

a monopoly of land in some of its forms. Land monopoly as a cause of trusts has not received the attention its importance deserves.



### Real Democrat Elected and Counterfeit Defeated.

Millwaukee Journal, November 9.—All sorts of theories are being advanced to explain why Wisconsin, while electing a Republican governor, has sent a Democrat to the United States Senate. Minor issues, of course, cut some figure on both sides. But what really was the governing factor in the senatorial election was the votes of men who stand for principle rather than party name. The forces which two years ago combined, not through any arrangement by leaders, but inspired by principle, to give Wisconsin's electoral vote to Woodrow Wilson, combined again in this campaign to elect Paul O. Hustung to the United States Senate. The independent Progressive vote of the state was the decisive factor in the senatorial election last Tuesday just as it was in the presidential contest two years ago. And if the Democrats had named for governor, in place of Mr. Karel, a Progressive Democrat to whom no sound objection could be made, not only would they have won the gubernatorial contest, but Mr. Hustung's vote would be still larger.

## THE LIGHT COMES TO OUR VILLAGE.

For The Public.

The people of our village, as is the case everywhere, are divided into the few rich and the many poor, or more impressively, into the overfed and the underfed. Very few in either class know why the world is so divided. If those in ignorance of the cause of this division ever think of it at all, they consider it a great mystery which has always existed; that a Supreme Power, Providence or Fate has so designed it; that an individual is lucky if born into the rich class, while if he climbs into it from poverty his success is due to his own inherent abilities. Based on these notions an astonishing amount of erroneous teaching has grown up very soothing to the rich, who, just as ignorant of the cause why they are on top as the poor are that they are submerged, yet seek some justification for their possessions, and some explanation of the disparity existing between the worker and the idle rich which is so gross, so persistent and so apparent that it cannot be wholly ignored.

When, therefore, the incomes of the well-to-do people of our village were traced and it was found that they were based on some special privilege, granted by the government, which gave them the power to tax workers—to take wealth as it was produced by others—and that if these privileges were abolished the well-to-do would have to work for what they got, when this was made public, the landlords, the franchise owners, the bankers, the tariff beneficiaries and all other government pensioners in our village were much disturbed. As time went on, however, and no action was taken against them their feeling of security gradually returned. Yet, some who were blind, now see, and the question how far they are personally responsible for present conditions will not let them rest.

It is true the present beneficiaries are not directly responsible. Their titles to what they now receive are based on gifts made to their forebears by our then Board of Aldermen—the people's representatives—but the more sensitive among them, though they still seek some valid argument and excuse that will justify them in holding on to their privileges, grow more doubtful of the existence of such an excuse and correspondingly more and more unhappy. It galls a man who scorns to steal or beg, who has always thought of himself as earning his own living, as being self-supporting, as paying his own way, when the suspicion enters his mind that insofar as he is the beneficiary of special privilege, he is supported by the labor of poor men, poorer women and still poorer children; that he is carried on their backs; that the more he takes the less they have; that he is a parasite who

## RELATED THINGS CONTRIBUTIONS AND REPRINT

### THE MAN IN THE RANKS.

Suggested by an Article in The Public.

It's the man in the ranks that makes the war,  
It's the man that doesn't know,  
That has played at soldiers all his life,  
And followed where bugles blow.

And now when the jingo waving of flags,  
And the rattle of sabers come,  
He forgets his brother, the other man,  
And follows the call of the drum.

He sees gray toil in a scarlet dress,  
With the crown of Fame on her head,  
And forgets the true rulers are toilers like him,  
And he goes the way he is led.

They feed him out fast as "Cannon food,"  
But should he chance to return,  
He has got the worst in any case,  
And his hardest lessons to learn.

He has risked his life for higher rents  
And taxes he cannot pay,  
He's made harder and crippled the struggle of life,  
And put off the true Worker's day.

So don't you forget it's the men in the ranks,  
No war can be fought without them,  
It is they that can bring the Kingdom of Peace,  
And they that war should condemn.

V. G. HOFFMAN.

grows fat as his victims grow lean; that he is a government pensioner getting service but rendering none; that his children will succeed to his power and tax the children of his poorer friend and neighbor. He feels his own self-respect is lessened and this is a possession he hates to lose. Besides, there's the constant fear of detection. He wants the good opinion of his fellow-men, whatever their station may be, and he dreads the humiliation he would feel should they ever come to the knowledge that he has his hands in their pockets.

Unfortunately, the number of men so sensitive, so really honorable and courageous as to voluntarily relinquish their privileges, is too few to encourage the hope that any change can be brought about in this way; but with the help of those who, even though they are the beneficiaries of privilege, yet work for its destruction, aided by the spread of intelligence among the working people, it is confidently expected that the day will come when all special privileges in our community will be done away with.

CHARLES F. SHANDREW.



## WAR AND TRADE.

Address of Hon. Calvin Tomkins, President National Association of Port Authorities, at the Opening of the Third Annual Convention, Baltimore, Md., September 8, 1914.

The Balance of Power and the Balance of Trade are two hoary superstitions, the primary causes of past international misunderstandings and of the terrible war now upon us. The underlying theory of the Balance of Power is that no nation or group of nations shall be permitted to exceed in military power or the material success on which such power is based, the attainments of other nations or groups of nations. This is fundamentally a policy of repression which reacts most disadvantageously upon highly civilized States equipped with complex commercial, industrial and municipal organizations, since war and the fear of war sap the confidence on which these institutions rest. Progress is retarded by the jealous fears of the peoples of less advanced states, and also by the inarticulate fears of highly civilized men and women the world over, who observe with apprehension the predatory war spirit of the dynasties of Germany, Austria, Russia and Japan.

It is safe to assume that only a small fraction of the three hundred million people of Europe wanted this war, and yet the dynasties and the secretive diplomatists did not prevent it. Following the example of diplomacy the public had come to think in terms of states rather than of the good of peoples.

The neighborhood interests of the people of the twenty states of Europe do not differ from the like interests of the citizens of our forty-eight

states. As with us a network of railways, highways, rivers and canals bind them together into one interdependent social unit. To understand why they are at war we must look back fifty years to our Civil War which was fought to maintain the Union. The immediate cause of this present war was Sir Edward Grey's failure to establish any concerted action in Europe. When every state, untrammelled by obligations to others maintains its unlimited sovereignty, war is inevitable. The principle of the Balance of Power must be supplanted by acquiescence in some reasonable concert of the great world powers, which shall impose by moral influence or strength of numbers if necessary, the obligation to keep the peace.

Our United States did this among themselves in 1864, and recently a concert of the powers of North and South America at the instance of the President of the United States took joint action in Mexican affairs and by so doing broadened the Monroe Doctrine and established the principle of a concert of powers in relation to international affairs in North, South and Central America. This has done much to mitigate European and American suspicion of the intentions of the United States.

Pan-Americanism, Pan-Slavism, Pan-Germanism and Pan-Japanism all alike are selfish, impracticable and disturbing international forces. The world is for all people and attempts at pre-emption by one nation must necessarily draw upon that nation the enmity of the others.

Only sovereign are uncompromising partisans of sovereignty. Citizens of the world after the lesson of this awful war shall have been learned will in the end acquiesce in some reasonable limitation of national sovereignty—some concert of action—which shall secure to them peace and justice outside as well as inside of national boundary lines. The administration's peace treaties have anticipated this intent and have blazed the way for lasting peace.

England's free-trade policy opening opportunities for trade to all people is the example which should be followed to secure international peace and good will. The beneficiaries of protection and other legal privileges foment international disturbance, pervert patriotism, prevent trade and promote war.

Opposed to the ancient prejudice against the outlander and his goods, and as the direct result of recent improvements in transportation, there has developed a great and growing sense of interdependence among the people of the world. Quick and cheap transportation has within two generations revolutionized society, made possible industrial cities of a size and importance undreamed of before, promoted commerce, the arts and the confidence on which credit rests by utilizing and expanding the principle of the division of labor,