



LAY EDITORIALS ON FIVE PROBLEMS

OF GOVERNMENT BY THE PEOPLE

BY THE MARQUIS OF CASTELLANE

EXAMINE for a moment the map of that part of the world dominated by the influence of Latin and Anglo-Saxon, or which is the same thing—Christian civilization, and you will be struck by the fact that it consists of three groups of nations; those who have, and acknowledge a master; those who believe themselves to be without one, and those who are without one.

France, who writes upon all her public buildings for the world to see, "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity," has been busy of late in turning inoffensive men and women from their homes into the street in order to satisfy the bigotry of a sect.

gurd any invasion of their independence, their freedom. In contradistinction to England, America and France have all the trappings of democracy, all the formulas, but are in reality governed by a class which is essentially autocratic.

OF UNIVERSAL PEACE

By the Princess Wisniewska, Founder and President of the Society for Universal Peace.

NO PROBLEM, either of economics or of morals, is of such enormous importance to the immediate future of civilization as that of universal peace. No expenditure of the nations is such a drain upon their wealth as that involved by armaments.

OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH

BY WILLIAM T. STEAD

WHAT is the most pressing problem which at once economical, social, political and religious? Answer: The unequal distribution of wealth, which is brought out into strong relief by the rapid growth of enormous fortunes.

United States was, in round numbers, \$2,725,000,000. The Rockefeller fortune in 1932 will, therefore, be more than double as much as the whole wage bill of 1901 in all the factories and workshops of the United States.

thinkable. The first is, of course, the most desirable. For if it fails us, then the third becomes inevitable. The beaunty does without alarm the extent to which his industrious insects store up the honey crop of a whole country.

OF RELIGION

BY CARDINAL RICHARD, ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS

THE problems of religion are in the hands of Divine Providence. I firmly believe that there is a direct divine guidance of things in this world, and the events of the day, the difficulties thrown in the way of religious development, do not shake my faith.

flavors is restrained, if they have to submit to what seems a persecution, and are unjustly treated, it may be permitted by Divine Providence for their own good.

If they want peace and liberty, let them find them in the ever-living words of Christ, "Love ye one another as I have loved you."

THE WOMAN PROBLEM

BY JULIA WARD HOWE

A THREEFOLD question is given me to answer: "What do women want? Is greater legal recognition, emancipation from drudgery, or suffrage?"

Suffrage has the third place in the question with which I am now concerned. It would be useless to ignore the division of opinion in this regard which exists among intelligent women today.

What do women want? We ask that our brothers should not go back from the advance which they, as well as we, have made.

CRIME A DISEASE SOCIETY ALONE CAN CURE . . . By Dr. Max Nordau

I HAVE formerly given the reason why I consider Professor Cesare Lombroso's definition of crime to be more exact and to the point than any other. He declares crime to be an atavism.

crime, that he cannot say for his money. Lombroso's theory has been revealed unconsciously by everyone a long time before it was ever advanced.

and I do not understand how any one can help to endorse him. But our paths part when we come to the interpretation of facts.

clearer, using the same comparison. Suppose you have a railroad train, the engine of which is insufficiently provided with water and coal.

zation, then the embryo must pass through successive phases, every one of which must represent a distinct type of development that has actually existed.

What we know from the savage of today and from the development of the child excludes all possibility of this idea.

ber of his tribe without being severely punished for it, and therefore he neither steals nor murders, except outside of it.

COLONIZING THE POOR IN THE COUNTRY

BY MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN

L AST June, when I advocated in The Oregonian the colonizing of the poor of the cities on the unoccupied land all over the country, especially in the West, I was not advised of the magnificent work in this line that had been inaugurated by the Salvation Army through the wisdom and splendid efforts of Commander Booth-Tucker.

belief "that, if a large part of the money now spent in charitable relief in cities were put into a fund for the systematic transformation of unsuccessful town-folk into successful members of farm colonies.

ing for the unfortunate and the indigent even in our small cities. Distributed among the very wealthy, it would not impose any hardship to take 100 families at a time and colonize them on the various available tracts of land to be found in every state and territory of the west and southwest.

and disease reap annually a rich harvest in every city in this Union. Convince these people that somebody cares for them and their immortal souls, and that, if they will take advantage of a plain business opportunity to secure for themselves a home and a chance to provide a comfortable living for their families, schools, churches and places of innocent amusement will follow them; and it would not be possible to provide for the half who would apply for membership in such colonies.

tribute to a trust fund to be used in getting the poor of the city "back to the land," the railroads would provide transportation almost, if not altogether, gratuitously, and the Government and the corporations who own such large tracts of land would make the land so cheap that the colonists could get it at a nominal price in less than the 10 years' annual price in less than the 10 years' original supplies; many hundreds, if not thousands, would apply for membership before the dawn of 1901 would hear of prosperous people building up communities in desolate wastes of the shorted dockets of the criminal courts, and of fewer names on the mortality lists.

in any event, let some scheme be devised by which the multitudes congregated in the homes of the poor in every city, where they can earn their bread by the sweat of their brows, as God intended they should do, and thus be saved for usefulness to their country and to the world.

the doctrine that leads toward the realization of this ideal goal is called socialism.