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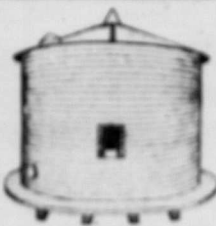
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By

Louis F. Post

Any person who is interested in the taxation of land values can get a clearer idea of this great question from this book than from any other book written. It is really an explanation of Henry George's great work in simple language and illustrated by diagrams so that any person who can read can understand it. It deals with every phase of the question and shows the effect that this form of taxation has upon all classes in the community. One very valuable part of the book comprises twenty pages made up of questions and answers, wherein practically every question any person would want to ask is answered fully and definitely. Twenty pages are given to explanations of terms and various points that opponents have brought up in connection with the taxation of land values. The book comprises 141 pages of clear type and is attractively bound in red paper covers.

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Probing Industrial Conditions

Review of the Report which the United States Industrial Commission Submitted to Congress

By F. J. Dixon, M.L.A.

Farm tenancy is increasing at an appalling rate. Landlordism is therefore increasing at an appalling rate. Babies of the poor die three times as fast as those of the rich. Nearly 20 per cent. of the school children of the country are underfed and under-nourished. Economic pressure forces two-thirds of all children to leave grammar school before graduating, and only 10 per cent. finish high school. Workers in the basic industries are out of jobs one-fifth of the time. Of the millions and millions of workingmen in the country one-third are poverty stricken. Five hundred dollars per year is the income of half of the wage earning fathers. Less than \$15 per week is the wages of two-thirds of the adult male workers. Thirty-seven per cent. of the wives and mothers of workingmen are forced to do hard work themselves to keep the wolf from the door. Nearly half of the women workers earn less than six dollars per week. Three or more persons occupy every sleeping room in 37 per cent. of the worker's homes. One out of every twelve corpses in New York is buried in the Potter's field. Industrial conditions are responsible for our biggest crime problems. Two per cent. of the people own sixty per cent. of the wealth. Sixty-five per cent. of the people own less than five per cent. of the wealth. There are forty-four families with incomes equal to the earnings of 100,000 workmen.

Review of the Report

We are indebted to "The Public," of Chicago, a national journal of fundamental democracy, and a weekly narrative of history in the making, for the following information about the personnel of the Commission on Industrial Relations and its mode of procedure.

The commission was appointed by President Wilson on June 26, 1913. Its mission was to study labor conditions and recommend ameliorative measures to Congress.

The members of the commission were: Frank P. Walsh, lawyer, Kansas City, Mo.; John R. Commons, professor of political economy at the University of Wisconsin; Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, philanthropist, New York City; Frederic A. Delano, president of the Wabash Railroad company, Chicago; Harris Weinstock, merchant, Sacramento, California; Thurston Ballard, miller, Louisville, Kentucky; John B. Lennon, treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, Bloomington, Illinois; James O'Connell, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, Washington, D.C.; and Austin B. Garretson, president of the Order of Railroad Conductors, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

On October 23, 1913, the commission held its first meeting at Washington, D.C. Frank P. Walsh was elected chairman and Professor J. R. Commons secretary.

Lawless Mining Corporations

Public hearings were held by the commission in different parts of the United States. One of the most interesting was held in New York at which testimony concerning the Ludlow affair was taken. Mrs. Pearl Jolly and Mrs. Mary Thomas, wives of the strikers, appeared as witnesses. Both repeated the accounts that have been previously reported of events leading up to the battle, of burning of tents, and killing of women and children. Major Edward J. Boughton also testified. He was Judge Advocate in the military zone during the strike. Major Boughton entered a complete denial of all stories

of atrocities by the militia. When Judge Ben Lindsey was called to testify he took issue with Major Boughton. Lindsay declared the mining corporations to be the most lawless in the country. He referred to the opposition of E. A. Colburn, president of the Mine Owner's Association, to the passage of child labor laws, altho he is also president of the Children's Aid Society and of the State Board for Child and Animal Protection. As judge of the children's court, Lindsey said he knew of 700 children who had been orphaned thru easily preventable explosions in mines. He said further that there are three times as many more men killed by explosions in Colorado mines than in other states.

William Lyon MacKenzie King, who was Minister of Labor for Canada during the Laurier regime, and is now working for the Rockefeller Foundation, declared before the commission that the will and conscience of John D. Rockefeller Jr. is more powerful in



The late Field Marshal Earl Kitchener whose unexpected loss, off the Gallipoli Islands on Monday, June 5, when the cruiser Hampshire went down, the whole Empire mourns.

Colorado than any other force that can be brought to bear at this time. The cross examination of W. L. MacKenzie King by Frank P. Walsh is one of the juiciest intellectual morsels in the report.

A preliminary report to Congress was made by the commission on December 7, 1914, and a final report in August, 1915.

The final report was by no means unanimous. Many days were spent in argument and it was finally agreed to accept the report to Congress prepared by Basil Manly. The agreement, however, did not apply to the recommendations contained in the report. These were concurred in by Chairman Frank Walsh and by the three labor members. Another report was signed by the three members representing the employers' interests. Mrs. J. Borden Harriman and Professor John R. Commons signed a third report.

Speaking in Kansas City on December 18, 1914, Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the Commission, is reported to have said:

"If our commission on industrial re-