

FREELAND TRIBUNE.

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FREELAND, PA., JANUARY 2, 1896.

A Temporary Tariff Job.

From the Philadelphia Record.
No one is likely to be deceived with the ruse of the tariff tinkers in framing a two-years limit to their horizontal bill as a temporary measure of "revenue only." The Republicans are confident, of course, of electing their candidate for the presidency next year; they will have control of the senate, and they have little fear that their overwhelming majority in the house will be succeeded by a Democratic majority in the fifty-fifth congress. In these conditions the temporary tariff bill "for revenue" would remain a permanent tariff for protection, unless in the triumph of victory the duties should be screwed up still higher for the sake of more "revenue." At any rate, the pleasing prospect is afforded the manufacturer, workmen and merchants of the country of a renewal of tariff agitation in congress at the end of the two years, no matter what might be the result of the elections. The Republicans are pledged by the terms of their bill to go, at least, through the motion of revising the tariff when the limit fixed in this bill shall have expired. The Democrats, at the same time, will not cease to protect against a measure so crude and iniquitous as most of its features.

Should the Republicans elect two houses of representatives in succession it would be a rare phenomenon in the history of their party. Since 1850 they have secured a majority in only three houses—namely, in 1850, in 1855 and in 1859. They were turned out in 1854 because of their tariff of 1853 in the Koller congress; they were turned out in 1859 on account of their McKinley tariff; and who shall say that they are not preparing for a like fate in 1896, with this new tariff menace as a warning to the people of what may be expected from Republican success?

As if the authors of this new tariff job had themselves a misgiving in regard to its political effect, they seek to conciliate public opinion with the false pretense that it is a temporary measure, necessary only by the embarrassments of the present tariff. But, no matter what may be the result of the elections for the next house and for president, they have in the secure possession of the senate the assurance that their temporary job would be a permanent feature if it could be passed in the guise of a measure for revenue. The artifice is so shallow and transparent to deceive any but those who are willing to be duped. It is said that hypocrisy is the homage which vice pays to virtue. This high tariff bill, in the guise of a temporary measure for "revenue only," is the reluctant homage which the votaries of protective spoliation pay to the genius of free trade.

A Richmond (Va.) woman was given the privilege by a police court justice of sentencing her drunkard husband the other day. The wife, who had suffered frequently from the man's brutality, with a triumphant air gave her husband thirty days in jail. If she had been "onto her job" she would have made it six months at least.

WOMAN suffrage in Massachusetts has reached a stage of acute alarm among the men—how acute may be gathered from the fact that the Massachusetts Man Suffrage association has opened headquarters in Boston and has issued a strong manifesto signed by one hundred prominent men of the state.

FEW people have any idea of the trade done in Rockland, Me., in Angora cats. Orders are received for them from all parts of the world. The other day one was sent to Texas. What they want of an Angora cat in Texas it would be hard to surmise.

EARLY cold weather has been reported from very many states. Georgia had an exceptionally early frost, and Kansas had the earliest in the recollection of many old residents. The mountains in the northwestern states were snow-capped earlier this year than for a number of years past.

WHEN one Simpkins cut his throat in Stamford, Conn., the other day the gentleman in front of whose house the deed was done retained sufficient presence of mind to yell: "Get off the sidewalk!" He didn't want it all "mussed up."

A WEALTHY farmer of Viedersburg, Ind., has been married to his present wife four times and divorced three times. His wife is now after another divorce. They have probably become so accustomed to courting that they can't get along without it.

CLOSE OF THE SHOE YEAR.

Haverhill Leads the World as the Greatest Producer.
Haverhill, Mass., Dec. 28.—The shoe year, which ended yesterday, shows another record breaker and this city still retains the lead as the largest shoe producing centre in the world. The record of shipments for the year is 366,910 cases, which is an increase of 19,107 over that of last year. The shipments for 1894 were the largest previously known, being 347,803 cases, and this was accomplished during the busiest sale that has ever been known locally. The shipments last year were an increase of 11,163 cases over those of 1893, and the figures of the increase this year are most surprising when the labor troubles and the big strike of last January are considered. During that time the six largest firms in the city were doing comparatively little business. The total, with the estimated average of forty pairs to a case, shows the production of 14,676,400 pairs of shoes, as against 13,912,120 for 1894.

BOND ISSUE SOON EXPECTED.

Little Hope of the Senate and House Agreeing on a Relief Measure.
Washington, Dec. 28.—Secretary Carlisle spent most of yesterday in consultation with the president and was at the treasury only for a few minutes. The impression is general that the president, living up to the language of his message to congress on its opening, will within a short time sell \$100,000,000 bonds, unless there is evidence that some relief measure will pass congress speedily. The best opinion is that the chances for the senate and house to concur quickly in any measure that will meet the approval of the president, are slight.

FAMINE THREATENED.

Great Destitution Among Flood Sufferers Near Sedalia.
Sedalia, Mo., Dec. 28.—As the water recedes in the submerged districts the extent of the damage is becoming known. The valleys of the Osage and Gasconade rivers suffered most and it is not an exaggeration to place the aggregate loss at \$5,000,000. Famine threatens in some localities. At Eldorado Springs the supply of groceries is exhausted and not a train has arrived for ten days. Great destitution prevails at Linn Creek, Camden county, and a relief fund has been started there.

TO DISCUSS BOUNDARIES.

House Resolution for a Congress of American Governments Next Year.
Washington, Dec. 28.—Mr. Barrett, rep., Mass., introduced in the house yesterday a joint resolution requesting the president to invite the several governments possessing territory on the American continent to join the United States in a conference to be held in Washington next year to discuss boundaries and arrange for surveys in the near future.

THE ARMENIAN RELIEF FUND.

A Large Amount To Be Raised by Boston Business Men.
Boston, Dec. 28.—Representative business men last night decided to take immediate steps toward raising \$500,000 in New England to aid the Red Cross society in its Armenian relief work. A committee headed by Gen. C. A. Taylor will issue the appeal.

Acabo Died Bravely.

Havana, Dec. 28.—Acabo, the insurgent chief who was shot at Cienfuegos Thursday by order of the authorities, died bravely. The execution took place at 6 o'clock in the morning. Acabo before being taken to the place of execution recommended his family to the care of his friends in the locality of his home.

Charged with Bucket Shop Trading.

Chicago, Dec. 28.—H. M. Green of the well-known firm of H. M. Green & Co., has been notified by the committee on bucket shop prosecutions to appear next Tuesday before the directors of the board for trial on the charge of bucket shop trading and sending out fictitious memorandum of purchases and sales.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Wheat—Spot prices are higher, checking trade. December, 64½c; March, 65½c; May, 65½c.
Corn—Spot quiet, prices unsettled. December, 34½c; January, 33½c; May, 34½c.
Oats—Spot is dull; values doubtful. December, 23½c; January, 23½c; May, 24½c.
Pork—Spot firm; demand moderate. Extra prime nominal, short clear, \$10.75@12.25; family, \$10.00@11.00; mess, \$9.00@9.50.
Lard—Contracts are dull, but easy. December, \$5.50.
Butter—Receipts continue very quiet, but heavy, and with a fair demand late figures are fully sustained. Creamery, state and Pennsylvania, seconds to best, 21½@24c; creamery, western extras, 28c; creamery, western, seconds to firsts, 21½@27½c; state dairy, half-firkin tubs, fancy, 22c; state dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds to firsts, 17@22c.
Cheese—Fancy large full cream selling fairly, demand light. State, full cream, large size, September colored, choice, 9½@10c; September white fancy, 9½@10c; large common to choice, 7½@9½c.
Eggs—Receipts were lighter and with reports of colder weather in the far northwest the feeling is rather steadier on fine fresh eggs. Western fresh collections choice at 21c.
Potatoes—Choice grades are in very fair demand at about former prices. State Burbank, per 180 pounds, 75¢@80c, and state rose and Hebron, per 180 pounds, 80¢@81.00.

DUMAS THE YOUNGER.

In Many Respects He Was a Truly Remarkable Man.

His Childhood Was Not a Happy One—Some of the Products of His Pen Which Brought Him Fame—Father and Son Compared.

Alexandre Dumas, fils, who died on November 27, was born in Paris on July 28, 1824. He was a natural child. In the preface to a volume of his plays, published in 1877, is found this fragment of autobiography, which is a charming picture of the generosity of nature, the moral courage, the high-mindedness of the average French schoolboy:

"My mother was a good, courageous woman who worked to rear me; my father a government employe, with a salary of 1,200 francs a year (\$240), having his mother to support. By a lucky chance it so happened that my father, though impulsive, was kind-hearted. When, after his first successes as a dramatist, he thought he could rely upon the future, he recognized me and gave me his name. That was much; the law did not force him to do so, and I have been so grateful that I have borne that name as well as I could. Yet it appeared that his name was not enough in the eyes of the children whose position was perfectly regular before the law, and in the midst of whom I was placed very early in a great boarding school kept by one of the best of men, M. Prosper Goubaux. These children insulted me from morning till night; delighted, probably, to abuse in me the celebrated name of my father because my mother had the misfortune not to bear it. There was not a day that I did not have a fight with one or another of my comrades, and sometimes with several together, for their cowardice was not solely moral. Those who were not thus said nothing and looked on. My suffering, which I have described in 'L'Affaire Clemenceau,' and of which I never spoke to my mother so as not to distress her, lasted five or six years."

At an early age the young Dumas was placed in the Goubaux institution, where (and also at the Bourbon college) he made brilliant progress. Accustomed from his earliest youth to literary surroundings, he soon evinced strong and positive likes and dislikes on the subjects that were discussed before him by his father and his friends. At the age of 17 he wrote a number of poems, which were published in a volume in 1847, entitled "Les Peches de Jannesse." This work has almost been lost sight of, and possesses little literary merit, although there are some pleas-



ALEXANDRE DUMAS, FILS.

ing lines, and the motif is evidently sincere in its naivete; it is of youth youthful. After having accompanied his father on a journey to Spain and Africa he wrote a fantastic book called "Adventures de Quatre Femmes et d'un Perroquet." In 1848 he wrote and published "La Dame aux Camellias." Between the years 1855 and 1870 more than 50 curtain-raisers and plays from the young Dumas' pen were produced in the Paris theaters. After the first disasters in 1870 M. Dumas retired to his estate in Puy, near Dieppe. The day after the commune he sent to a newspaper in Rouen "La Lettre sur les Choses du Jour," full of patriotism and invectives against the revolutionists. Returning to Paris in 1872, he had a series of plays produced at the Gymnase. The first two pieces were "Une Visite de Noces" and "La Princesse Georges." The great success of the play was in a measure due to Mlle. Aimee Deslee, who played the principal roles. Besides "La Dame aux Camellias," his greatest dramatic triumphs have been "Les Idees de Mme. Aubray," a comedy; "Une Visite de Noces," "La Princesse Georges," "Monsieur Alphonse" and "L'Ettranger." In 1872 he published "L'Homme Femme," which repeated the thesis of his novel, "L'Affaire Clemenceau," and a dramatic version of it was produced at the Gymnase in 1873 under the title "La Femme Claude," a play which was revived at the Renaissance theater by Sarah Bernhardt in 1894.

M. Dumas was installed a member of the French academy on February 11, 1875, and was promoted to the rank of commander of the Legion of Honor. His drama, "Joseph Balsamo," based on his father's romance, "Cagliostro," was performed for the first time at the Odeon, March 18, 1878. He published in 1889 "Les Femmes qui Tuent et les Femmes qui Votent," in 1881 "La Princesse de Bagdad," in 1885 "Denise" and in 1887 "Francillon."

M. Dumas was a remarkable example of inheritance of talent. Yet between the author of "La Dame aux Camellias" and the author of "Les Trois Mosquetaires" there is as great a difference as between the "Armand Duval" of the former and the "D'Artagnan" of the latter. The son once attempted to explain this difference by saying: "My father was born in a poetic age, and he is an idealist; I was born in a materialistic age, and I am a realist. My father takes his subjects from dreamland; I take mine from life. He works with his eyes shut, I with mine open. He starts from a fact; I from an idea." The father, however, was nearer the truth, and epigrammatically nearer when he summed up with the words: "He is a photographer; I am a painter." The father owed the larger part of his success to his power as a story-teller—abounding in action, splendid in color, full of life, gayety and charm, always goodly and glad; never sick and sorry.

NEW ATHLETIC GAME.

It is Called Pushball and is Very Popular at Harvard.

The new game of pushball, which has lately been introduced and played at Harvard, has some of the essential features of football, but possesses many original points. The ball itself is a great curiosity. It is constructed in much the same manner as a football—a rubber bladder covered with strips of leather—only it is perfectly round. When inflated it is six feet three inches in diameter, and weighs 120 pounds. It can be moved with very slight pressure—indeed, a good wind will send it rolling across the field at a lively rate.

Pushball, says Leslie's Weekly, is played by two teams of eight men each. The main purpose of the game is, as in football, to advance the ball into the opponents' territory and finally across the goal-line, and this is done by the concerted shoulder-pushing of the players.



THE NEW GAME OF PUSHBALL.

The game is played on a regulation football field, but only 40 yards of the "gridiron" length is used. The ball is placed on the center line and the players group themselves on either side of it. The center plays directly behind the ball, with a guard and tackle on each side of him. Two forwards play "off-side" to brush the opposing players away from the ball, and the captain, or full-back, stands at some distance behind his men, directing the play by a code of signals.

The pushing is done with the shoulder entirely, and advances are made by scientific twisting from side to side. Owing to the rapidity of the game, which requires much the same exertion as a tug-of-war, the periods of play are usually not more than two minutes in length. When time is called the side having advanced the ball into the other's territory scores one or more points. One point is scored if a five-yard advance has been made, two points if a ten-yard advance, and so on, until finally, if a 20-yard advance has been made, thus carrying the ball across the goal-line, it counts five points. Team-play and scientific manipulations are the great requisites for pushball.

The only pushball in existence is the one now in use at Harvard. It is owned by Mr. M. G. Crane, of Newton, Mass., the inventor of the game, and was constructed at a cost of \$200.

HELIOGRAPH SIGNALS.

Can Be Read Easily at a Distance of Fifty Seventy Miles.

Instantaneous communication between two persons 70 miles apart without the use either of the telegraph or the telephone seems to those who do not know of the process to be impossible, yet recently it was easily accomplished by members of the United States signal corps stationed in Denver, Col., and upon Long's Peak, which is three score and a half miles from the city; and, moreover, it is not an unusual achievement. An instrument called the heliograph was the means whereby the apparently impossible feat was performed. The heliographing outfit consists of a mirror, a shutter, a telescope and a field-glass. The mirror and shutter are mounted on tripods, for



HELIOGRAPH SIGNALING.

convenience. When it is desired to communicate with persons in any specified locality the mirror is set so as to throw a reflection of the sun in that direction. The opening and closing of the shutter in front of the mirror gives the effect of the dots and dashes of the Morse telegraphing code, and the message can thus be read. At ordinary distances the telescope is unnecessary. The world's record in long-distance signaling is held by the Colorado department of the army signal service corps.

The Whole Community Related.

It is stated as an actual fact that all the people residing in Letcher county, Ky., are related to one another, directly or indirectly. The reason of this is found in the remarkable Webb family. There are three brothers and three sisters of the original family, all living near Sargent, and they have no fewer than 748 descendants living in the neighborhood. The eldest member of the family, Lettie, is 82 years old, and has 20 children, 95 grandchildren, and 50 great-grandchildren. Polly, aged 80, has 16 children and almost as many grandchildren and great-grandchildren as Lettie. The youngest, Wiley, has the fewest descendants. He is 70 years old and has 11 children, 54 grandchildren and 15 great-grandchildren.

A SAMOAN SENSATION.

King and Rebel Prince Figure in This Strange Story.

They Are Rivals in Love as Well as in Politics—The Woman in the Case is Described as Being Pretty and Patriotic.

The taupou of Vaiala is the woman in the story. Such another heroine for a novel could not be found in all Samoa, according to the San Francisco Chronicle. A taupou is among Samoan women what a chief is among the men. All through her life she is carefully protected from temptation. A taupou may always be recognized, for wherever she goes, attendants accompany her. These attendants are known as anulumas. The taupou is queen of the village, of such nobility as to be the wife of a chief, and is one of those few persons in Samoa entitled to wear the ula lei, or necklace of whale's teeth.

The taupou of Samoa is the prettiest of Samoan women. The village in which she holds the high rank is the one in the midst of which the American consulate at Apia is located. Although born of Samoan nobility she was educated by the missionaries, and reads, writes and speaks languages other than her own. She is described as cultured and accomplished. So in love was she with native customs and her native home that, after her education had been completed, she chose to forsake the European garments she had been taught to wear and take up again the simple covering worn by the natives.

Soon the pretty girl forsook her English and her French, and tried much more assiduously to lead the siva or native dance than she had ever tried to learn stilted foreign accomplishments. This girl, well known to many island travelers as the belle of Samoa, has had the strange good fortune to be loved by the king of Samoa, Malietoa, and also by the rebel prince, Tamasese. Tamasese, the prince, was the first of the rivals to make his love known to the girl. Things went so far that there was a proffer of marriage. He sent his "talking man" to meet her "talking woman" and to tell his desire.



TAUPOU OF VAIALA.

The beautiful Samoan girl loved by both king and rebel prince.

He sent pigs and mats and other presents, but, in accordance with the native custom, was not permitted to speak to the girl he loved in person. Tamasese was rejected, but the horror to love the girl. To the contrary of this rebel prince, and to make his hatred of the present government all the stronger, King Malietoa became enamored of the same beautiful taupou. The king, though, has an incumbency, for he was married some years ago. There is a native custom that came in very handy in this emergency, however, for a Samoan chief of any rank is entitled to set aside his wife whenever he chooses and to take another.

When King Malietoa attempted to set aside his wife a month ago he found difficulties in the way. What happened then is the talk of all the islands, and may, before the clouds clear, cause another war. The queen refused to be set aside. This emulation of Catherine of Aragon produced a sensation in Samoa. Nothing of the sort had been heard of before. The queen, however, declared she had been married to the king by the missionaries and would not leave him. In case she was set aside she threatened most direful vengeance.

King Malietoa, accompanied by his advisers had gone so far as to pay visits by night to the mother of the taupou of Vaiala, but now the threatened vengeance of the queen has stopped even this. The queen and the lovely taupou do not speak as they pass by, and the king and rebel prince may meet in deadly combat before the romance is properly ended. Tamasese is the son of a man once declared king by the Germans, and his pretenses to the throne once before involved the country in war. Now he has another reason.

An English Archdeacon's Toast.

Archdeacon Denison is said to have once proposed a toast in the following terms: "Lest there should be anyone of this vast assembly who should feel himself left out in the cold, lest there should be anyone who should be able to go away and say: 'My health was not drunk,' I am about to propose a toast which I think will include everybody. It is this: 'Here's a health to all those that we love; Here's a health to all those that love us; Here's a health to all those that love them; Here's a health to all those that love them that love us.'"

Manufacture of Chloroform.

Pure chloroform is now successfully prepared by electrolytic method. A constant current is passing through a salt solution in an enameled vessel by means of lead electrodes. This liberates chlorine, which reacts on a stream of acetone diffused into the vessel, and the chloroform produced is thus collected by distillation.

LIVE QUESTIONS

—IN THE—

FREELAND TRIBUNE.

Commencing with Monday, January 13, 1896, and continuing through the year, the TRIBUNE proposes to publish a series of able articles upon subjects of vital and general interest to our readers. Eminent thinkers and writers of national reputation on Social, Economic and Industrial Problems have promised contributions upon topics of universal interest. The list of authors, and the comprehensive group of "Live Questions" that will be treated by them, can be seen on this page, and will, we confidently believe, merit the hearty interest of readers who are already interested in these themes, and are anxious to receive the most rational opinions obtainable.

All articles will be prepared in an inquiring and scientific spirit, and will be non-sectional and non-partisan. Vigor and simplicity of statement will be aimed at, and all phases of reform thought will be fairly and impartially presented. Upon subjects about which there is a variety of candid opinions, all sides will receive an equal opportunity to be heard, that the truth may, if possible, be arrived at.

This is the first co-operative attempt upon the part of able writers to thoroughly discuss all the interesting phases of social and industrial life for the masses who would be the beneficiaries of substantial reforms, and the arrangements made by the TRIBUNE give us the sole privilege of publishing the articles in this town. They can be read in no other Freeland paper, and those of our readers who are not subscribers should have their names placed on the list without delay.

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