

this superficial defect. Politicians seeking votes will be eager to do all and more for women than has been done for men. That is one reason for the suffrage. But will the establishment of these shelters, bureaus and agencies really dispose of the problem? In the midst of ever increasing wealth, and with the accompanying advantage of science and invention, must women and men depend upon the charity of the state to tide them over from one job to another? Suppose a slight re-arrangement were made in the management of the factors in production. Labor we have freed. How would it do to free the materials on which labor works? The primitive savage, with free access to natural opportunities, managed to live and reproduce his kind. Must we, armed with the thousand and one things that he lacked be content with less? Build shelters for unemployed women, but build them in such fashion that they can later on be used as libraries and museums to house the relics of an age when men and women seeking work were unable to find it.

S. C.



### Woman Suffrage and Industrial Disorder.

Opposition to woman suffrage resorts to the same form of defective reasoning which leads tariff advocates to attribute low wages in England to "free trade," and to see no significance in the lower wages of protected countries of Continental Europe. Such reasoning is now indulged in by the Man Suffrage Association of New York. In a circular letter, designed to impress business men with the idea that equal suffrage means violence and disorder, it attributes to that democratic reform the industrial troubles of Colorado. That there have been similar troubles in places where women do not vote has no more significance to this association than the low wages of labor in protected Italy has to the protectionist who speaks of "free trade" England. One of the firms to which this letter was sent was that of Robert H. Ingersoll and Brother, the watch manufacturers, who returned the following reply:

August 14, 1914.

Mr. Everett P. Wheeler, Chairman,  
Man Suffrage Association, 27 William St.,  
New York City.

Dear Sir: You are correct as to this firm being interested in manufacture and other things mentioned in your letter. We are not, however, impressed that it is necessary to destroy all democratic movements in order to maintain these interests. The Woman Suffrage movement is one of democracy, toward which I hope this country is progressing, in spite of straws thrown in its path, some of which are hinted at in the circular accompanying your letter, the purport, however, of which

is not, to our mind, very lucidly stated. Colorado illustrates some things other than those you call attention to, notably the evils of monopoly of natural resources, which is in fact at the bottom of these and other questions that concern not only manufacturers, but society itself.

This letter gives the association some pertinent facts to consider. Will it consider them, or will it, like many other upholders of fallacies, disregard inconvenient facts and keep on repeating its original misstatement?

S. D.



### Drifting from Our Moorings.

Professor Roscoe Pound of Harvard University, and director of the American Judicature Society, said in his convocation address before the University of Chicago:

Where yesterday our ideal was a government of laws, not of men, today our ideal is rather a vigorous government by strong men, with a minimum of judicial control. . . . Nothing was so characteristic in the nineteenth century as the completeness with which administrative action was tied down by legal liability and judicial review. . . . Today, on the other hand, the tendency is no less strong to take away judicial review of administrative action wherever it is constitutionally possible to do so and, where it is not possible, to cut down such review to the unavoidable minimum.



This summing up of national tendencies is fully warranted by the facts, and the reason, if one really wishes to find it, is not far to seek. Government by law is breaking down politically for the same reason that it is breaking down economically: because the laws of man are not in harmony with the laws of nature. Too many men have been elected as legislators who were absolutely unqualified for their duties. And having begun their work with a fundamental error—that is, of making the common inheritance of mankind, the land, the property of a few—they have added law to law in endless succession, in a vain effort to correct the evils flowing from the original mistake.



The early builders of American institutions, having experienced the evils of an autocracy, thought to correct them by setting up a government of law. The executive was hedged about by laws, and was still further restricted by judicial interpretation. But the desired results were not forthcoming. Liberty still tarried, prosperity was ever beyond reach, and justice slipped the bandage from her eyes. Then public opinion swung to the opposite side. The Legislature hav-