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The Week



THE news from Hawaii which comes as we go to press supplies the most extraordinary chapter in the diplomatic melodrama in which our Government has been playing such a singular and inexplicable rôle for some time past. It appears that on the 13th of December President Dole informed Mr. Willis, our Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, that he had received information that Mr. Willis was in communication with the ex-Queen with a view to re-establishing the monarchy and supporting her pretensions to the sovereignty, an action which, in view of the official relations of Mr. Willis to the Provisional Government, seemed impossible. In response to this note Mr. Willis met the Hawaiian Government on the 19th and declared, in substance, that the President of the United States had deemed it his duty to withdraw from the Senate the treaty of annexation, had dispatched a representative to Hawaii to investigate the cause of the revolution, and, on the report of that representative, had decided that the Provisional Government was not established by the Hawaiian people or with their consent; that the Queen had refused to surrender to the Provisional Government until convinced that the United States Minister had recognized it and would defend it with military force; that she was advised by her Ministers to surrender under protest and present her case to the President of the United States; that the President was satisfied that the movement against the Queen was supported by the representative of the United States, who promised in advance to aid her enemies, and who kept his promise by landing a detachment of troops from the Boston; that the President had thereupon withdrawn the treaty and determined to reinstate the Queen; that he had required of her that she should grant full amnesty to all who had participated in the movement against her, and that the Queen had agreed to the condition; and Mr. Willis thereupon advised the Provisional Government that it was expected to relinquish to the Queen her constitutional authority. President Dole promptly refused to consider the demand. It is characteristic of the singular course which this matter has taken under the President's direction that the action which he first contemplated, and which he has since abandoned because he foresaw that he was passing beyond his constitutional power, has now been taken at a time when the whole matter has passed out of his hands and is awaiting Congressional action. The country will agree with President Dole in thinking that Mr. Willis's mission to reinstate the Queen was in the last degree inconsistent with the friendly attitude which he took toward the Provisional Government. This newest development demonstrates, if demonstration were needed, the difficulty

of attempting to govern Hawaii from Washington, either with or without annexation. To govern it without annexation, which is what the present Administration is trying to do, presents the greater difficulty.



The internal revenue schedules of the Wilson Bill were announced on Tuesday of last week. The important changes proposed are as follows: (1) An increase of ten cents a gallon in the tax on distilled liquor, including that now in bond; (2) an increase in the tax upon cigarettes to \$1.50 per thousand; (3) the imposition of a tax of two per cent. upon all incomes in excess of \$4,000. This last proposition was agreed upon by a vote of six to five among the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee—the Eastern members, particularly Mr. Cockran, of this city, strongly protesting. Mr. Cockran declared himself in favor of a legacy tax, and as willing to vote for a small tax on the incomes of corporations. In order to make the revenue sufficient, he proposed in committee to restore a small tax on sugar, and abolish the bounty. The majority of the Committee, however, held that the maintenance of free sugar was essential. No sooner were these announcements made than opposition to the Wilson Bill, chiefly from Eastern Democrats, began to be openly expressed. On Wednesday not enough Democrats were present in the House to secure the consideration of the measure, as the Republicans adopted the old Democratic tactics, and required their opponents to keep a quorum of their own members present to pass any party legislation. The same situation developed on Thursday and Friday. On Friday nine Democrats who were present refused to vote. They were, naturally enough, from Louisiana and from the Eastern States whose delegations a few years ago voted with the Republicans against the Morrison Bill. On Friday night a Democratic caucus was held, at which the opponents of the income tax secured an agreement that two additional days should be given to the discussion of the income tax and the internal revenue schedules. The caucus resolved that it was the duty of every Democrat to be present to carry through the party measure. In spite of this action a quorum was not secured until Monday. The opponents of the income tax are struggling to secure its consideration as a separate measure. It is said that a few of its friends are also desirous of this separation, relying upon the popularity of the income tax among Western Republicans. As we go to press the issue of this conflict is still in doubt.



The New York "Tribune" publishes a remarkable letter from Mr. Andrew Carnegie on the Wilson Bill. His position as a great iron manufacturer gives his word weight, and entitles him to serious consideration from all non-partisan leaders. He begins by expressing his regret that

the tariff is to be interfered with at all, but believes that a brief discussion and a speedy decision are of the utmost importance. He believes that the Democratic party would make reasonable modifications in the Wilson Bill, and, without assuming to speak for the manufacturers of the United States, urges that it would be better to have a moderately satisfactory bill passed by the Democratic party than even a more satisfactory bill passed by the Republican party, because the passage of such a bill would be final and would give the country industrial peace. He declares, too, that he has reasons for believing that it is in the power of the Republicans in the Senate "to obtain the necessary modifications required in the Wilson Bill to make it one such as our industrial system can adapt itself to and prosper under." It is, perhaps, needless to say that the "Tribune" does not agree with Mr. Carnegie. We cannot but wish that Mr. Carnegie had expressed clearly in his letter the nature of the modifications in the bill which he thinks desirable, in order that the public might see whether the result would be measurably satisfactory to the industrial interests of the country. Whether or not it is possible to frame a bill which would be so satisfactory we are by no means certain, but we certainly agree with Mr. Carnegie in thinking that a prolonged discussion is undesirable; that the sooner the tariff question can be settled, and the more permanently it can be settled, the better; that our industries can adjust themselves in time to the conditions of any reasonable system, but it is impossible for them to adjust themselves to a perpetually changing legislation.

Governor Waite, of Colorado, has called together the Legislature of that State to meet in special session on Wednesday of this week. The work outlined by the Governor in his proclamation is extended enough to occupy the Legislature for many weeks, but the opposition to the special session is so strong among the members that a speedy adjournment may take place. Most of the business which the Legislature has been summoned to transact is of purely local importance, but two of the Governor's proposals are of National interest. The less important of these is that the State shall authorize the various local governments to issue notes to the same amount as that to which they are now authorized to issue bonds—this currency to be expended upon public works, and to be redeemable at the end of three years in interest-bearing bonds. In other words, Governor Waite would give to municipalities the same power to issue currency which the repeal of the Federal tax on State bank notes would give to the banks. Both of these propositions to increase the currency by any other agency than the National Government seem to us to be contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, which, in forbidding any State to "coin money" or "emit bills of credit," seems to forbid any State to authorize one of its creatures to exercise this power. The only difference between the municipal currency proposed by Governor Waite and the State bank note currency proposed by the Democratic platform is that in one case the local public, and in the other case the banks, would get or save the interest on the notes issued. Either of these currencies would extend the number of promises to pay without extending the amount of legal-tender money in which payments could at all times be made.

The other and more important proposition is that the Legislature of Colorado shall provide

"that all silver dollars, domestic and foreign, containing not less than $37\frac{1}{4}$ grains of fine silver . . . shall be a legal tender in payment

for all debts, public and private, collectible within the State of Colorado."

Governor Waite claims that the Constitution by implication authorizes such action when it forbids any State to "make anything but gold and silver legal tender for debt." This argument might be good were it not that the Constitution not only forbids a State to "coin money," but also gives to the Congress of the United States, without limitation, the power to "coin money" and "regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin." In 1857 Congress took away the legal-tender quality of foreign coins. For the Legislature of Colorado, which is denied the power to coin silver, to make legal tender foreign silver coins would probably be held by the courts to be an invasion of the constitutional powers of the Federal Government. The currency problem is a National one, and the solution for it can be reached only through the National Government. We are glad to see that the most widely read paper in Colorado, the Denver "News" (Populist), condemns Governor Waite's proposition as one in favor of a fifty-four-cent dollar. It is a mistake for the Governor of Colorado to confuse the State's demand for National free coinage with a demand for a silver dollar worth less than a gold dollar.

The annual message of Governor Flower, of New York, is of political importance because it makes clear the way for the adoption of a "blanket" ballot, upon which the names of all candidates shall be printed. If the Republican Legislature will forbid the use of the "pasters," all the corrupting expense connected with the printing and distributing of ballots will be done away with, and a single ballot, handed the voter by an election officer, will replace the multiplicity of ballots and pasters which formerly overloaded the mails and furnished employment to the army of ticket peddlers who manned the polls. If there is little independent voting hereafter, it will be because there is little independent thinking. The simplest of machinery for such voting will be at the hands of every elector. To prevent the repetition of such outrages as those at Gravesend, Governor Flower urges that personal registration be required throughout the State. Regarding the State (instead of county) care of the insane, Governor Flower says that the "humanitarians" have won their battle, and that few people would now care to go back to the old system. Perhaps the most interesting portion of his message is that in which he recommends that the usefulness of the canals be increased, not by widening and deepening them (though that may come later), but by the introduction of electric propulsion. The State experiment conducted during the last year, he says, shows that an increase of thirty per cent. in speed can be effected by this means as compared with steam, and a decrease of about twenty-five per cent. in cost. As compared with horse and mule power the economy would be still greater. "The essential point," he says, "in arranging for the application of electric propulsion on the canals is that the power should be furnished at the lowest possible cost, and any construction of State works for this purpose, or any contract with individuals or corporations for supplying power to the boatmen, should be hedged about with abundant safeguards for the protection of the public interests." The idea of the State furnishing the motor power for the canal-boats will doubtless seem dangerously Socialistic to many who regard it as a matter of course that the State should furnish the canals.

Governor Mitchell, of Florida, seems to be the right man in the right place. When it became apparent that the

Jacksonville sporting club under the auspices of which the proposed Mitchell-Corbett prize-fight was arranged had a Circuit Court judge on its side, Governor Mitchell is reported to have said that he would ignore this Circuit judge, and prevent the fight at all hazards, unless the Supreme Court decided against him. His actions, at all events, have evinced this spirit. Fortunately, he has been able to avoid a direct conflict with the Circuit Court judge in question. The action brought by the sporting club in a lower court, from which appeal was to have been taken to the judge known to be ready to declare that there was no law in Florida against "glove contests," was dismissed on motion of the prosecuting attorney, and appeal effectually prevented. Since that time the Mayor of Jacksonville has vetoed an ordinance passed by the City Council authorizing a glove contest, when the gloves used had a certain specified weight—that customary in prize-fights. The Sheriff of the county also has declared that he will interfere if the fight occurs in the city. The State seems now to be thoroughly aroused, and, inasmuch as Governor Mitchell has declared that, if it be necessary to prevent the fight, he will proclaim martial law, the prospects are that the Nation will be spared the threatened degradation.

If ever a universal boycott can be justified, it would be in the case of the Kesbey & Mattison Company, of Ambler, Pa., manufacturers of chemicals. This company has posted in its works at Ambler public notice to its employees that those of them who are in sympathy with the Wilson measure are requested to hand in their resignation to the Superintendent, justifying this attempt to control the political views and actions of its employees by saying that "it is only fair to their fellow-employees that, as the work grows less, it shall be done by those men who are not responsible for the present deplorable condition of economic affairs." Whether the company is right or wrong in its dogmatic declaration that the introduction of the Wilson Bill is responsible for the present industrial depression we do not stop here to discuss, though it is somewhat difficult to see why the introduction of such a measure should have produced depression in England, Germany, and even Australia—in brief, depression throughout the commercial world. But, whether the company is right or wrong in its opinion, its action is equally unjustifiable. If employers have a right to dictate the political views and opinions of their employees, we have in America, not a democracy, but a plutocracy of the worst description, because a plutocracy masquerading under the form of a democracy. Such a public notice as the Kesbey & Mattison Company has posted in its works will do more to make Socialists than a score of Socialistic newspapers could do in a score of years. If the working people of this country should once be persuaded that the Government must own the manufactories, or that working people must surrender their political franchise, the day of State Socialism would not be far off.

Our New York readers will have acquainted themselves with the details of Dr. Parkhurst's campaign against the police organization of this city for inefficiency and complicity with vice, and all that we can attempt to do in this paragraph is to give the result thus far to readers outside of New York. The Society of which Dr. Parkhurst is President, and all of whose energies he inspires and directs, has been attempting for some months to secure an indictment of certain police captains. The cases were at last brought before an "Extraordinary Grand Jury;" the unusual course was pursued of inviting the accused before the Grand Jury

to defend themselves; and the indictments were thrown out. In an open letter to the public, published by the Society since, it is made very clear that the Society has had no aid from the District Attorney's office in its endeavor to bring accused officials to trial; that, on the contrary, its way has been constantly impeded and its purpose thwarted—as the result shows, only too successfully. What the next step of the Society and its President may be we do not know. Dr. Parkhurst is not a man to be thwarted in his final purposes by obstacles, however great; but the moral of the whole campaign appears to us to be that in New York City—and probably the same moral would apply to most of our great cities, certainly to many of them—the citizens must take this matter in hand, and must make a political overturning such as was made last fall in Brooklyn, N. Y., putting into office men whose sympathies are with virtue and integrity, and who will use the powers of their office, not to protect or defend the inefficient and the corrupt, but to prosecute, convict, and punish them. Until this is done, private enterprise can do little more than compel the public to see the unfaithfulness of public servants, and so prepare for a political revolution which will turn them out of office.

An eminently useful and honorable life came to an end when Miss Elizabeth P. Peabody died at her home in Jamaica Plain, near Boston, on Thursday of last week. The daughter of a Salem physician, the sister-in-law of Nathaniel Hawthorne and of Horace Mann, Miss Peabody's early life had about it the best intellectual and moral influences. Her education was far in advance of the average education for girls in her time, and she early took up the profession of teaching, succeeding Margaret Fuller in Mr. Alcott's school fifty-three years ago, and coming into close personal relations with Emerson, Thoreau, Alcott, and many other of the leaders of New England thought in that period. Her own sympathies were broad and progressive, and while she stood primarily for educational advancement, and especially for the higher education of women, she was an advocate of suffrage for women, a pronounced opponent of slavery, and was identified with nearly every progressive movement. Her special educational service was in connection with the kindergarten, in which she became interested in 1859, going a few years later to Europe for the special purpose of studying Froebel's method. The impulse which she gave to the kindergarten movement in this country upon her return is universally known, and in the history of the introduction and dissemination of Froebelian ideas in America Miss Peabody's name must always hold a very prominent and honorable place.

In the absence of fuller reports of the declarations of the new Italian Premier, it is impossible to form a trustworthy impression of the prospects of the new Ministry. Signor Crispi began by an appeal for the support of all parties, on the ground that Italy was passing through the gravest crisis in its history as a kingdom; but his references to specific matters of policy, such as the reduction of expenditures and the proposed legislation for the improvement of the condition of Sicily, were extremely vague, and apparently neither the Extreme Conservatives nor the Extreme Liberals were brought to any definite expression of their relations to the new Ministry. The general impression in the other capitals does not seem to be favorable to the long life of the Ministry. The new Cabinet is, however, a strong one, so far as its *personnel* is concerned, all but two of its members being well-known men, and

several of them persons in whom the public would, under other circumstances, repose great confidence. It is natural, however, that the chapter of current history which the Italians call the "Little Panama" should make the public skeptical of the virtue of men of all parties. The real test of any Italian ministry at present is its willingness to deal resolutely and frankly with the financial question, and that involves a serious reduction of expenditures. The Ministry of War in the new Cabinet was offered to General Ricotti, who was willing to accept the position provided he was allowed to reduce the annual expenditure for army purposes by 40,000,000 francs, and to diminish the army by two corps. Signor Crispi, however, would not concede so radical a readjustment. He insisted on the maintenance of the twelve corps which now compose the army, and a reduction of only 16,000,000 francs. Protesting that the army could not be efficiently sustained in its present strength upon such a reduction of expenditure, General Ricotti refused to accept the position of Minister of War, and General Mocenni, an unknown man, was given the place. This does not look like a real reduction of expenditures which have brought the country to the verge of bankruptcy.



There is an old saying in Europe that European revolutions begin in Sicily, and it is due somewhat to this feeling that the condition of things in that island excites so much attention and is watched with so much interest by all the great Powers. In an area less than one-fourth the size of the State of New York, with a population of less than 3,400,000, Sicily has always been a factor in the European situation entirely out of proportion to its magnitude. From the very beginning of European civilization it has been a focal point, and when Mr. Freeman attempted to write its history the story grew under his hands until it promised to fill four or five octavo volumes. It has been a scene of struggle from the beginning, and of late years the Mafia has found there its headquarters, and brigandage and feuds have been by no means unknown. The present disturbance is due largely to an old-time social condition which dates back to the time when the men who worked on large estates were not permitted to live upon them, but were collected together in small communities, as they are in many other parts of Europe. The result is that the three millions and more of people who live in Sicily are very largely collected in towns, in spite of the fact that their occupations are almost wholly agricultural. The land, of course, is taxed, and against that form of taxation the Sicilians do not revolt; but there is another tax in the island, unknown in this country, and extremely onerous and vexatious. It is the tax levied by municipalities upon everything that comes within their gates, and this tax is known as the *octroi*, a word which constantly appears in recent dispatches from Sicily. Under this system the farmer who works his farm at a short distance from the city is not only compelled to pay taxes on his land, but is compelled to pay taxes on his own produce when he brings it to his house. Wheat, grapes, olives, flax, must all yield their revenue to the little town in which he lives; and accordingly he finds himself obliged to support, not only the simple machinery of rural government, but also the more complicated and expensive machinery of the different municipalities, which very largely derive their support from the *octroi* taxes.



Nothing could be more irritating and offensive than the tax-gatherer at the gate of a city imposing a duty on the produce of the lands of a man who is bringing in the fruit

of his own toil to his own home. Moreover, the Sicilians declare that this special form of tax is administered or collected, not simply with reference to the revenue for the public, but for the purpose of enriching the collectors, and that it falls very unevenly on their shoulders, because the tax-collectors are bribed by rich people and admit very many things for which poor people are obliged to pay. This unpopular tax has, moreover, increased materially of late years, and the Sicilians have grown more and more restive under the burden. Whether or not it is due entirely to this restiveness, or to the presence of the element of disorder in an active form in Europe generally, or to the direct instigation of Anarchist and Socialist leaders, cannot be determined, but for several months past Sicily has been the scene of an agrarian outbreak steadily growing in seriousness. Seizures and destruction of property, assaults on persons, practical insurrections in towns, and hand-to-hand fights between the Sicilians and the tax-collectors, the municipal authorities, and in some cases the troops, have been growing in frequency, until things have reached such a pass that the Government has now 40,000 troops on the island, and has proclaimed a state of siege. Premier Crispi is himself a Sicilian, and may therefore be supposed to have special knowledge of the condition of things in the island. The Italian Government has promised reforms in the Sicilian administration, but it is determined, apparently, to secure order before redressing grievances. The possible bearing of this situation on the Triple Alliance is evident without extended comment, and its possible relation to elements of disorder elsewhere in Europe is also evident. It is these two factors which give the Sicilian difficulty European importance.



The vigorous measures for dealing with Anarchy which are now being discussed in Switzerland, a country which has hitherto been notably jealous of all sorts of restrictive legislation, and notably hospitable to political offenders of all sorts, indicates how strong a reaction the recent Anarchistic outrages in Europe have set in motion. It needs but a few more such outrages to set back the progress of Liberalism for perhaps a quarter of a century; and the French Socialists, who have been making great progress of late, are likely to find themselves suddenly paralyzed unless they free themselves entirely from all connection with, or sympathy for, the Anarchistic party. On Sunday, a week ago, by a widely concerted action, the French police visited not less than ten thousand houses or sections of houses in different parts of France, searching for Anarchist literature, plans, and explosives. The thoroughness with which the work was done has evidently made an impression, and indicates the vigor and courage with which the French Government is acting in this connection. In Spain the police have been successful in finding the miscreant who threw the bomb in the theater at Barcelona and murdered a score or more of men and women, whose only offense seemed to be that they were members of society, and that, in the sight of the bomb-thrower, society is an abomination. The man has confessed that he selected a group of people who seemed to be enjoying themselves in the fullest and heartiest fashion, and threw the first bomb among them. His history and his statements since his arrest show him to be, like almost all the other perpetrators of Anarchistic outrages, a man of unsound mind or character. The more thoroughly Vaillant's record is known, the more clear it becomes that his act had no significance as representative of any profound and intelligent sense of suffering at the hands of society, but was the crime of a man of abnormal nature, whose act was inspired by the

passion for destruction which is one form of the homicidal mania.



Prohibition, like woman's suffrage, seems able to sustain any number of defeats and yet grow stronger all the while. When Rhode Island turned against it, and Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Nebraska rejected it by such heavy majorities, it was pronounced dead by any number of editors. It was formally buried when, last fall, Iowa Republicans avoided the prohibition issue and carried the State. Yet during this period of defeat prohibition has added the two Dakotas to its territory, and established the dispensary system in South Carolina, after carrying the State at the Democratic primaries. Similarly in Canada, after the wave of prohibitory feeling in 1884-5, when twenty-five out of forty-one counties of Ontario adopted local prohibition under the Scott Act, there was defeat after defeat, until, by the end of the decade, every one of these counties had gone back to license. But when the cause seemed almost crushed, a revival of strength began. A year ago the province of Manitoba voted in favor of complete prohibition, and in March last its Legislature petitioned the Dominion Government for permission to pass a prohibitory law. In Ontario also the prohibitionists forced their measure before their provincial Legislature, and obtained, instead of legislation, the reference of the question to the voters on January 1. Those most disappointed by this action joined heartily in the campaign, and the election held last week resulted in a vote of almost two to one in favor of prohibition. Even the city of Toronto gave a heavy majority in its favor. The comparative absence in Ontario of cities of a foreign population opposed to prohibition, and ready to vote for officers to break the law, makes this commonwealth a peculiarly hopeful one for the effective enforcement of the prohibitory system.



GENERAL NEWS.—Dispatches to England from Sierra Leone state that Captain Lendy, of the British army, and several of his men (natives) have been killed by the French troops in the interior; the impression left is that the firing upon the British troops was through a mistake, though it is difficult to see how a mistake could have taken place.—The greater part of Europe suffered the severest cold weather known for a long time the latter part of last week; rivers have been frozen which were never before known to freeze, and both in Great Britain and on the Continent the suffering among the poor was very severe.—There has been little news of importance the last week from Brazil; Admiral Da Gama has issued a manifesto directly withdrawing from his recent declaration in favor of monarchy; no naval action of importance has yet taken place.—Sir Samuel White Baker, the African explorer, is dead.—Adolph L. Sanger, the President of the New York Board of Education, died in this city on January 3; he was a man of admirable qualifications for the position, and was personally widely popular.—Oscar Craig, President of the New York State Board of Charities, died in Rochester last week.—The trial of Vaillant, who threw the bomb into the French Chamber of Deputies, has been postponed for the present.—W. B. Moore, a pension claim agent of Buffalo, N. Y., has been arrested on charges of fraud; it is stated that out of 6,000 pensions obtained by him 4,500 are fraudulent, and that nearly \$1,000,000 has been obtained through his perjuries.—The elections to the French Senate took place last Sunday, but the returns are not sufficiently complete as we go to press to make an adequate summary possible.—The

Peristyle, Casino, Music Hall, and Manufactures Building of the Chicago World's Fair were destroyed by fire on Monday; many thousands of dollars' worth of exhibits still remained in the Manufactures Building and were burned; the fire is, as we write, thought to have been of incendiary origin.



The Income Tax

The Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee have voted, by a majority of one, to impose a two per cent. tax on incomes above \$4,000, and to make this income tax a part of the Wilson Tariff Bill.

Strategically this is a bad political blunder. The very fact that it was passed in the Ways and Means Committee by a majority of one shows that it will divide the Democratic party, while it will certainly unite in hostility the Republican party. A plan which divides your own forces and unites those of your enemy is strategically a bad plan. It is evidently no necessary part of the Wilson Bill, and has no necessary affinity with it. A bill to adjust the tariff for the purpose of raising revenue, not for the purpose of protecting manufactures, involves one principle. A bill for levying an income tax on all incomes above \$4,000 involves another principle. The two principles ought not to be combined in one measure. So to combine them is to insure that all the hostility to the second measure shall be directed against the first.

Apart from the question of strategy, the income tax as proposed by the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee is, in our judgment, a bad measure on three distinct grounds.

It is bad on politico-economic grounds. The first object of legislation in securing a public income should be to secure to the public what belongs to it—for example, a fair compensation for all public franchises; secondly, it should levy its taxation on property, because this property has been accumulated under the Governmental protection, and its value is dependent upon Governmental protection. It should levy a tax on industry only in case the expenses of the Government cannot be otherwise provided. An income tax is a tax on industry, and, therefore, ought to be the last resort of any Government. There is a justification for the corporation tax, because this is primarily a tax on accumulated property, and there is a reason in political economy for discriminating between incomes which are derived from personal industry and incomes which are derived from invested property.

The income tax is not only bad political economy, it is necessarily unjust taxation. Professional men and salaried men, whose income is all received in money, can tell almost exactly what that income is. Manufacturers and merchants, who turn their receipts into goods as fast as the money is received, and whose real income depends upon appreciation and depreciation of goods in stock, cannot tell, often not even approximately, what their income has been. An income tax, therefore, bears especially heavily on the professional and salaried class, and largely exempts the mercantile and manufacturing class. For this reason, even more than because it exempts all incomes under \$4,000, it is class legislation.

An income tax is not only bad political economy and an unjust tax; it is an immoral tax, because it inevitably promotes immorality. The only basis for a general income tax is the statement under oath of the citizen. The honest and scrupulous citizen states his income accurately. The unscrupulous citizen lies about his income, and the