

at him; by would-be humorous references; by attempted ridicule and sarcasm these people are gradually driving back into the Bryan camp friends of the latter, who have doubted his availability, but never his honesty of purpose, sincerity of motive, or righteousness of principle.

"It is not human nature for the friends of a man to hear him continually abused without resenting it."

On the other hand, the *Brooklyn Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) is convinced that Mr. Bryan "has come down with more than the customary thud; he is in fragments."

THE BLAME FOR NEWARK'S LYNCHING

THE LIQUOR and temperance forces are out with statements blaming each other for the double disgrace of a murder and lynching in Newark, Ohio, which we considered last week. The liquor side is blamed for breaking the prohibition law and producing a state of disorder and anarchy, and the temperance side is blamed for trying to enforce an unpopular law in a locality that opposed its enforcement. One prohibition paper blames the people of the county, who voted for a prohibition law and then elected county officers who were not in sympathy with it, an anomalous combination full of troublous possibilities. The *Houston Post*, blaming the prohibition forces for the tragedy, remarks that Newark's double killing is "quite an inspiring double-play to be recorded among the averages of the Antisaloon League," and this sentiment is shared by *Mida's Criterion*, a Chicago liquor journal, and also by the president of the Model License League, who has been sending around to the press a circular letter, which declares that the lawlessness culminating in the hanging of Etherington was the "direct result of the forcing of prohibition on a city



WHICH?

—Heaton in the *Chicago Inter-Ocean*.

DISTRACTED

that did not want it." And this forcing, he tells us, "was done under the County Option Law which was passed by a legislature under the lash of the Antisaloon League." President Gilmore thereupon adjudges the Antisaloon League to be "directly responsible for the murder and the lynching." He continues:

"The Antisaloon League naturally feels that its perpetuation depends on making a show of enforcement of prohibition law, and it undertook by force of arms to do in Newark what the people of Newark did not want done, namely, the raiding of places where liquor was said to be sold.

"In its zeal the Antisaloon League used a deadly combination in its work—a foolish boy and a loaded revolver. This combination resulted in a murder and a lynching. Five hundred citizens, all in 'good order,' according to press reports, watched the lynching, and surely no one will charge that these citizens were all illicit dealers in liquor.

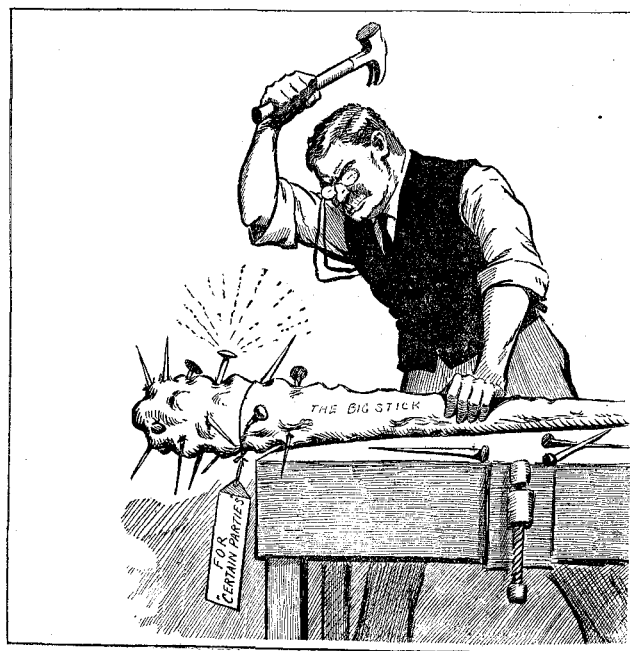
"Unjust and unpopular laws are creative of lawlessness, and the Antisaloon League, however meddlesome and militant, will never be strong enough to enforce them. On the contrary, its work will continue to stir up strife and bitterness and bring about anarchistic conditions wherever the movement is encouraged."

Through its organ, *The American Issue* (Westerville, Ohio), the Antisaloon League declines to plead guilty to these charges. Admitting that "anarchistic conditions" existed in Newark long before the culminating tragedy of July 8, this paper charges their existence simply and solely to the fact that the town "was not only rum-ridden, but rum-ruled," while through all this continued reign of lawlessness "the Mayor acted the part of a dummy, and the police, either from inclination or acting under orders, were blind, deaf, and dumb to the law's transgressions." The objections which have been made to the use of detectives in enforcing antiliquor laws are thus answered:

"Certain newspapers, unfriendly to temperance legislation and its enforcement, take great delight in the use of such words as 'underhanded' and 'sneaking' in describing the operations of antisaloon detective forces; while numerous bargain lawyers, in the employ of the law-breaking interest, make their main pleas to juries in liquor cases on the score of the so-called 'spying system' by which the evidence is secured.

"The individual who honestly doubts the policy of using detectives shows at once a surprising lack of knowledge both of human nature and the American scheme of government. It is perhaps safe to say that there is not a criminal law upon the Federal statute-books that is not at least partially enforced by the use of detectives. Most State criminal laws require the use of detectives to make them enforceable. It would be absolutely impossible to operate the government of a large city without the thousands of plain-clothes men who make it possible to apprehend violators of the law; and there is no question but that without the use of detectives in various ways by Federal, State, and municipal authorities half the criminal code would immediately become a dead letter. In short, if the use of detectives to enforce antiliquor laws and other laws is questionable, then the entire system of American government, in so far as the criminal code is concerned, is questionable."

While *The National Prohibitionist* (Chicago) does not spare the Newark officials—"one officer, with the courage God gives the



MAKING IMPROVEMENTS.

—Harding in the *Brooklyn Eagle*.

DECIDED

hedgehog, could doubtless have held the jail against the mob and prevented the lynching"—yet it considers their "cowardly inefficiency" as by no means the "major lesson of the incident." This is—

"the futility of extra-official effort to enforce law against the liquor traffic. The people of Licking County, by a majority vote, said they wanted to be rid of the saloon, but, by the same kind of vote, they said that they were perfectly content to leave the enforcement of that will of theirs in the hands of representatives of a political party allied with the saloon. They voted for a prohibitory law, but for antiprohibitionists to handle it. Under such circumstances, the law is foredoomed to failure and efforts for its enforcement, tho but seldom they produce actual bloodshed and riot, will seldom, if ever, result satisfactorily."

Another fact brought out by the Newark lynching is emphasized by the editors of *The Gazette* and *The Journal*, negro papers published in Cleveland, and is set down by the Charleston (W. Va.) *Advocate* (colored) as a strange "irony of fate." Says *The Advocate*:

"That a white sheriff should be removed from office for failure to protect a white prisoner from mob violence and that the county should be compelled to pay a substantial sum of money to the heirs of the man lynched, that all this should have to be done in compliance with statutes written by negroes is strange, passing strange, but none the less true."

"It was more than a coincidence, it was really the irony of fate, that Harry B. Smith, negro editor of the *Cleveland Gazette*, fathered in the Ohio legislature the law requiring counties to pay the heirs of persons lynched \$5,000. This law was afterward successfully engineered through the Illinois legislature by the negro member Edward Green. Then Smith's successor, H. T. Eubanks, another negro from Cleveland, borrowed from Illinois the law, introduced by a negro member, providing for the removal of a sheriff in whose county a lynching occurred."

"And here we also have two of the most advanced pieces of legislation against a national evil, both having as sponsors members of that race which has suffered most from mob violence."

DRIFTING BACK FROM CANADA

THAT FARMERS emigrating to Canada "should buy round-trip tickets," is a terse bit of advice from the *San Francisco Chronicle* called forth by a report that not only has the great tide of emigration to Canada ceased, but that there is a distinct "back-to-the-United-States" movement among the thousands of American settlers in the Canadian Northwest. Mr. Clarence J. Blanchard, statistician in the United States Reclamation Service, is quoted in the daily press as having interviewed a large number of American farmers, who tried the Canadian experiment, but were mighty glad to get back home. One of these men is said to have told Mr. Blanchard that "practically every American farmer in the neighborhood of Alberta, where the Canadian Government maintains an irrigation project, was anxious to get back if he could sell his holdings in the Dominion." We are further informed that over 15,000 of these farmers have returned in the last nine months.

Some of the reasons why so many of "the pilgrims who went to the northern land of milk and honey are returning to civilization tired, disappointed, disillusioned," to quote the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, are thus set forth by the *New Orleans Times-Democrat*:

"The American settlers were dissatisfied with the character of the land, the crops from which they alleged consisted principally of alfalfa and such hardy grains as winter wheat, and even these were not sure. The form of government did not appeal to them, and they considered the railroad freight rates exorbitant. The climate was a source of dissatisfaction, ice and snow in August and September of last year adding to their discontent."

The *New York Times* finds cause for gratification in the reaction from a movement which has sent over 300,000 American citizens across our northern border in the last five years, 103,798 emigrating in the year ending March 31, 1910, according to consular reports. *The Times* accounts for the situation in this way:

"As speculation carried land prices in the West and in the border States to the highest figures ever recorded, it was but natural that by selling out at these inflated valuations and buying cheap lands in Alberta the farmers would think they had bettered their condition, for they would still have a farm and some cash remaining after paying the purchase price. . . . As the unusual and artificial condition which stimulated and favored this northward trek shows signs of coming to an end, the wanderers begin to take the home trail."

In this connection it is somewhat interesting to note in the *New York Herald's* Washington correspondence an account of the establishment in the American capital of a permanent Canadian press bureau. This is to be centrally located, will furnish reliable data concerning the Canadian West, will publish a bulletin periodically, and may exhibit stereopticon and moving-picture lectures to further its work of exploitation. It is through such activity on the part of the Canadian Government and various railroads that Americans have been led to sell their farms and take up cheap lands in Western Canada, declares the *Louisville Courier-Journal*. We are told further:

"But the Canadians neglect to tell about the streams of disappointed Americans who are leaving Canada and returning to their own country. . . . Lured into an alien climate and environment, and virtually compelled to renounce allegiance to their own country, the disappointment which has come to many of them was natural. To a large extent the Canadians have been playing a confidence game on American farmers, and the facts are coming to light."

While this report is "interesting," the *Cincinnati Times-Star* is inclined to doubt the existence of "so sweeping a change as the Reclamation Service officials prophesy." It reasons thus:

"The underlying cause of the movement of American farmers into Canada has been free, or at least cheap, land—an incentive that has always appealed strongly to the Anglo-Saxon American, and which was entirely responsible for the rapid development of our own West."

"There is some good Government land still to be taken up in the American West. Some of the irrigation projects offer tempting inducements to settlers. But in this country we have no such vast areas of untouched productive land as they have up in Canada. Of course, the Canadian climate is pretty severe. The Canadian form of government is not very different from our own."

"Perhaps the emigration of farmers from this country to Canada will not continue. If it lets up altogether, however, merely because the thermometer sometimes drops out of sight in Winnipeg or Medicine Hat, the character of the American farmer must have changed a good deal in the past few decades."

That this emigration is not "letting up," however, is the opinion of Mr. Cy Warman, who writes from Montreal to the *New York Sun*, saying that he has visited Western Canada frequently in the last seven years, and knows the country thoroughly, and in all his experience has "yet to find the first Yankee or Scotchman kicking on the country or the conditions." This Washington dispatch, he avers, "is the third foolish and futile attempt to stop the stampede to Canada":

"Meanwhile Americans from the Middle West are pouring into Canada; one special train delivered about 600 settlers at the two-year-old town of Scott, Sask., in a single day last spring, and they were estimated to be worth \$10,000 in money and machinery. They are coming at the rate of about 100,000 a year, bringing \$100,000,000 with them."

"Americans dominate the grain trade and the lumber business in the West. The statement is made, and I have not seen it contradicted, that two-thirds of the land that has passed from the Crown in the Canadian West has passed to Americans or American capital. American merchants and manufacturers are participating in this wonderful development."