

government, eliminating all taxes and giving everybody employment.

Take potatoes for example. Our farmers are obliged to sell their potatoes for fifty cents per bushel, while hundreds of carloads of cheap Michigan potatoes come in here absolutely free. With a tariff of 50 cents per bushel on potatoes, our farmers could at once raise their price to one dollar per bushel since the Michigan potatoes, after paying the duty, would cost that much. This would encourage the potato industry in Ohio, and give employment to hundreds of men.

Or, suppose we had a tariff of \$2 per barrel on flour. Our merchants and manufacturers could at once raise their price to that extent, thus shutting out the cheap Minnesota flour, or compelling the makers thereof to pay \$2 per barrel toward the support of our state government.

Ohio is a large producer of coal, but she has to compete with the cheap coal of Kentucky and West Virginia. Give us a tariff of one dollar per ton on coal and see what an impetus would be given to Ohio mines. More men would be employed at better wages, and they could then buy more of the products of other Ohio industries.

Ohio has millions of dollars invested in breweries and distilleries, but our manufacturers must compete with the cheap beer of Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, and even that which made Milwaukee famous. Give us a dollar a barrel on beer and a dollar a gallon on alcohol and see what an impetus will be given this industry.

And, likewise on down the list, let us have a tariff on everything that Ohio produces. In that way outsiders will pay all the revenue needed to run the state government, and our people will get the benefits. There may be some slight objections to this program, but to tariff advocates, these are, of course, entirely chimerical. What the people want is work, a steady job all the year round, and we are the boys who know how to provide the jobs.

One thing I forgot to mention, we would need a respectable standing army, and a naval program calling for two battleships each year. Kentucky, jealous of our prosperity, might want to annex Cincinnati, or perhaps Pennsylvania might look with covetous eyes on Cleveland. The expense of acquiring and maintaining this armament would, of course, be met from the tariff receipts, so that our people would not notice it. With a sufficient army and navy, we could command the respect of neighboring states, and furthermore, there is no more potent argument for peace. But of course "it takes time" to make the people see these things.

J. WILCOX.



Earning a living—that's a cinch,
But getting a living—there's the pinch.
—Unidentified.



"Public meetings for Parliamentary Reform which do not tend to systematic work (as was not the case in the League) will be viewed by the aristocracy with complacency, as the harmless blowing off of the steam."—Richard Cobden.

NEWS NARRATIVE

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, November 17, 1914.

Woman Suffrage Convention.

The convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association began at Nashville on November 12. In her opening remarks the president, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, said in part:

All that women are asking is that men believe what they themselves say. They say they want a government "of the people, by the people and for the people," but by their treatment of women regarding the ballot they show they do not believe that. . . . The men of America make much of their boasted democracy, but this government is not a democracy; it is an aristocracy of sex.

The first action of importance taken was construed to be against conducting of indiscriminate blacklist campaigns against all congressional candidates of a party not committed in favor of suffrage, as has been carried on by the Congressional Union. This was said to be implied in resolutions adopted on November 13 declaring "That the congressional committee give out information and suggestions for congressional work in any state only through the machinery established for congressional work by the state associations or the majority of state associations of that state, who shall determine how this material shall be used." The next question that arose concerned the work before Congress. Opinion was divided as to whether there should be concentrated effort on securing passage of the Bristow-Mondell suffrage amendment, or whether the Shafroth amendment and other measures should also be included. The Bristow-Mondell amendment if adopted would at once enfranchise women throughout the union. The Shafroth amendment would institute in each state the right of eight per cent of the voters to compel a referendum on the suffrage question. By a vote of 194 to 100 it was decided not to limit work to efforts for the Bristow-Mondell measure. On November 14, a resolution was adopted directing the congressional committee to work for a federal statute giving women in all States the right to vote for Congressmen, Senators and presidential electors. In the discussion over this proposition the fact of its constitutionality was shown under the provision of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution which forbids abridgement by any State of "the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States." At the final session on November 16 resolutions were adopted declaring the Association opposed "to holding any political party

responsible for the acts and opinions of its individual members or any individual public official or candidate responsible for the action of his party majority." Other resolutions urge Congress to take up at once the enfranchising amendments to pass the proposed congressional and presidential election statute, and to put an end to involuntary decitizenization of women marrying foreigners. Before adjournment, in spite of opposition to the re-election as president of Dr. Anna Shaw, the following ticket was chosen by a vote of 283 out of 318: President, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw; first vice president, Mrs. Stanley McCormick of Boston; second vice president, Mrs. Desha Breckenridge of Kentucky; third vice president, Katherine B. Davis of New York; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Orten H. Clark of Michigan; recording secretary, Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald of Massachusetts; treasurer, Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers of Connecticut; first auditor, Mrs. Helen G. Miller of Missouri; second auditor, Mrs. Medill McCormick of Chicago. [See vol. xvi, pages 1162, 1185, current volume, pages 464, 658, 996, 1046.]



Southern Suffragists' Convention.

Southern woman suffragists held a conference at Chattanooga, Tennessee, on November 11. It was addressed by Miss Christabel Pankhurst who referred to the European war as "an instance of the danger and injustice of depriving women of the ballot." No resolutions were adopted. Miss Kate M. Gordon of New Orleans was chosen president for the following year. [See current volume, page 1046.]



Mayors in National Conference.

A conference of mayors and other officials of about 150 American cities met in Philadelphia on November 12. In his address of welcome Mayor Blankenburg referred to the public utilities corporations, suggesting that the meeting make its object the bringing of these companies into closer harmony with the city governments. The addresses that followed showed an overwhelming sentiment in favor of municipal ownership. Mayor Mitchel of New York, speaking on the 13th, declared public ownership to be no longer a creed or a propaganda but "a reserve power of which the cities are conscious to be called for in case private management fails to meet the standards of service which contemporary public opinion demands." Mayor Harrison of Chicago expressed the opinion that the morals of public utility corporations have not materially changed since the days of Yerkes and gray wolf aldermen. He declared private ownership to be one of the principal causes of and incentives to corruption and commercialism in politics. Alderman Charles E. Merriam of Chicago condemned

the act of the Illinois legislature of 1913 in depriving cities of the right of home rule in control of public utility corporations. Stiles P. Jones of Minneapolis presented facts showing that cities having home rule are the ones that fare best in dealing with public service corporations. Addresses along similar lines were made by Mayor Newton D. Baker of Cleveland, Louis D. Brandeis of Boston, Frederic C. Howe of New York, John M. Eshleman, lieutenant-governor-elect of California, and others. Mr. Eshleman quoted from his experience as State Railroad Commissioner to show that regulation is not a proper solution. Resolutions finally adopted on November 14 declare that cities should have power to municipalize public utilities, that the franchise granting power should be with the cities, not with state boards, and that in all cases the principle of home rule should be preserved. Furthermore, the idea was endorsed of "the establishment of the utilities bureau as a nation-wide inter-city agency for bringing the combined ability and experience of all our cities to the service of each city which may face a public utility problem." [See volume xvi, 374, 389, 391, current volume, 876, 996.]



Conference of Governors.

The Governors' Conference in session at Madison, Wisconsin, from November 10 to 14, discussed rural credits, uniformity in workmen's compensation legislation, extradition, conservation, railroad regulation and other matters. About half of the states were represented. No resolutions committing those present to any particular policy were passed. [See current volume, page 1045.]



Federation of Labor Convention.

The American Federation of Labor in convention at Philadelphia was addressed by many speakers of national prominence. Frank P. Walsh of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations said, on November 12, that a preliminary report will be sent by the Commission to Congress in December. It will not contain any definite conclusion on the underlying cause of industrial discontent. As to collective bargaining, he said, that only five out of three hundred employers, who had testified, disagreed with the underlying principles. "Mother" Jones addressed the convention on the Colorado situation. Among the many resolutions introduced are some advocating federal seizure of the Colorado coal mines, repeal of the Dick military law, investigation of industrial conditions in Porto Rico, urging disarmament of all nations and favoring various other peace plans, advocating municipal ownership of public utilities and other matters more strictly within the field of trade unionism. [See current volume, page 1093.]