

A row with Mexico would still be a popular card, and a swift campaign there and a sharp and decisive settlement would surely insure him a renomination. Indirectly it may be that is the card which he has been keeping up his sleeve for a long time to play when the big stake is offered.

Such an intervention would not be bad for the United States.

The response to the call for volunteers, when war was declared upon Spain in 1898, was something so magnificent that the whole world was impressed by it.

The tramp of the legions from every state, all verging toward one point, all under one flag, all intent upon one purpose, was enough to quicken the heart-beats of men all around this old world. It would be all the more impressive now. Forty-eight states, covering an area almost as great as all Europe, sending each its quota of fighting men, representing but the first contingent of one hundred millions of people, all united would give to all men an instant vision of what our great republic means in this modern world's affairs.

It would not be a bad idea to issue the call. In the first place it would be an act of long-delayed justice, and it would be the beginning of the needed training of an army which may be needed in a larger field. Moreover, it would insure Mr. Wilson's renomination.

The Water Supply

DESPITE the unprecedented rains of the past month the cry is again raised that there is bound to be an early shortage of water in this city this year. And it is sounded this time by experts who can correctly estimate how long it will require to exhaust the visible supply. That all hurts this city. Should it be necessary to stop watering the lawns and sprinkling the streets a month earlier than usual this year it would reduce the value of all the property except in the business center about 50 per cent.

This prompts us to repeat what we have often said before. That is that a fair trial of the source of supply above Liberty park should be made. The city two years ago made a measurement from the choked wells there and declared that the amount was too small to be worth trying to save it.

If the commission will consult Frank Hines, who sank the wells there, he will show them one well which struck at a certain depth a river of water which he piped through and sunk deeper.

It would not cost very much to sink a small well beside that one to the depth where he says he struck the rushing water before. Should it be done then at trifling expense the water could be turned into the present pipes and supply with it one-third of the city including the big machine shops about the railroad depots.

It is true that there is a deep fissure which perpetually runs full of water. It is true that in the very dry season Jordan river opposite the city carries a volume of water twice as great as it does four miles higher up. Where does it get its reinforcement except from the Emigration canyon fissure?

And what makes the "springs" above Liberty park except that which comes up through the shivered wall of the fissure that runs under the city and holds the waters that the great range to the east constantly pours into it?

This was the opinion of Professor Clayton, Clarence King, Professor Gilbert and the learned geologists from the east and Europe that visited this city two years ago.

Is it not worth while to try to tap this supply?

A shortage of water is the very biggest black eye that can be given a city. An abundance of water is a perpetual mighty asset.

This city generally has a shortage in the sum-

mer, always in the winter. This experiment could be tried in thirty days and would cost but a few dollars. Why not try it?

SHOULD BE PENALIZED

Washington, June 2 (Special).—President Wilson's Indianapolis speech had a good deal to say about "the team," and about the way "members of the team" should "play the game," and about what would happen to any of the players who break training or otherwise ball-up the game. And yet there is a noticeable and lamentable absence of Democratic team-work. The president-captain has evidently given the signal for a prosperity play all along the line, with a run around the end of goal, if possible; and some of "the team" have tried to execute the maneuver.

The game was to convince the people that prosperity has returned and that a great job, accompanied by high wages, is Sherlock-Holmesing ever able-bodied man. But, all at once, the play was broken up by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the Department of Labor in a report on unemployment in New York City. The report is based on a census of city blocks selected to include a representative number of families of various nationalities and all classes of industrial workers, combined with a census of all families in 3,703 individual tenement houses and residences, covering a still wider range of distribution.

The enumeration was made in the first half of February, 1915. Information was obtained from 54,849 families having a total membership of 229,428 persons, of which number 95,443 were wage earners. Of these families 11,723 had one or more wage earners out of work, showing an aggregate of 15,417 persons, or 16.2 per cent of all wage earners in these families without employment of any kind. The total number of wage earners in New York City in 1915, is approximately 2,455,000. The percentage of unemployment found among the members of 54,849 families visited (16.2 per cent), applied to this number, shows that the total number of unemployed in New York City was about 398,000. That estimate does not include any of the irregular or part-time workers.

A tabulation of the unemployed by periods of unemployment shows that 11.1 per cent had been out of work more than 180 days; 26.4 per cent more than 120 days; 39.3 per cent more than 90 days; 55.8 per cent more than 60 days; 76.4 per cent more than 30 days; 88.4 per cent more than 13 days and 92.8 per cent were out of work at least one week. The occupations of trades having the largest number of persons unemployed out of the total of 15,417 were: Common laborers, 2,440, building trades, 2,045, and the clothing trades, 1,781. The fact is noted, however, that the figures were obtained at a season of the year when work in the building trades and in the clothing trades is normally slack and that the number out of work reported for these trades was affected to a large extent by the slack season.

In the report are embodied the results of two investigations made by organizations in New York City, the Mayor's Committee on Unemployment, and the Metropolitan Life Insurance company. The mayor's committee reported that the increase in the number of unemployed, based on the decrease of employment, was about 8 per cent of the total number of workers employed in December, 1913. And it was estimated that about 200,000 more persons were unemployed in New York in December, 1914, than in December, 1913.

At about the same time the Metropolitan Life Insurance company made an investigation as to unemployment by a canvass of families of 155,907 policy holders of the company, and found

that 45,421 persons, or 18 per cent of all wage earners in those families, were out of employment. The greater proportion of unemployment reported is accounted for largely by the fact that this survey was made nearly a month earlier in the season than the investigation made by the federal bureau, and at a time when the extent of unemployment was probably somewhat greater. The results of the Metropolitan company's study are, therefore, substantially in agreement with the results of the investigation made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

It is not yet known whether this statistical bureau will be put off "the team" for this piece of off-side play; but it is certain that "the team" itself will be heavily penalized by the referee, Mr. Voter of Allover.

WAR: A SONNET SEQUENCE

By George Sterling.

TO THE KINGS OF THIS WORLD.

I.

Be yours the doom Isaiah's voice foretold,
Lifted on Babylon, O ye whose hands
Cast the sword's shadow upon weaker lands,
And for whose pride a million hearths grow cold!
Ye reap but with the cannon, and do hold
Your plowing to the murder-god's commands;
And at your affairs Desolation stands,
And in your hearts is conquest, as of old.

The legions perish and the warships drown;
The fish and vulture batten on the slain;
And it is ye whose word hath shaken down
The dykes that hold the chartless sea of pain.
Your prayers deceive not men, nor shall a crown
Hide on the brow the murder-mark of Cain.

II.

Now glut yourselves with conflict, nor refrain,
But let your famished provinces be fed
From bursting granaries of steel and lead!
Decree the sowing of that bitter grain
Where the great war-horse, maddened with his
pain,
Stamps on the mangled living and the dead,
And from the entreated heavens overhead
Falls from a brother's hand a fiery rain.

Lift not your voices to the gentle Christ;
Your god is of the shambles! Let the moan
Of nations be your psalter, and their youth,
To Moloch and to Bel be sacrificed!
A world to which ye proffered lies alone
Learns now from Death the horror of your
truth.

III.

How have ye fed your people upon lies,
And cried "Peace! Peace!" and knew it would
not be!
For now the iron dragons take the sea,
And in the new-found fortress of the skies,
Alert and fierce a deadly eagle flies.
Ten thousand cannon echo your decree
To whose profound refrain ye bend the knee
And lift unto the Lord of Love your eyes.

This is Hell's work; why raise your hands to
Him,
And those hands mailed, and holding up the
sword?
There stands another altar, stained with red,
At whose basalt the infernal seraphim
Uplift to Satan, your conspirant lord,
The blood of nations, at your mandate shed.

"AS IT WAS IN THE BEGINNING."

The royal word goes forth, and armies do
The work of devils. Agony and waste
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