

ton); WTNJ, 7:45 p. m. (Trenton). Sat., WLTH, 2:00 p. m.; WWRL, 11:15 p. m. Sun., WBIL, 8:15 p. m. The Public Service Forum (C. H. I., director).

1400 to 1500 k.c., except WBIL, 1100 k.c., 5000 watts.

The Public Service Forum:

The present period has developed more strongly economic in its trend than formerly; especially such discussions as Earl Browder, Dr. J. P. Warbasse, Wm. J. Schieffelin and Orville Grahame were of this type.

The following were the Public Service Forum Hour's guest speakers and their subjects since our last report:

Mar. 6: E. M. Barradale, Port Authority, "A Bi-State Agency for Cooperation." Mar. 13: David Burpee, Seedman, "Flowers." Mar. 20: Paul P. Rao, Member of N. Y. Bar, "Should Judge be Permitted to Comment on the Evidence to a Jury?" Mar. 27: Mrs. Wm. Dick Sporborg, Consumers Taxation Committee, "Who Pays the Bills?" Apr. 3: H. B. Anderson, Citizens Medical Reference Bureau, "Premarital Medical Examinations." Apr. 10: J. P. Warbasse, Cooperative League, "Cooperation." Apr. 17: Orville Grahame, Young Republican League, "Republican Party." Apr. 24: Earl Browder, Communist Party, "Isolation as the Path to Peace." May 1: Wm. B. Duryee, Milk Research Council, "Should Milk be a Public Utility?" May 8: Wm. J. Schieffelin, Citizens Union, "Savings Bank Life Insurance." May 15: Adrian P. Burke, Delegate, Constitutional Convention, "The New Constitution—and You!" May 22: Seymour DeKoven, Anti-Capital Punishment League, "Capital Punishment." May 29: Theodore Schroeder, "Commonstock Law Revision."

Following are selections from the Ingersoll broadcasts:

WE THOUGHT THE PROBLEM OF SLAVERY WAS SETTLED IN 1865 WHEN THE SOUTH SURRENDERED TO GENERAL GRANT. But not only do the progressives insist that we still have slavery—wage slavery as a part of our monopolistic industrialism—but here is the novel proposition: that Italy is ending slavery in Ethiopia, from whence the slaves we liberated are imported here. Yes, it stated that the Duce has freed the land from monopoly, and so has given these slaves real freedom.

YOU CAN USUALLY TELL WHEN YOU ARE COMING CLOSE TO MONOPOLY BY THE AMOUNT OF DISTURBANCE THERE IS. The Harlan trial is supposed to reflect an aggravated case of unionism where sixty-four coal operating companies in Harlan Co., Ky., have been in violent conflict with their employes for years. Now the criminal courts are trying to place the responsibility. Here is monopoly of the basic kind that should have our exclusive attention until it is eliminated. These coal companies and their employees are only left with approximately half their real earnings to divide between themselves. The royalty collectors from the coal lands and the consumer taxes we have, do this trick of monopoly.

HERE IS A COLLEGE PRESIDENT WHO IS COMING OUT INTO REAL LIFE AND SAYING REAL THINGS. (And I'll say this is something for a college president.) President Dyxstra has succeeded Glenn Frank at the University of Wisconsin; and you may wish to pause for a

moment, wondering why he has. You can get Frank's size by reading the news about the Republican rebuilding committee. So far, its head, Mr. Frank, hasn't said anything that I have noticed, though he has a great reputation as a liberal, progressive, and so forth. Now, maybe Dr. Dyxstra gives us his measure when he says that "democracy requires an economic base!" In these four words, he has said about all that needs to be said on the failure of our democracy, our business, our industry, our prosperity, and our civilization. Well, after saying all this I read the rest of what the Doctor said, and find he spent himself in the headline—not one word to show what kind of economics or in fact, that he had in mind any particular economics. So he must take his place with "the other professors."

OUT IN TULSA WHERE THEY APPLY MASS PRODUCTION TO DIGGING OIL WELLS AS THEY DO IN LONG BEACH, CALIF., they have developed automatic machinery. It is the fate of humanity, where they get something for nothing, which is what monopoly is, to pile in and overdo it. In Long Beach, there are something like 300 derricks on a few acres where perhaps three, or at the most thirty, wells would have got all the oil. But crazy monopolistic speculation had to run its riot. The Tulsa gadget is a machine that digs a 2-mile deep well, steering clear of all interferences and planting 75 tons of pipe just by touching buttons. Though this in our department of "industry," it is a case of where industry is lending itself to monopoly, and a monopoly that needs more attention than almost any other at this particular time.

AN INTERESTING STORY FLOATS ACROSS TO US FROM THE LITTLE BRITISH EMPIRE, where at one time they had a feudal system, that though having a terrible reputation, really was better than their present system of landlordism, which as Lloyd George said, "makes the people of Great Britain trespassers on their own soil." This is from Cardiff, Wales, and is brought to us by Lord Robert Crichton Stewart, whose daddy, the Marquess of Bute, *owns* this great city, and especially the coal lands surrounding it, whose rating is an even \$100,000,000. This is monopoly; this is basic monopoly; this is the kind of monopoly that makes living high and wages low. In other words, creates poverty, unemployment, and business depression, and it is not confined to Great Britain—only a little more refined there.

## Hear Ye, Hear Ye, Hear Ye!

THE discovery of new evidence sometimes is sufficient cause for re-hearing a case at law. therefore we have a precedent, in the activities of society, for re-opening the case of Taxation vs. The People. Until we prove to the Law, in its wisdom, that all prior adjudications affecting the taxation of industry have been founded in error, all our tax-reform efforts can meet with no better reception than a curt "stare decisis."

As the earth's age now is computed as being 12,000,000 years *more* than formerly figured, surely our civic leaders can spare a short time wherein to consider our petition and new evidence. The insignificance of the ratio, between the age of the earth and the time involved since the advent of private title to public land-values, should be of weight in gaining for us the superior deliberations of the Court of Public Opinion.

Energetically wiping our square-framed specs and adjusting them to the bulb of our nose, we stand, adorned



in our powdered wig, barn-door breeches and shad-belly coat, at the public Bar.

Respectfully sheweth your petitioner:—

(1) We deny the allegation of Editor Adams of the *New York Times* Book Review, that man's "collapsed conscience" has resulted from the teachings of Karl Marx. We affirm that Marxism is an effect and not a cause—that it is "the unscientific protest of the dissatisfied."

(2) We allege and affirm that the so-called "collapsed conscience" comes from a demoralization of homes, factories and farms by our iniquitous system of taxing industry whilst sanctioning the private pocketing of public land-values.

(3) We deny each and every allegation that our tax system is founded in logic, by logicians, for a logical form of government.

(4) We deny that leaders of old were of sound and disposing mind when they disposed of publicly-created site-values to private persons, and that all precedents flowing from this act are null and void and of no effect other than chaotic.

Our newly discovered evidence relates to count No. 4, in this petition, and we offer as our first witness Dr. Alexis Carrel who now gives expert testimony, relating to the brain and other organs of man, to the effect that each organ dies at its own rate. The brain dies in a matter of minutes; the kidneys die during hours; the hair of the head continues to grow for weeks; etc, etc.

Wherefore your petitioner alleges and affirms that the old-timers' brains were dead when they inaugurated our system of taxation whereby the laborer was taxed upon his products whilst the lord of the land appropriated land-values which he did not create—which were created by all his fellowmen in the community.

Wherefore your petitioner prays that the annual private awards of public values be set aside and that the same be caused to be paid into the public treasury. Your petitioner further prays that the taxes upon industry be declared illegal, unjust, null and void and without warrant, because of having been originated by persons *non compos mentis*.

And your petitioner further prays that, inasmuch as nature does not recognize man-made laws, where there is a conflict between those of man and those of Nature the laws of Nature shall prevail because they will anyway; and your petitioner, still praying, asks that man-made laws—particularly those relating to land, labor, capital, taxes, *et. al.*, be conformable, warp and weft, to the laws of Nature.

And your petitioner respectfully requesteth a ruling that all the gurgle and buzz, rant, cant and crow, set forth in the declaration in support of "ability to pay," be stricken from the defendants' answer as to why industry has been taxed into bankruptcy whilst the exploiters of land-values have waxed wealthy.—THOMAS N. ASHTON.

## The Main Obstacle to Peace

BY JOHN PAUL

*The following is an Editorial from Land and Liberty, January 1919, of London, England*

THE fighting men had gone out in defense of the land, but when the fighting ended they were to return as they had left, landless. If they aspired to a patch of ground and to a decent house fixed on an idle half-acre where there was light and sunshine, the same old monopoly price had to be paid. Before our volunteer Army and our conscripts set out to meet the foe they were shown by the Government a striking picture of a soldier taking leave of a home with a garden bearing the inscription: "Is This Worth Fighting For?" To millions of sailors and soldiers from the over-crowded slums this was at once a piece of grim humour and a dream to be realized. This fetching poster was the work of our politicians, and now they talk and plan as if they were determined that the dream shall not become the realization. . . .

Let us look at the one grand hope that arises out of the ashes of the great devastation, the League of Nations. What is it but an inspiration set in the clouds, where it must remain so long as the existing economic dispensation prevails? We search in vain through the writings and the speeches of the leaders of this new crusade for any recognition of this fundamental truth.

Behind the longings and aspirations for the great Peace lies the problem of getting a living. No question is settled until this is settled. It is the bottom question. The land, the storehouse that "Nature owes to man for the daily supply of his wants," has been parcelled out by Kings, Emperors and Parliaments, and sold for a price at the public auction rooms like so much private property. Robbed of their natural right to the use of this storehouse, the opportunity for peaceful industry, men gather at the gates of any kind of factory open to them. Millions in a Europe so conditioned get their living in the making of armaments, and in its dependent industries.

It is officially stated that in 1914, Britain, Russia, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy spent among them £390,330,361 on armaments. The mass of men who get their living in and through this huge industry have none other to turn to for employment; very many have been specially trained by the Schools to fit them for the higher-grade positions in the great arsenals and ship-building centres. This is where the opinion that supports and maintains the Balance of Power policy is to be found. This is what stands athwart the League of Nations and reduces the idea even in the hands of its most competent votaries to a meaningless formula. Even now, at the very birth of the idea championed by the greatest democratic leader in sight, the passionate cry is heard from all quarters of the globe that it is a lost