

their taxes on mere land values to be less than the total they now pay. I am not going to offer any solution of the tax question, but merely to call attention to the fact that the constitution should allow as much freedom for changes and experimentation as any locality in the State may desire. Indeed in all its sections the constitution should give the greatest freedom possible, so that we and our successors will always be able to do any new thing we may desire. . . .

The eminent attorney, whose address we have just listened to against recall of judges, apparently intimated that Jesus Christ was crucified by a mob of the common people. He is mistaken. Jesus Christ was not crucified by a mob of the common people, but by a conspiracy of "prominent citizens," and the judges involved showed every one of themselves to be either a criminal, scoundrel, a blind bigot, a political side-stepper or a craven coward. Personally I am not and never have been a supporter of the political proposition known as recall of judges at special elections. I favor our present Indiana system of elected judges, short terms, and recall or re-election of judges at regular elections at the expiration of their terms. But, if, like our lawyer friend, I believed in the supremacy of the lawyer caste in our civilization and that a court judge was the top feather of the head of the gilt eagle surmounting the flag-staff above Old Glory floating from the top of the capitol dome at Washington, it seems to me, I would be careful, indeed quite extraordinarily careful, not by the slightest whisper to remind anybody of the greatest miscarriage of justice in history, when courts, laws, judges, all faded in spite of the fact that no law granting recall of judges existed for a conquered nation—failed to protect this innocent man from a foul conspiracy of "prominent citizens" and their local city machine adherents. . . . I should like to take up one by one various charges falsely made against the common people and rip out the sawdust and straw these scarecrows are filled with, but time will not permit. Suffice it to say that it must never be forgotten concerning this particular accusation against us that it was not the masses, not the real multitude, the common people, who crucified Jesus, but the "prominent citizens," the Sanhedrin and the servants and adherents of the machine oligarchy, working at night for fear of the multitude and finally having hastened the tragedy beyond release before the general mass of the common people were astir in the morning, the latter arrived only in time to have it recorded, "There followed Him a great multitude of the people, and of women who bewailed and lamented Him." Rule by "prominent citizens," by an oligarchy, instead of by all classes united in a common mass, always means selfishness, Bourbonism, and disaster. In the case of Jesus, the masses spread palm branches at His entry and lamented His crucifixion. If recall of judicial decisions had existed the masses would have overruled the Sanhedrin and Herod and Pilate's decree. But they had no chance. . . .

The spirit of farm life is never for standpat Bourbonism. The farmer is by nature the pioneer, the independent, the free man. Read our farm papers and see how decidedly superior in progressive-mindedness they are to many city newspapers. . . . Here is the April 1914 "Farm Journal." It demands on various pages, farm business roads before automobile roads, claims for the Farmers' Grange, the Interstate Commerce Commission law, conservation of national resources, endorses international arbitration, local clean-up days, woman suffrage, farm credits, taking taxes off from farm improvements and leaving on the land, and prohibition of the liquor traffic, all in one issue. . . .

I do not wish it understood that farmers are alone in demanding change by revision of our State constitution. It is a movement of all us common people. . . . The American Federation of Labor, with its membership

of 2,069,157, reported in April, 1914, stands particularly for the Initiative and Referendum. . . .

When one considers the number of voters who are farmers and city laboring men and knows that the organized bodies of both these classes have declared for a revised constitution and for the Initiative and Referendum, it is plain that the little bunch of complacent, self-satisfied, self-seeking emissaries of political machines, who spout their contempt of all who oppose and call us agitators, reformers, cranks, populists, anarchists, demagogues, from every boss-ruled platform and in every Tory newspaper, are in reality a very small sized bunch indeed. There is no reason why they should rule us longer and a constitutional convention giving us direct primaries and the Initiative and Referendum will break the back of boss domination in Indiana. The door of political freedom will open to us, and public opinion supersede boss rule.

I say it again. Turn the people loose and trust in God, not in your own little attempts at control.

DAVE S. DUNLOP.

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## NEWS NARRATIVE

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The figures in brackets at the ends of paragraphs refer to volumes and pages of The Public for earlier information on the same subject.

Week ending Tuesday, September 8, 1914.

### The European War.

Military activities continue along the lines in which they started. Germany has continued her advance in France, Russia has advanced to the Carpathian mountains in Austria, England maintains control of the sea and Japan continues her attack on Kiao-Chau. All military movements are reported only in general terms, and only after having passed the severest censorship ever known. Details as to losses, the strength of the armies and generals in command are almost wholly lacking. [See current volume, page 851.]



### The Franco-German Campaign.

The net result of the week's campaign in France shows the French right wing holding its position in the Vosges and Lorraine. The center has fallen back slightly and rests upon Verdon and Nancy. At the latter point a spirited attack is reported under the personal supervision of the Kaiser, with unknown result. The main strength of the invading army is in the west, where it has steadily forced the French and English back from position to position until the army that came down through Belgium holds the left wing of the Allies in a line nearly north and south, instead of east and west, as at the beginning of the invasion. On the 6th the Germans had reached La Ferte, thirty-eight miles northeast of Paris. Instead of going on direct to the capital the invading army, after passing within thirty miles of the city, has swung to the east, as though intending to get in the rear of

the Allies' center. The comparatively slight resistance offered by the French and English during their orderly retirement has led strategists to conclude the movement to be a factor in the defensive campaign. A general engagement is unofficially reported along a line extending along an irregular line 120 miles from west to east and fifty miles north to south, beginning at Nanteuil-le-Haudouin, twenty-five miles northeast of Paris, and extending to Verdon, twenty miles west of the German frontier. It is supposed that 4,000,000 men are engaged, half German and half Allies, and the result is considered a crisis in the war. On September 8, General Gallieni, military governor of Paris, announced that the Germans had been driven back with great loss.

On the 3d the seat of the French government was moved temporarily from Paris to Bordeaux, in anticipation of a possible siege. Work continues on the fortifications, and troops are continually pouring in from the south to man the works.

#### Belgium.

The Belgian army has renewed its activity in the district about Tirlemunde, to the east of Brussels, where it is reported to have engaged the Germans in a two days' battle. By opening the dikes near Antwerp the Belgians forced the invaders to retreat so hastily that they had to abandon some of their heavy guns. Ostend, where most of the British troops were landed, is held by the fleet and by marines from the fleet, who have repelled the attacks of the Germans. The headquarters of the German field armies of the right wing have moved from Brussels to Mons, just north of the French frontier.

#### Japan.

Germany protests against Japan's infringement of China's neutrality in landing 10,000 or 15,000 Japanese troops at the Chinese port of Lung-Kow, which is 100 miles north of Kiao-chau. On the 3d, 4,500 more troops were landed. It is reported that the Japanese have occupied seven islands near Kiao-chau. A Japanese destroyer ran aground in Kiao-chau Bay, and had to be abandoned by the crew. On the 7th the Japanese House of Representatives voted unanimously for a special war issue of \$26,500,000.

#### Russia.

The Czar's arms seem to have been uniformly successful in meeting the Austrian arms. As a result of a seven days' battle Lemberg, capital of Galicia, was captured with great loss to the Austrians. The Russians are pressing their advantage, and are laying siege to Przemysl, the strongest fortified place in Galicia. If they succeed in overcoming the Austrians at this point it will open the

way for the Russians in Galicia to join their forces in Eastern Prussia. They have been successful also in seizing passes in the Carpathian mountains. The Austrian army, operating in the Lublin region of Russian-Poland, is reported to be retreating. The success of the Russians in Eastern Prussia is less decided. They are reported to be slowly advancing and to be laying siege to Koenigsberg.

#### England.

Since England has no compulsory military service, such as the Continental Countries have, the question of recruiting is of vital importance in the present war. Premier Asquith at a meeting at the Guildhall said that between 250,000 and 300,000 recruits had responded to the call of Lord Kitchener, the Secretary of War. He declared that if Great Britain were to play a worthy part in this war she must enlarge the scale of her forces, increase her numbers and multiply many times her effective fighting power. Bonar Law, leader of the Unionist party in the House of Commons, former Premier Balfour and Winston Spencer Churchill also made addresses supporting the government.

The Allies, represented by Edward Grey, British Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Paul Cambon, French Ambassador to Great Britain, and Benckendorff, Russian Ambassador to Great Britain, have signed and made public an agreement that: "The British, French, and Russian governments neutrally agree not to conclude peace separately during the present war. The three governments agree that when the terms of peace come to be discussed no one of the allies will demand conditions of peace without the previous agreement of each of the other allies."

No naval battles have taken place. The British control the sea, with the exception of a few German cruisers that are still at large, and floating mines that are still unknown in the North Sea. Several trawlers and a merchantman have been sunk by striking floating mines. The Austrian steamer Bathori was sunk by a British cruiser on the 4th in the Bay of Biscay. The British cruiser Pathfinder, carrying 268 men, was sunk by a mine in the North Sea. Owing to the presence of floating mines in the North Sea, navigation has been temporarily suspended.

#### Pope Benedict XV.

The College of Cardinals on the 3d chose on the sixth ballot Cardinal Giacomo Della Chiesa, archbishop of Bologna, supreme pontiff to succeed Pope Pius X. The coronation of the new Pope, who will be known as Pope Benedict XV, took place on the