

The Missouri Senatorship.

In a choice between two evils for a Senatorial candidate at the Missouri Democratic primary Senator Stone was selected. Since his defeated opponent was Judge William H. Wallace of Kansas City it is no great compliment to Stone that he was considered the lesser evil. If one were to take a logical and unsentimental view of the situation it would have been a stroke of luck to the Singletax cause in Missouri and throughout the nation had Judge Wallace been successful. The best help a cause can have, next to an ardent advocate, is a bigoted, unfair and injudicious opponent. Wallace is that kind of help to the Singletax movement. Had he gone to the Senate the whole nation would have had forced on its attention the kind of talk and tactics resorted to by Missouri opponents of the Singletax in 1912. Wallace's misrepresentations and his appeals to ignorance and prejudice would have been looked upon as typical of the methods of anti-Singletaxers everywhere. Resulting disgust of all fairminded and decent citizens with him, would have been reflected on the opposition to Singletax, and the Singletax movement would have got the benefit.



But human nature sometimes enables sentiment to overcome logic. Aside from natural resentment caused by Wallace's slanders, Missouri Singletaxers have their share of State pride and were repelled by the idea of Missouri becoming the laughing stock of the nation. Besides, as fairminded men and women, they have no desire to see their honest opponents shamed and misrepresented. Moreover a kindly feeling for the Wilson administration made them disapprove of sending to the Senate a politician whose support must cause more harm than his opposition. So they largely voted against him. But had Wallace's ridiculous appeals to bigotry and ignorance brought him the senatorship, any regret for the result felt by Singletaxers would have been due to other reasons than anxiety for their cause.

S. D.



Detroit's Opportunity.

The nomination on the Democratic ticket of Frederick F. Ingram for Mayor of Detroit gives the voters of that city an enviable opportunity. It gives them a chance to get a mayor of the Tom L. Johnson kind. Mr. Ingram makes clear in his campaign statement that what every city needs is something more than mere replacing of professional politicians with honest, independent citizens. Such efforts must fail to produce permanent

results as long as the system of government is unworkable. A change of system is necessary to establish self government and eliminate boss rule, and Mr. Ingram has long been known as a strong advocate of all the progressive measures needed to accomplish that result.

S. D.



John A. Warburton.

In the death at San Antonio, Texas, on August 8, of John A. Warburton, there passed away a veteran of two wars: of the Civil war of the 60's and of the present war for economic freedom. Mr. Warburton was born in Manchester, England, 76 years ago, came to America while a young man and lived in San Antonio for the past 50 years. He served as a Confederate, in the Civil war, in Green's company of the Texas Rangers. He was one of the early disciples of Henry George and until the day of his death had all the zeal and fervor of a crusader in behalf of the singletax doctrine. His widow, two daughters and three sons survive him.

S. D.



AMERICANS AWAY FROM HOME.

In his recent address before the American-Asiatic Association, Secretary of State Bryan uttered a truth more fundamental than perhaps even the great Democrat himself realized, when he said:

It will not be difficult to protect American interests (in foreign countries) so long as those who go abroad to assist in the development of other countries remember that they should give a dollar's worth of service for every dollar collected by them.

Seriously, however, to propose to those American exploiters—developers, if you prefer—who invade foreign countries that they should render a "dollar's worth of service for each dollar collected by them" would be reckoned a monumental jest. Nor need we affect surprise at this, for at present we offer about ninety-five cents in plunder for every nickel invested in the various forms of special privilege; land privileges, more specifically, which these exploiters have keenest relish for; and the offer is accepted, naturally enough.

Any American who has traveled beyond our national boundaries, into Mexico, for instance, and who has any conception of the unrighteousness of large getting and small giving, has had the blush of shame brought to his cheeks by the exploiting maneuvers and manipulations of his countrymen who are "developing other countries." The wooden nutmeg artists, thimble riggers and three-card monte gentlemen are crude and clumsy, but honest souls by comparison. The only sem-

blance of a return of dollar for dollar has been in the reflected lustre of a few gigantic private fortunes and the smoke of a few reckless extravagances of burned money, and, for a truth, these constitute rather meager returns to an exploited country; they make rather light provender for a plundered people.

Pay the laundry bill, the grocer bill; meet your small obligations and your pay roll, and—get all you can, no matter how. That is the approved, unwritten law, the popular idea of giving dollar for dollar. The excellence of the first four tenets is not open to question, but the unbridled, wanton exercise of the last by a few makes the proper observation of the others impossible for quite too many people.



The question as to how it happens that so many of our citizens find it necessary to go to foreign lands to do their "developing," while millions upon millions of acres of our own country and thousands upon thousands of its natural opportunities await proper and needed use is neither impertinent nor irrelevant. But it leads beyond the Secretary's injunction that our citizens abroad should render a "dollar's worth of service for each dollar collected."

That they should do so is true enough, indeed. And it is equally true that our government will have no difficulty in protecting them when that is done. But what they should do and what they will do will, very naturally, remain widely divergent until the more imperative word, "must," is substituted for the preceptive "should." And mere statutory or legal declarations to that end, either at home or abroad, would be futile and fruitless even if those at whom they were aimed did not defeat their enactment in advance or their nominal enforcement after they were enacted.

Exploiters, whether at home or abroad, will continue to exploit and to utterly fail to "render a dollar's worth of service for every dollar collected"—nor can we particularly blame them—until society awakens to the fact that the real value, the social value of the great natural opportunities which large exploiters seek everywhere, belongs to itself, to the society that creates it. Incidentally, when that hour comes, the great natural opportunities at home will become available and large and worthy individual enterprise will not need to seek foreign fields, if that so jars our patriotism and conduces to diplomatic and international difficulties.

ROBERT S. DOUBLEDAY.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

THE TEXAS ELECTION.

Dallas, Texas, August 3.

In Texas, Ferguson's victory is considered a victory for the reactionary forces of the State. He was lined up with the reactionary wing of the Texas Democratic delegation at Baltimore. His past record is that of a man opposed to labor unions, his conception of our penitentiary problems do not rest upon a sane, humanitarian basis. In fact, he is a cold, hard-headed business man, with his own pocketbook and that of his friends as his god. On the other hand, Ball's record is as clear as it can be on the main essentials, and though he is a corporation lawyer the moral forces and the progressives of the State almost without exception lined up with him. Though Ball was not quite so demonstrative in his love for the dear people as gauged by the immediate relief which his land plank promised as was Ferguson with his plan to "settle the land question," still I do not think that any one will gainsay me the statement that Ferguson's land plank was simply a scheme to catch votes of the ignorant tenant farmer, who was ready to catch at any straw which promised any sort of relief. The real issue was whether corporate greed or the moral and progressive forces should direct the affairs of our State. Ferguson stood for the former, and the Texas Business Men's Association, a kind of N. M. A., for Texas, composed of the railroads, big corporations, public service utilities, etc., did everything possible to secure his election. The Dallas Dispatch, our local Scripps paper (very loyal to the cause of the people, both local and State), fought and worked for Ball to the best of its ability.

CARL P. BRANNIN.



PROGRESS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Pittsburgh, July 24.

The results of the Democratic primaries in Pennsylvania ought to be gratifying to Singletaxers. Among the names of those nominated for various offices are found many "old time Singletax" workers, and some of the young men who have been active in that cause.

In the 19th District, Congressman W. W. Bailey was re-nominated, and as he faces a divided opposition, chances are very good that he will be returned to Congress to continue his effective work for the Singletax.

In the 31st District, comprising the North Side of Pittsburgh, John M. Henry, a young attorney, who has recently begun advocating the taxation of land values, and who made a great reputation as a speaker in the Wilson campaign, is a Democratic candidate for Congress.

In the 40th Senatorial District, one of the younger members of the Pittsburgh Singletax Club, Carl D. Smith, is a candidate for State Senator.

In the eastern end of the State, at Mifflinburg, Lee Francis Lybarger, is a candidate for Legisla-