Mine Workers were indicted under the Sherman Anti-trust law because they helped the miners of West Virginia to break the shackles by which the mining companies held them helpless objects of exploitation. The mine operators forced the constituted authorities of the state to do their bidding. The miners could appeal to no one for justice. Their only defense lay in their ability to enforce their rights through their united organized power. To strip them of that defense is the purpose of the litigation begun by the indictment charging that organization with restraint of trade. . . . The right to organize is a sham, a trick, a deceit, unless it carries with it the right to organize effectively and the right to use that organized power to further the interests of the workers. This implied right must be assured. . . . The indictments by the federal grand jury were accompanied by a report, a portion of which criticised the miners—this was given wide publicity by the daily press; another portion criticised in more moderate terms the mine operators—this was not given equal publicity. . . . Despite the statements of law-breaking no indictments were returned against the coal operators. Why? Why is it that our laws may be perverted and interpreted to prevent those who toil from doing things necessary for their protection and betterment? Why is it that men of wealth may with impunity break laws whose meaning is plain and unmistakable? . . . That law which was intended to benefit human beings, to prevent or check monopoly and absolute control over the products of labor and of the soil, to assure to the people the necessities of life at reasonable prices, has proved useless in establishing control or regulation over the trusts and monopolies. In a spirit of ironic glee these same monopolies, trusts, and corporations, unharmed by the law which was to have regulated them, now turn this law against the human beings who were to have been protected.



It has been pointed out that "potato" cood, cwiet consistentli with valyuz atatch to leterz in uthur wurdz, be speld "gheaphtheightteough". Heer iz the unraveling: "gh" in "hiccough", "eau" in "beau", "phth" in "phthisis", "eigh" in "weight", "tte" in "gazette", and "ough" in "though". The seed ov a nyu form ov speling bee iz heer.—The Pioneer.