

justice, the collector of tribute for the right to live and to labor. When that is done, the fields of human activities, "the earth and the fullness thereof," which belong to God and his expression, man, will be open and free for the production of wealth, for the rendering of service without hindrance, tribute or connivance. And the value of a man's service, of his work, of the product of his labor, in any line, will depend wholly upon his intelligence and his effort. Other people, society in other words, will pay for it according to its desirableness. The real law of supply and demand, now so loosely mentioned and so rarely comprehended, would at once become operative and unhampered.



With our present social perversions, the distinguishing of real service and the estimating of its value is an intricate and perplexing task, more especially to those who have not given over-much thought to the fundamentals of social economics. Thus it is that mere activity often passes for labor; that mere shrewdness in getting is often mistaken for the service of producing; that mere accumulating on the part of one, even if at the cost of great privation for the many, is counted evidence of superiority, even of superiority of service rendered, somehow.

A farm land speculator justifies a large profit to himself by recounting the fact that he was obliged to "work hard" to sell his land. The speculative, hazard-taking Alaska gold mine owner justifies his large profits on the ground that his search for the mine was strenuous, dangerous and uncertain of results. The manipulator of railroad securities justifies his enormous profits by counting them merely fair returns for his expert services in business shrewdness. But none of these, nor any like them, as farm land speculators or gold mine owners or stock manipulators have rendered any service or produced anything that society wants or would normally pay for. The farm land speculator was merely forestalling the man who would render service and making him pay for the privilege of doing a good thing, in other words for being a farmer. The gold mine owner assumed his risks and his hardships of his own volition, for the chance of possibly finding a bit of the earth's surface to be taken for his own from which he may be made rich by the labor of others. And it is interesting and illuminative as well in this connection to recall the fact that for each and every dollar's worth of gold that has been brought out of Alaska upward of two dollars and seventy cents has been expended in getting it, exclusive of the labor in the mines. The manipulator of rail-

road securities has merely swollen the capitalization on which profits must be paid—paid by the public. Despite their efforts, or their acumen, or their talents may these be said to have rendered any valuable service for which society would voluntarily pay? Not so that it would be observed.

Under a condition of freedom, absolute freedom of opportunity for every worthy effort, there will be no difficulty in determining the value of a man's services, of his labor, regardless of whether he is a switch-tender or a railroad president, a herdsman or a lecturer on scientific farming, a gold digger or an assayer. Society will cheerfully pay, competitively, just what a man's services are worth, and, incidentally, society will be circumstanced to pay well.

ROBERT S. DOUBLEDAY.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

MAINE POLITICS.

Lubec, Me., September 1, 1914.

Fourteen days before the biennial election in Maine finds the political atmosphere filled with auguries and strange portents. To one who has passed through campaigns of recent years in the Pine Tree state, the situation which confronts the voters today is one of the most complicated that they have ever been asked to solve.

The Hale-Burleigh party (for that is really all that the Maine G. O. P. now stands for) is moving heaven and earth to regain all the power lost in the state and nation by the insurgent movement of 1910, which retired the Republican leader, Senator Hale, to private life. The mistake of Progressives in forming an alliance with Governor Haines and Senator Burleigh in 1912-13, whereby those reactionary leaders were elected to their respective positions, has been the means of giving Hale the chance to again seize the reins of power. The Progressives have a splendid ticket in the field, but it is simply a protest against the G. O. P. machine, and serves no other purpose than to keep the party intact for the 1916 presidential race, when they hope to push Roosevelt into the White House.

The Republican leaders have been hunting for an issue with which to discredit President Wilson and the Democrats. Congressman Peters, the Hale leader, viciously attacked the President's Mexican policy in the Republican state convention several months ago, when "watchful waiting" hung in the balance. Since the situation in Mexico has completely vindicated President Wilson's farsighted statesmanship, Mr. Peters probably wishes he had not been so forward in his advice. Hence the entire state and national campaign by the Republican leaders is being made on the tariff and the ever present prohibition issues.

Governor Haines was an out-and-out anti-Prohibition leader before being elected. Since then he has been endorsed by practically every county W. C. T. U. convention, save Washington, and supported for reelection. An attempt was made to secure the passage

of a resolution endorsing the governor's enforcement of the prohibitory law in the W. C. T. U. convention at Lubec, July 2. This effort met with a disastrous failure that has undoubtedly hurt the Haines' water wagon campaign, because it called attention to his duplicity in attempting to carry liquor on one shoulder and water upon the other. In addition to this, the governor's brazen defeat of the mileage-book law at the request of the railroad representatives has made him probably the most unpopular executive Maine ever had. His defeat would be assured if the Democrats had not forced the liquor question to the forefront by again declaring for re-submission and license. But it is doubtful if even the W. C. T. U. can save Haines.

Voters in the Third Congressional District have to decide between the present incumbent, John A. Peters, standpat Republican, and W. R. Pattangall, Democrat. As Mr. Pattangall publicly pledged himself to support President Wilson in all his policies, he has a good chance of going to Congress. We hope he will.

R. LEE BUSSABARGER.

INCIDENTAL SUGGESTIONS

SLAVERY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Boston, August 28.

Five committees were appointed by the Philippine Assembly dividing the territory of the archipelago geographically among them to examine into the charges of slavery made by the superseded and disgruntled functionary Worcester. "La Vanguardia" (Manila) reports the results and they are appended in a condensed form.

The first committee reports that before the extension of American government over the Philippines, in consequence of the desire of the non-Christians in the Montanyosa Province for education and because in that province there were no schools, they were in the habit of turning over their children and minor relatives to persons in the towns of Isabella and Kagayan. In the times when famine afflicted the inhabitants of Montanyosa Province of Vizcaya they likewise took their infants to the villages below rather than let them die. The people receiving them, who were in a great number of cases childless husbands and wives, gave them religious education and often even made them their heirs. Most of the names of non-Christians alleged as sold in Mr. Worcester's report do not exist and those which exist present no indication of being reared as slaves or even peons. Today neither slavery nor peonage exist in the province of La Union, Ilokos Norte, Ilokos Sur, Kagayan and Isabella.

The second committee enumerating a long list of provinces, says that it finds false most things which have been represented in the report as constituting a permanent general condition since there is no more basis for it than either an isolated case or two and mere conjecture or inference of the report. Certain persons given as sources of information either do not exist or have made lying statements. Many have been garbled by the concealment or omission from them of some part, so that taken in connection with what was omitted they would have led to a different conclusion from that deduced by the report.

Committee number three gives the names of officials who absolutely contradict the declaration of Mr. Crone upon which the Worcester charges were founded, that:

"In Ambo Camarines since the American occupation, boys have been sold as slaves for deportation to China."

The fourth committee asserts that in all the municipalities and places examined by this committee the unanimous testimony is that there does not exist, and never has existed, the alleged slavery, peonage, or involuntary servitude which Mr. Worcester denounces in his report. (Here follow the names of many witnesses examined.)

Committee number five as the general result of its investigation in the South and Moro province agrees upon the following summary: The cases of slavery specified by Mr. Worcester's report in the Province of Misamis are entirely fictitious. In the regions inhabited by Moros, Manobos, Bagabos and other non-Christian tribes, such as Lonaw and Babaw, there have been some cases of sales of human beings, the parties to which have been followed up and prosecuted and dealt with as prescribed for these cases by the laws of the Moro province. Yet the relations of these alleged slaves to their masters have in no case been of such a kind as the African slavery in the United States. There have been a few domestic servants, called "Bidatnan," who served without pay, but were considered by those whom they served as practically members of their families; not only clothed and fed, but often supplied with live stock and land, to enable them to establish their own homes. The instances of sales of human beings or of bartering them for property, have been in greater part, instead of slavery, really a liberation of those sold or bartered.

ERVING WINSLOW.



INDIANA'S NEED.

Greencastle, Ind., Sept. 1, 1914.

Indiana very much needs amendment of its Constitution. In 1912 and 1910 both Republican and Bull Moose platforms promised such a convention. Tom Taggart runs Indiana and has since 1908. He wants no such convention. So the Democratic legislature instead of calling one after the 1912 election, staved it off by referring it to the people in 1914, and we vote in November. But they required a favorable vote of a majority of voters, not of a majority of those voting thereon. It cannot carry unless something arouses the public. In June the Indiana University at Bloomington called a three days' conference on the proposed constitutional convention. The intended program contained lawyers, editors, business men, professors, and one labor representative. There was not a single farmer! and we the main thing in the world! I sent an indignant criticism of such a preposterous program and Prof. Woodburn telegraphed me to come and talk for farmers. I am not a professional speaker, and the time for convention was immediately at hand. But I felt strongly that some things ought to be said. They received my remarks very kindly.

The intention is to print the speeches in a pamphlet, but at last accounts that was still in the state printer's hands. However, the professors went to the trouble of getting some galley proofs of my remarks and kindly furnished me with copies. A part of this speech, or rather, talk, follows:

The eminent legal representative who has just addressed us said in his speech, "The people make their own laws and elect their own officers." But before he finished, he spoke of large election tickets or ballots containing a hundred or two of candidates with only sixty seconds in the voting booth and said that bosses really elected the successful men. Of course, if bosses elect the men, then not the people, but the bosses, make