

places the doctrine of discontent and class hatred. It urges its members to carry on the conflict by any means which may seem effective, whether lawful or unlawful, and its preaching, when interpreted by the ignorant, necessarily means violence, bloodshed and sudden death. Its effect upon labor is sinister and debasing. It transforms good citizens into anarchists and criminals, and brings shame, disgrace and untold misery upon those who are induced to follow the bloody trail of its red flag." It further denounces Charles H. Moyer, president of the Federation, for placing the blame of the Christmas tragedy at Hancock on the Citizens' Alliance, and ordering bereaved families to refuse aid from that body. "The outburst of indignation which resulted," continues the brief, "carried the 'captain of humanity' out of the copper country." This has reference to the assault on, kidnapping and forcible deportation of Moyer. [See current volume, page 204.]

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## NEWS NOTES

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—The discovery of a ninth satellite of Jupiter was announced by Professor S. B. Nicholson of the Lick Observatory at San Jose, California, on September 13.

—As a result of the Australian general elections the Labor party will be in power. In the House of Representatives Labor has 41 members, Liberals 33, and one Independent. In the Senate Labor has 32 and the Liberals 4 members.

—Judge Killits of the Federal District Court of Toledo, Ohio, enjoined on September 12 the city from enforcing the three-cent street car fare ordinance which became effective on March 27 last. The court found the ordinance confiscatory. [See current volume, page 565, 784.]

—On the ground that William Barnes dominates the politics of Albany county and that a fair trial before a local court is therefore impossible, Theodore Roosevelt on September 12 asked for a change of venue on the \$50,000 libel suit brought against him by Barnes. [See current volume, page 732, 831.]

—Federal Judge Kohlsaat on September 14 at Chicago enjoined the Illinois State Board of Public Utilities from enforcing its order to the receivers of the Oak Park Elevated Railway Company to elevate their tracks. The order had been issued after a series of accidents had occurred in Oak Park due to grade crossings.

—The Washington State University, through its librarian, Mr. J. M. Hitt, is endeavoring to supply high school students throughout the State with literature on the singletax question from both favorable and unfavorable points of view. The subject was also included by the State Board of Education in the list of topics recommended for debate. The Seattle school board, however, in a meeting on September 8, ordered the subject excluded from debate in the Seattle schools this year.

—The Mexican Bureau of Information, with headquarters in Suite 335, 17 Battery Place, New York

City, says in its bulletin of September 10: "The Mexican people are in advance of the Americans in one respect, at least, and that is: they are firm believers in the principle of national ownership of all public service mediums. Thus the railroads in Northern Mexico, under the control of the government, gives better service and charge far less than their American neighbors. Telegraph tolls in Mexico are about one-fifth of what the Americans are forced to pay."

—Statistics of exports and imports of the United States [see current volume, page 757] for the seven months ending July, 1914, as given by the statistical sheet of the Department of Commerce for July, 1914, were as follows:

	Exports.	Imports.	Balance.	
Merchandise ..	\$1,200,925,440	\$1,141,094,215	\$59,831,225	Expt.
Gold .....	117,643,959	34,135,137	83,508,822	Expt.
Silver .....	29,463,126	13,828,568	15,634,558	Expt.
	\$1,348,032,525	\$1,189,057,920	\$158,974,605	

The imports of merchandise for July, 1914, were \$160,178,133, of which 59.24 per cent were entered free of duty; for July, 1913 the imports of merchandise were \$139,061,770, of which 51.66 per cent was admitted free of duty.

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## PRESS OPINIONS

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### Reflections While on the Verge of War.

Bodenreform (Berlin), August 5.—Arising before us is an historical epoch of world-wide dimensions. No one knows how matters will have shaped themselves by the time this issue reaches the hands of our readers! But this one fact must today be impressed on every mind and every conscience: Every nation that wants to live and grow must arrange its existence to best advantage that purpose.

Such decisive periods, as definitely determine conditions for a lifetime, make manifest what a sin it is from the viewpoint of national well being, for society to allow any of its members to suffer want. At such a time determination of events does not rest with a few groups of speculators who have somehow become rich, however shrewdly these may have managed to push themselves into the foreground during times of peace. At such a time a nation must depend on its last man, however much he may have been overlooked and forgotten before! Then the call goes through the darkest of our tenement dwellings; it reaches the last laborer in the fields, in the hope that the call for the Fatherland will bring into life spiritual, moral and physical powers which we must have, lest we perish. Then will be demonstrated whether the sentiment concerning fatherland and home of one's sires can still instil power into the people, a genuine living power, a source of strength and of willingness to make sacrifices. Such periods enable us to note how truly patriotic, in the most significant meaning of that word, is the work of all those who in times of peace and plenty did not content themselves with leading a life of comfort, but who unafraid undertook the role of advisers and monitors, and did not weary of toiling in order to keep in sound condition the basis of na-

tional well being, so that no power of the nation should be lost in time of social need, lest, in a thousand different ways, ruin come upon the people should our fatherland be reduced to a mere convenience for abuse by speculators and usurers. If, as we all hope, the dark clouds of today should once again pass our nation by, let the warning given be nevertheless remembered. Who truly loves the German people and would prepare for them a great future among the nations of the earth, let him faithfully help on the truly patriotic work of German land reform!



#### "Patriotism" and Murder.

New York Call, September 5.—There is a certain "moral" justification in the shooting of armed but ununiformed peasants who "snipe" the invaders of their district, which, of course, is to be found in some vague law of "civilized warfare" that holds only uniformed persons to be legitimate combatants. If reports are true, the German invaders of Belgium have been working this law to the limit upon those of the ununiformed populace of Belgium whom they catch with arms in their hands or accuse of firing upon them. For this offense the stern laws of war always demand the shortest shrift, military execution. . . . But . . . the German Socialist paper Vorwaerts, directs attention to the fact that the laws of Prussia themselves in time of war distinctly enjoin upon the landsturm, the last reserve, in case of invasion, to destroy the enemy in every possible way, and that they shall not be in uniform while doing it.

In other words, the Germans shoot Belgian peasants for doing what they distinctly enjoin their own peasantry to do in like case, and a German Socialist paper is the first to point out the fact. . . . Which is no doubt an "unpatriotic" action from the point of view of the militarists of Germany. They will hardly deny that it is the truth, but no doubt will hold that it is the wrong time to tell it. It is a truth that hurts, and should therefore not be told. This kind of "patriotism" consists in exposing the other fellow's pretenses and concealing your own. But the Vorwaerts is indubitably right from the Socialist point of view, and it took no little courage to make such a statement at this time, when the danger of suppression and even the lives of the editors are more than ever imperiled, and telling the truth the most dangerous activity that could possibly be indulged in.



#### A Militarist Sees a New Light.

The Tribune (Chicago), September 14: Laws may be silent during war, but treaties in the making evidently are not. It is a noteworthy fact that right in the midst of the terrible war four powers, including England and France, have instructed their ambassadors at Washington to sign the Bryan commission or investigation treaties. Faith in the restraining power of paper instruments has been largely shaken as a result of the violation of Belgian neutrality. It is certain that the average man attaches much less importance now than he did a few months ago to

treaties of conciliation, investigation or arbitration. But the reaction should not be suffered to go too far. The Belgian tragedy emphasizes the futility and even danger of making promises that cannot and will not be kept, but this does not mean that all pledges, all treaties, are a waste of paper and effort. Treaties of peace and arbitration are valuable manifestations of public sentiment. They also help to create and deepen right sentiment. They are educational and they foster habits of thought that make for sobriety and moderation. The Bryan commission treaties are designed to insure delay and give reason and common sense a chance. If such treaties had been in force in Europe last July, and if Austria and Servia, to begin with, had lived up to them and appointed a high joint commission of inquiry, the war might have been averted. The whole world knows that delay and opportunity for more discussion and moral pressure were devoutly wished for at that anxious time. Without cherishing illusions then the acceptance by so many powers of the Bryan treaties may be welcomed as a heartening sign. Such treaties will be part of civilized and democratic machinery of war prevention. Military cabals never can wait; peace-loving nations will give themselves ample time for reflection and sober second thought.



#### Civilization's Disgrace.

Mid-West Magazine (Lincoln, Neb.), September.—We have been flattering ourselves that this is the greatest age in all the world's history; that this civilization of ours is the highest civilization the world has ever known. Yet this very day nations representing nearly one-half of the really civilized people on the globe are flying at one another's throats. Of the four most highly civilized and progressive nations of earth, three are engaged in a death grapple. We are sending missionaries to darkest Africa and benighted India and sleepy China and idolatrous Japan, our purpose being to teach them the gospel of love and peace promulgated by the Nazarene. And we who pretend to be so much better than the heathen are either witnessing or taking part in the most stupendous and most causeless war in history. If this is civilization, it needs fixing. If this is Christianity, we need a new religion.

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## RELATED THINGS

### CONTRIBUTIONS AND REPRINT

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#### THE INFERIOR RACES.

For The Public.

Who are "the inferior races"—who, indeed?  
 And by what standards judge we "low" or "high"?  
 Perhaps it is who liveth to his creed,  
 Is lowly born, yet learns to nobly die;  
 Who treads the humble paths, whose world is small,  
 Yet knows the meaning of such word as "friend,"  
 Or "faith" or "duty"—maybe, after all,  
 God finds none such "inferior" at the end.

JOSEPH DANA MILLER.