

territory west of the Great Lakes into three zones. The first, known as the prairie section, extends from the Lakes to the mountains; the second includes British Columbia, while the third comprises the navigable waters of British Columbia.

—The Germanization of the Polish provinces, which has been going on since the partition of Poland, is to be accelerated by a bill that has been introduced in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, governing the division and sale of landed estates. When a sale has been arranged the government is to have the right to take the land at the price agreed upon. The bill also gives the government the right to prohibit the sale from one Pole to another. By such means Poles are to be replaced by German peasants.

—The Interstate Commerce Commission failed to secure testimony on April 10 from officers or stockholders of the Billard company, a corporation which transacted business with the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad and with the New England Navigation Company. Witness after witness refused to answer questions regarding the company's affairs or to produce any books or records of its financial transactions. Joseph W. Folk, chief counsel for the Commission, said he would institute proceedings to compel the witnesses to answer. [See current volume, page 344.]

—Despite the millions of dollars given by the people of Canada, in the shape of bonuses, grants, and guarantees from municipalities, and the Dominion and Provincial governments, to the Canadian Northern Railway, that company is unable to complete the work without further public assistance. Rather than donate more public money to a private enterprise, the Single Tax Association of Ontario is circulating a petition to the Ontario Legislative Assembly, urging the government to "take over the road as a public work for the people of Canada, compensating the owners for any money which they have supplied, and making them a reasonable payment for the time and effort which they have spent in its conception and construction."

—Statistics of exports and imports of the United States [See current volume, page 327.] for the eight months ending February, 1914, as given by the statistical sheet of the Department of Commerce for February, 1914, were as follows:

	Exports.	Imports.	Balance.
Merchandise . . .	\$1,695,615,479	\$1,217,689,509	\$477,925,970 exp.
Gold	44,056,828	49,455,463	5,398,635 imp.
Silver	37,056,907	21,968,777	15,088,130 exp.

Total \$1,776,729,214 \$1,289,113,749 \$487,615,465

The imports of merchandise for February, 1914, were \$149,937,011, of which 61.6 per cent were entered free of duty; for February, 1913, the imports were \$149,913,918, of which 53.4 per cent were entered free of duty.

PRESS OPINIONS

A Socialist's View of the Army Mutiny.

Labor Leader (Manchester), March 26.—We profoundly regret what has occurred for two reasons. In the first place, we had hoped that the democracy of

the country might for some years to come concentrate on social and economic questions without the necessity arising of concerning itself in the monarchical issue. So long as the King was a mere dummy and idol, he was a matter of supreme indifference to us. But now that he has become something more than a figure head, we must reluctantly interest ourselves in him, and that interest, once aroused, will not terminate until hereditary Government has been entirely swept away. Secondly, we deeply regret the emphasis which is now being placed upon armed force. We believe that political and social problems can only be solved by enlightenment and peaceful development, but if the aristocracy persists in inciting rebellion among the civil population on the one hand, and mutiny among soldiers on the other, then the Labor movement will have very seriously to consider whether it will not have to arm itself also. The officers who refuse to obey orders when the aristocracy threaten armed revolt, delight to obey the most extreme orders when the democracy folds its arms in peaceful protest against the conditions of slavery to which it is condemned. Mr. Balfour argues that the "loyalist" of Ulster has more reason to rebel than the worker who strikes for higher wages. Has he? Let Mr. Balfour put himself in the worker's position. Let him slave ten or twelve hours a day for a wage of 20s. or 25s. a week. Let him day by day see the hard and wearying struggle of the worker's wife to make ends meet. Let him see the worker's children denied good food, fresh air, and the joys of Nature. Let him live in a crowded slum with dirt and disease on every side. Would he not think rebellion justified then?



Improperly Influencing the Decision.

La Follette's Weekly (Madison, Wis.), April 4.—The Interstate Commerce Commission is today being subjected to every form of influence and pressure which a depraved human ingenuity can devise to force from it a decision favorable to the railroads in the most important case it has ever been called upon to determine. . . . The Commission has prosecuted its work with great diligence and thoroughness. In fact, it is suspected that it has been too diligent and too thorough to altogether please the railroads. It has already discovered that the carriers have given free services to certain big shippers amounting to fifteen or twenty millions of dollars annually. It is hot on the trail of free services to other big ones which may, in the aggregate, far exceed the fifty millions—the amount the railroads claim they require to make their revenues adequate to their needs. The big shippers are determined to retain these prices. The railroads are more than willing to continue them if they can get all the money they want out of the public. And these two powerful forces have united to compel the Commission to stop its investigating and order an increase of fifty million a year in freight rates for the people to pay. No such disgraceful spectacle has ever before been witnessed.



Rockefeller and Industrial Freedom.

Philadelphia North American, April 9.—Mr. Rockefeller is not the pampered son of millions. He has none of the vices of the idle rich—not even the idle-

ness. He is industrious, charitable in his own way and conscientious. . . . No doubt he believed he was stating accurately the purpose of the corporation; but it is equally certain that his expression was intrinsically false. No capitalists ever spent millions merely to "protect the freedom" of workers; no corporation would prefer that its entire investment be consumed rather than that "workmen should be deprived of the right to work for whom they please." Pretended regard for that "great principle" has been used in defense of every species of economic iniquity. . . . But back of all this advocacy of the worker's "right" and "freedom" lies the real inspiration—a belief in the supreme sanctity of property and a determination to maintain that principle in the teeth of an aroused social sense which would subordinate it to human welfare. By the "right" of the workman to work "for whom he pleases and how he pleases," the supporter of the system means the "right" of capital to dictate the terms and conditions of work and of the employe to accept those terms or starve. . . . The issue is not so clear-cut today, perhaps, as in the conflict over slavery, but it is fundamentally the same. There are, however, various views as to how the right may be established. Gifford Pinchot, we think, comes nearest to stating the whole truth when he says that the chief thing needed is to destroy the monopolistic control of natural resources; for to this evil can be traced much of the power of small groups to control the necessities of life and exact tribute from the people.



Where He Got It.

Wilkes-Barre (Pa.) Times-Leader, April 9.—The big secret of the amazing wealth of Frederick Weyerhaeuser, once a penniless immigrant, lay in just one idea, which he once expressed thus: "Lands increase in value; money doesn't grow in your pocket." He lived frugally, saved his earnings and bought lands—lands with plenty of timber. He foresaw that every baby born in the United States during his lifetime would make every standing tree more valuable, because the trees were decreasing while the babies—heaven bless 'em!—were increasing. He backed that perception with every dollar he could save or borrow; and it made him immensely rich. He tried many lines of business activity before he stumbled upon the discovery of "unearned increment;" but they were not successful. It was not until he acquired control of large tracts of forest land and turned into merchandise the products of the Almighty that fortune began to smile upon him. Judged by the standards of his time, his great wealth was honestly obtained. He kept his agreements, paid his debts and worked as hard as any employe. But he was fortunate in living a little in advance of society's acceptance of the doctrine of Henry George.



"What's the shape of the earth?" asked the teacher, calling suddenly upon Willie.

"Round."

"How do you know it's round?"

"All right," said Willie; "it's square, then. I don't want to start any argument about it."—Ladies' Home Journal.

RELATED THINGS

CONTRIBUTIONS AND REPRINT

PRAYER FOR A NATION.

By G. K. Chesterton.

O God of earth and altar
Bow down and hear our cry,
Our earthly rulers falter,
Our people drift and die;
The walls of gold entomb us,
The swords of scorn divide,
Take not Thy thunder from us,
But take away our pride.

From all that terror teaches,
From lies of tongue and pen,
From all the easy speeches
That comfort cruel men,
From sale and profanation
Of honor and the sword,
From sleep and from damnation,
Deliver us, good Lord.

Tie in a living tether
The priest and prince and thrall,
Bind all our lives together,
Smite us and save us all;
In ire and exultation
Aflame with faith, and free,
Lift up a living nation,
A single sword to Thee.



TORY TOOLS.

From an Editorial in The (London) Nation
of March 28.

It is important that we should not deceive ourselves into considering this Tory tampering with the Army a merely wild, spasmodic action evolved by anger at the expected coercion of Ulster and by hatred of the Parliament Act. It has a deeper and more ominous significance. Until the last few years Tories had sedulously maintained the title and demeanor of a constitutional party. . . . When the Tory party was outvoted at the polls and a Radical Government came in, the real causes of conservatism had always enough support in the enemy's camp to stop or cripple any dangerous measures. The issues that divided the two parties were seldom vital to the interests of the workers, never touched the roots of property. Small serviceable concessions that cost little or nothing to the owning classes, and the glamor of the great Imperial show, stage-managed in the 'seventies by Disraeli, and provided with fresh spectacular effects through the two following decades, kept the people quiet. Half the workers could in ordinary times be relied upon to vote Conservative, and when they failed, the mere existence of the House of Lords served to strangle at their birth any dan-