

This comes from the inability of some men to realize that the whole is greater than any of its parts. These bolting Democrats, doubtless, would like to see the people have lower freight rates; but since this would involve the curtailment of the coast shipping monopoly, and this in turn, an encroachment upon the privileged ship-builders, the people must endure present burdens. Thus, to preserve these local monopolies, which profit only a small part of the people, the whole country must suffer. In order to maintain a small ship-building industry, all other industries are laid under tribute. This policy has driven American shipping from the high seas, and it has made complete the monopoly of the trans-continental railroads.

s. c.



High Prices and "Free Trade."

There is at least one protectionist in the United States who does not hesitate to show his contempt for popular intelligence. His name is William Randolph Hearst. Mr. Hearst has the assurance to point to prevailing high prices and attribute them to free trade. He mentions especially beef and sugar. Since Mr. Hearst well knows that the war is giving to all American interests more protection than any tariff can give them, he must be talking on the assumption that his readers do not know enough to observe his distortion of facts.



Mr. Hearst furthermore declares that "it pays to encourage your own family." Not the way that Mr. Hearst means. He wants to encourage a few members of the family to become parasites. He wants owners of certain industries to be sustained through tribute from other industries which can exist without such aid. That is certainly not a paying policy for anyone but the parasites. It encourages the parasitic members of the family but it discourages the useful members. The way to encourage all of the family to do useful work is to offer no help of any kind to any member to live off of the labor of the rest. That means not only the abolition of all tariffs, but of all forms of privilege. But Hearst has long fought against encouraging the family in that way.

s. d.



Making the Democratic Party Ridiculous.

William Randolph Hearst is a candidate for the New York Democratic Senatorial nomination. Could anything make the party more ridiculous? Should he secure the nomination, then the Republican nominee, whoever he may be, will be

a much better democrat than the candidate of the Democratic party.

s. d.



Senatorial Candidates.

The candidacy of George F. Cotterill for United States Senator gives the Democratic party of the State of Washington a chance to nominate a real democrat, one who can recognize a democratic principle without consulting a party platform. His nomination will put the party in a position where it will deserve to win, and that is becoming more and more an important factor in bringing actual victory. Cotterill's nomination will be sound practical politics as well as a guarantee by the party of good faith with the people.



Direct election of United States Senators at last makes it possible for New York State to secure a member of the upper house without any deal with either Tammany or Republican party bosses. The candidacy of Franklin D. Roosevelt for the Democratic nomination is one that would hardly have been taken seriously in the days when a Murphy-controlled legislature did the choosing. While Mr. Roosevelt's economic studies may not have been as thorough as a United States Senator's ought to be, his is the type of mind that will not shrink from advocacy of any truth, once he has grasped it. He may well be classed as a genuine democrat so far as the deepest sympathy can make any one democratic, and so far as his economic knowledge leads.

s. d.



Doubleday's Possible Appointment.

Governor Lister of Washington will make an excellent choice of a Commissioner of Agriculture should he decide to appoint Robert S. Doubleday of Ballow. Mr. Doubleday has the technical knowledge and ability required of one in that position, combined with a thorough understanding of the economic problems confronting agricultural industry.

s. d.



Immigration Commissioner Frederic C. Howe.

The appointment of Frederic C. Howe as Commissioner of Immigration at New York is one that cannot be improved upon. What makes it the more creditable to President Wilson is the fact that Mr. Howe, while a thorough democrat in principle, is not a partisan. Possessed of both the knowledge and temperament needed to pass wise and fair judgment in the many difficult matters that come up for decision at immigration stations,

he may confidently be expected to make of Ellis Island a model of humane and enlightened management.

S. D.



EVERY LITTLE EFFORT.

In Buckle's immortal Introduction to the History of Civilization he discusses with his marvelous clearness of style the importance of public sentiment in the progress of truth. He shows, what indeed any of us may see in any lifetime, that the projection of a law does not avail unless there be a certain preparation. In fact it may be that well-meant legislation may actually cause reaction, and so retard the progress of civilization or the abolition of some superstition.

We hug our superstitions, and will not have them too suddenly swept from us. If you bring your statutes and your police power, the grip on the idol is often tightened in opposition. If the hand of the law manages to loosen it for a moment, there is a new clutch. No, there must be preparations and warnings and arguments. The intellect must be reached and convinced. There must be line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little and there a little.

This is the thought that makes the appeal to the humblest of us. If one has got rid of some superstition in which others may be still involved, or has seen some truth which others, for one reason or another, may not yet have seen, he can help to change the common view. No matter how insignificant one may think himself to be in purse, or power, or intellect, he has his influence. No matter how little he may think he can do for the truth which he sees, he has the tremendous obligation to make the effort to do what he can. He does not know what he can do. Every little effort has a meaning all its own, and no man can judge the effect of his effort in the subtle spread of human influences and opinions.

Let us take the case of the Singletax. If by some astounding turn of legislative wheels the complete system could be put into effect at the beginning of next week, I am not so sure but the ultimate triumph of the doctrine would be retarded. We have too many economic and financial superstitions and prejudices for such a law to prevail. In order to support such a law there must be more of us who have the profound intellectual conviction that justice and right reason bespeak equal rights for all in nature's gifts and opportunities. Before the law could permanently prevail, it is necessary that the knowledge of the truth must be far more widely spread. It is necessary

that many more of us should be convinced not only of the justice and advantage of equal rights, but of the far-reaching harm that has come from going against these rights, and of the effectiveness of Henry George's simple method for the execution of these rights.

It is in the spread of these convictions that each one, be he rich or poor, learned or unlearned, has the call and the chance to do his part, to use his influence, to profess his thought, to give what he can of time and means, to make sacrifice, to be patient and yet persistent. And what is more worth living for than to be true to one's conviction? Being true to a conviction means doing something for it, that is, doing something for its progress in the thoughts of men. And herein, as I have said, lies the fine appeal to all of us, the humblest as well as the most powerful. In the spread of a thought each has his influence, each can give his tithe, each can make his effort, and every dime, every effort has its effect.

J. H. DILLARD.



THINGS THAT MAKE FOR PEACE.

Peace societies place entirely too much confidence in treaties as instruments of peace. Their defective character is seen in the fact that Russia destroyed the autonomy of Finland, Austria-Hungary annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina, and now Germany has invaded Belgium in defiance of their solemn treaty obligations.

"To be always ready for war is the best way to avoid war," says Roosevelt. Stubborn facts now prove not only that this theory is false but that the direct contrary is the truth. Of all the great powers, Germany was best prepared, yet her very preparedness has arrayed against her such a number of enemies that her tremendous military strength may cause the destruction of the great German empire.

The greatest influence either for war or peace is self-interest. The self-interest of the builders of battleships and the manufacturers of all other military and naval equipment is always on the side of war. They exert a constant unseen influence stimulating public opinion in favor of costlier war equipment, and when international differences arise they try to use the press to play up and keep alive national prejudices and jealousies and thus attempt to force the nations into war.

The remedy is the government ownership and operation of all shipyards and factories necessary to the supply of all war equipment.

Of still greater importance as a deterrent to war is the abolition of the tariff. Free trade would