

ANALYSIS OF AMERICA'S POPULATION

Characteristics of Racial Elements in Melting Pot of Nations That Go to Making of Resultant Race.

(By Charles P. Steinmetz.)

Co-operative industrial organization presupposes racial unity. There is no co-operation as long as there is racial strife and antagonism in the nation. The American race was formed—rather, is being formed—since it is still in the formative period—by the commingling of Anglo-Saxon, Teuton, Celt, Slav and Mediterranean. None of these races is in the majority or even in a large minority that it could have its character, its views, its habits and temperament pre-emptive in the resultant race.

The white population of the United States today probably comprises 80 to 85 per cent. of Anglo-Saxon (English, Scotch, etc.), 10 per cent. of Teuton origin (German, Dutch, Scandinavian, etc.), 5 per cent. Slav and Mediterranean. The latter, the latest immigrants, are not yet citizens.

The American race thus cannot be Anglo-Saxon, or Teutonic, or Irish, or Latin, but must have characteristics of all these races; and about "blood is thicker than water" and apply this to "our Brits," or speak of Germany as "our land," or of our country as a "New Ireland," this is not Americanism but is racial sectarianism as such to be condemned as senseless since it retards the progress of the racial unity which is the first and fundamental element of a stable nation.

On the other hand, it must be recalled that the Anglo-Saxon, or, correctly speaking, the English, is in an exceptional position in our country as the original and oldest contributor to the American race.

All races contributed in the colonization of the Atlantic coast; nevertheless the British were in the majority that in the early days, and even still, in the first part of the nineteenth century, the United States were essentially Anglo-Saxon, that is, the citizens of the United States were in the main British. The great German and Irish immigration in the middle of the nineteenth century and the tendency of descendants of the early colonists to race suicide changes this, and the American race is not Anglo-Saxon any more but is a mixed race in formation.

The English language has continued, through it the United States are closely related to England in common language, common expression and intercommunication, and a common literature, so that with many writers it is difficult to say whether they are Anglo-American. In some respects, therefore, we are regrettedly incomplete racial unity of the English-speaking nations has not been achieved, that America has not become completely Anglo-Saxon.

On the other hand, however, it is realized that it was the English which have done the work, which have led in all advance, and it was the vitality of the mixture of races which created all great nations. England as a nation was formed by the mixture of the Norman Anglo-Saxon; France by the Norman and Frank; far back be-

fore history, tradition tells of the creation of the Russian nation by the union of tribes—even the name "tribe" contains the root "three," in memory of this formation of the Roman nation from three branches.

Thus there is no doubt that had it not been for the mixture of the various leading races of the world America would not be what it is today. We can easily realize this by reviewing the racial characteristics of the foremost races which contributed to the American union.

The characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon is his great initiative. He is the empire builder. We need only to think of names like Hastings, Washington, Nelson, Gordon, Rhodes, Kitchener, etc. To him thus is due the push and the energy which have opened up and conquered the New World. We see it in the rapid growth of the English colonies, compared with the slow growth of other nations' colonies.

But characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon also is the excessive individualism which handicaps him in co-operation, and co-operation more and more becomes the essential of progress. Thus the Anglo-Saxons are not prominent as organizers, but rather are likely to be muddlers; the present world's war affords an excellent illustration hereof. Thus the Anglo-Saxon creates and originates, but does not organize what he creates.

The Teuton does not have the same initiative as the Anglo-Saxon he also is an individualist—especially those of the Teuton races who emigrated here because their individualistic ideas did not conform to the government under which they had lived in Europe—but the individualistic nature of the Teuton is tempered and controlled to a considerable extent by a collective or co-operative temperament.

As a result, the Teutons, by their racial characteristics, are the great organizers. We only need, in the history of our nation, think of a few names like Astor, Goethals, Guggenheim, Harriman, Roosevelt, Schiff, Schuster, Schwab, Straus, Vanderbilt, Vanderlip, Warburg, Weyerhaeuser, etc.

Characteristic of the Celtic race is the strong collectivistic temperament, associated with an individualistic nature, which specially fits them as administrators. It is the Celt who is most proficient to rule as boss by the consent of the governed, not as disciplinarian by orders which his subordinates have to obey, but by giving the conception of "pinus inter pares." Thus he has been most successful in politics, while the individualistic Anglo-Saxon necessarily is much less successful in this activity.

It is characteristic that America's largest city has been ruled almost uninterruptedly by the Celtic race, and that in the rare instances where a "reform government" succeeded in carrying New York it was such a failure that it always was wiped out at the next election. Also, look around especially among those corporations which by their close relationship with large numbers of the public require a specially high grade of social sense in their management—public utility corporations—and

POOR "ANTI-TRUST" IS DEAD. THE WAR KILLED HIM

In halting the process of trial of all the anti-trust suits now pending the supreme court of the nation has done a most sensible thing. Certainly there is no need now to add to the multitude of ridiculous contradictions pressing upon society. The reason given, that the government needs the closest cooperation of the business interests, is a cogent one, but there are others, also.

In the first place, after abolishing competition on the railroads by putting them under state control, the government could hardly with a straight face proceed against other industries on a charge of doing exactly the same thing. There always was an element of the farcical about anti-trust suits, but in these days they become screaming absurdities. And just now the public is in no mood for burlesques; it is no time to add to the gaiety of nations in that way.

It is said that the suits are halted until after the close of the war. Our prediction is that they will never come to trial. We have, only begun the process of state control and ownership and have yet a long way to move in that direction. It is, in fact, quite possible that all these concerns before the close of the war will take the same course as the railroads, and in such case prosecution would be so utterly meaningless and absurd as to be inconceivable.

We are passing now with ever-greater rapidity from the era of competition to that of combination, and not alone the trust form of combination, but the "state socialism" form. The government cannot get the cooperation of the business interests by "restoring competition" among them, even if it could be done, which, of course, it cannot. Capitalist property is entering a new stage, the "state socialist" stage or, if that term is objected to, let us say the "state capitalist" stage. They mean the same thing at present.

The chances are a thousand to one that we shall have no more anti-trust prosecutions whatever. The war has rung down the curtain on the performance, and that farce is over. And it is about time, for certainly it has long "lagged superfluous on the stage." This is not the end of the act, but the end of the play.—N. Y. Call.

Americans "assimilating" the immigrants. There can be no such thing; assimilation implies two parties becoming similar, but implies both changing. Thus the native does not assimilate the immigrant, but native and immigrant assimilate with each other, and the native as well as the immigrant, changes, fortunately, for it would be a sad America if we still burned witches as the Puritan "natives" did, if we still had the blue laws and the religious intolerance of the old New Englanders.

Or, we may say, "America assimilates all the immigrants coming to its shores into a new American nation." But this nation is not like the Puritan or the Dutchman of New Amsterdam or the German of '98, but has, more or less the characteristics of all of these.

Thus, when we speak of America as the melting pot of the nations we must realize that in melting together different metals the alloy is not like any one of the metals put into the pot, and thus we must not expect that the product coming out of the melting pot of the nations will be in temperament and characteristic like the British-American, will have the British viewpoint—or that of any other constituent nation—however much this may disappoint us.

Inversely, however, we must realize that the Anglo-Saxon strain is one of the largest in the composition of the American race; that historically, by the previous preponderance of the Anglo-Saxon, it has exerted more influence on the molding of the new nation than any other race, and that, therefore, at least for some time to come, Anglo-Saxon characteristics should be more prominent than those of any other race; but they cannot be predominant.—From "America and the New Epoch."

You work for wages. Your employer gets the difference between the value of your product and the wages you get. That's capitalism. That's why you are wearing shoddy. Demand the full social value of your labor, demand the end of private ownership and you will be poor no longer—and the capitalist will be just one of us, not over us.

With this it became a national menace, for it challenged the right to citizenship of the majority of the our nation, as the majority is not Anglo-Saxon any more. Naturally, all political difference, all issues between the various political parties, became secondary in importance before the defense of the right to citizenship of the majority of our present citizens. As seen, it is a very dangerous and very unfortunate political issue which has been raised thus inadvertently by politicians playing to temporary excitement of racial prejudice.

Such vicious attempts of making political capital by creating racial hatred within our nation should be promptly squashed by all fair-minded citizens.

It is obvious that all Americans—with the exception, perhaps, of the red Indians—are hyphenates; that there are undoubtedly a few—a very few—British-Americans who are more Englishmen than Americans, German-Americans, who are more Germans than Americans, etc., but that the overwhelming majority of all the British-Americans, German-Americans, Irish-Americans, etc., are American and nothing else.

But some good features the raising of this issue has produced: It has shown the anachronism of our conceptions and forms of speech. We have been talking of the native-born

MARK TWAIN ON WAR

(Extract from "The Mysterious Stranger" by Mark Twain.)

Satan, one of the characters, speaking of war:

There has never been a just one, never an honorable one on the part of the instigator of the war. I can see a million years ahead and this rule will never change in so many as half a dozen instances. The loud little handful—as usual—will shout for war. The pupil will warily and cautiously—object at first; the great, big, dull bulk of the nation will rub its sleepy eyes and try to make out why there should be war, and will say, earnestly and indignantly, "It is unjust and dishonorable, and there is no necessity for it." Then the handful will shout louder. A few fair men on the other side will argue and reason against the war with speech and pen, and at first will have a hearing and be applauded; but it will not last long; those and others will shout them, and presently the anti-war audience will thin out and lose popularity, before long you will see this curious thing; the speakers stoned from the platform and free speech strangled by hordes of furious men who in their secret hearts are still at one with those stoned speakers—as earlier—but do not dare say so. And now the whole nation—pupil and all—will take up the war cry and shout itself hoarse, and mob any honest man who ventures to open his mouth; and presently such mouths will cease to open. Next the statesmen will invent cheap lies, putting the blame upon the nation that is attacked, and every man will be glad of those conscience-soothing falsities, and will diligently study them, and refuse to examine any refutation of them; and thus he will be and by and by convince himself that the war is just, and will thank God for the better sleep he enjoys after this process of grotesque self-deception.

Carpenters of Fairmont, W. Va., have a 100 per cent. organization.

INDUSTRIAL CONSCRIPTION IF WAR CONTINUES!

Direct Draft of Labor An Efficiency Method in Crowder's Opinion

Thinks Nation Will Solve Man Power Problem Without Great Controversy if Government Adopts Measure.

BY ROBERT M. LaFOLLETTE, JR.

Washington, Jan. 11.—General Crowder suggests in his report to Secretary Baker that we may have to come to industrial conscription in this country if the war goes on. He doesn't think it is likely but it clearly is possible and he thinks we ought to submit cheerfully if it comes:

"It is conceivable that our national necessities may require a direct draft of labor. Repugnant as this may seem to some of our ingrained peace-time ideas, there can be little doubt of the authority of the government to adopt such a measure. Unless we are to confess a national inefficiency, shameful before the nations of the world, we shall solve these problems (of man power) without great controversy."

And speaking of the desperate way in which the various industries try to save their labor supply from being drained into the National Army, General Crowder complains, in the quaint language of the bureaucrat:

"The direct draft on labor supply is the draft of the Army. Every other responsible activity sees that draft in horrific perspective. Adjustments are demanded and always at the expense of the Army. Actuated by none but the most patriotic impulses representatives of the different interests . . . have come forward with arguments for the absolute exemption of their class from draft—arguments which, in their respective field, are almost unanswerable but which, in the broad view of the national necessity, would (if all were acceded to) result in a falstaffian army composed of vagrants and the sons of the idle rich, inadequate in numbers and contemptible in personnel. Against such blandishments this office must stand forth without compromise."

However it is some comfort to realize that, let Crowder's views on industrial conscription be what they may, the Secretary has come out emphatically against it.

LA FOLLETTE SLAPPED ON WRIST.

Senator La Follette has just received a fearful slap on the wrist. He has been expelled from the most fashionable club in Madison, Wisconsin, the social stronghold of the banking and financial leadership of the Wisconsin state capitol. Perhaps the most interesting thing about it—next to the generous publicity furnished by the press—was the abruptness of it and the story of what lay behind.

The Senator's expulsion was accomplished December 28th at an "emergency" meeting of the board of directors of the club, called so hurriedly that several directors were unable to attend. The by-laws of the club provide that before a member can be dropped he must be given ten days in which to defend himself. But the by-laws were promptly amended to permit the board instantly to expel the senator.

Why the rush? To Re-Open Fight to Tax War Profits. Because La Follette's Magazine had reached the streets of Madison the day before, Dec. 27th, with an editorial by the senator serving notice that he intended to re-open the fight for the taxation of war profits and citing as a conspicuous—though by no means exceptional—beneficiary of the present atrocious war revenue system, the war profits enjoyed by the Gisholt Machine Company of Madison.

THAT was the intolerable offense against "patriotism" which the senator had committed—intolerable, that is, to the president of the company and his colleagues, the directors of the club. To have the people informed that the company had had no net profits in 1913, none again in 1914, \$1,130,000 in 1915 and \$2,373,000 in 1916—that was to show up all too plainly the connection between the conspicuous patriotism of the president of the Gisholt Machine company and his purse. Said the senator editorially:

Profiteers Patriotic as Usual. "The Gisholt Machine Company is probably as patriotic as any of our war profiteers. Its

president is on the Dane County Defense Council. He has been active in raising funds to conduct the war by the sale of Liberty Bonds, but he is opposed to any increased tax on war profits or excess profits. He is severely critical of anyone who differs with him on war policies. And yet while thousands upon thousands of his fellow citizens are making extreme sacrifices, his sacrifice and that of his company are a tremendous net gain to both him and his company as a result of the war.

"The war demands sacrifice, and sacrifice should be universal. No one should escape. The poor can not escape and wealth must not."

Hail! The Gang's All Here.

The president of the company was not present at the meeting of the board of directors of the Madison club at which the by-laws were amended and the senator expelled with public defamation of his character. He was not present, no, but his banker was! So, also, were the president of the local street car company, the head of the local trust company, a reactionary state politician and several lawyers identified with the vested interests of Wisconsin. In motives and in manners, gentlemen all!

HOUSE WORKERS NEAR CEMETERY?

This morning the report of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics reached my desk and, turning its leaves, I found myself absorbed presently in a long account of a recent conference in Chicago on "war time housing of munition workers." It was all very sociological and useful but my perverse memory lets go nearly everything except the suggestion of Richard Henry Dana, Jr. of New York City, an architect, who, speaking on the problem of erecting cheap homes for working people, says that "the land should be sought in an unobtainable part of town, next to the cemetery or the railway."

"Next to the cemetery or the railway!" Can you beat that for grim unconscious humor? What do you suppose is the idea? Of course the mortality rate of munition workers has been extremely high as everybody knows, but this suggestion that their homes be built adjacent to the cemetery, well, the idea is what you might call perfect—of its kind.

SOCIALISTS MAKE BIG GAIN.

The newspapers are taking a lot of comfort this week out of the defeat of the socialist candidate for state senator from a certain district in Milwaukee at the special election there. The democratic and republican parties combined behind one candidate and "put him over" with a majority of 212 over the socialist who ran on the St. Louis platform of the party. What the newspapers have carefully concealed, however, is the fact that while two years ago the combined votes of the old parties exceeded the socialist vote by 2,235, this year on the issue of the war the socialist candidate cut the excess down to 212. If the war profiteers can find any particular comfort in that, then my hat is off to their mental dexterity!

California state industrial accident commission has ruled that "tips" are part of a waiter's pay and that compensation benefits must be figured on wages paid and "tips" received.

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