

have to do it for some other reason than lack of opportunity to earn a living.

EDMUND CORKILL.

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A EUROPEAN OUTLOOK.

Frederic C. Howe, Author of "The City the Hope of Democracy," in "The Townsman."

Europe only thinks of America as a country of railway smashups, trusts and privilege-controlled politics. Here and there men know about Cleveland and its Mayor. The members of the town council of Glasgow were deeply interested in the Cleveland farm colony at Warrensville as well as Boyville at Hudson. They were planning similar developments in Glasgow, and had heard of Cleveland's achievements in this line, and knew more about its activities than of any other city in America.

England is greatly agitated over land monopoly, and the taxation of land values as they call the single tax in England. The Liberal party has adopted the teachings of Henry George in its present campaign. The land question in fact is the dominant issue in European politics, and wherever the name of Henry George is known the name of Tom L. Johnson is linked with it. In a humble, two room tenement in Copenhagen, I saw the photograph of Cleveland's Mayor pasted upon the wall, and heard the story of the Cleveland fight against privilege from a German orator at a land reform meeting in Berlin.

Cleveland suggests the English and the German city in spirit more than any other city in America. It has the same motive of these foreign cities, which is the improvement in the well being of the community, the ownership of franchise corporations, the taxation of the land speculator, the prevention of poverty, and the extension of the means of recreation and pleasure to all of the people.

Water fronts are prized in Europe more highly than any other municipal asset. The German city would as soon permit its river or harbor frontage to be monopolized by private interests as it would its streets or public buildings. Every one of the Rhine cities have come into eminence and have trebled and frequently quadrupled their trade and commerce in a few years' time by the freeing of their water frontage from private control.

Dr. Cooley's plan at Warrensville colony has its imitators in Copenhagen and Berlin. Both cities have acquired great stretches of land as havens of rest. Neither city owns as much land for this purpose as Cleveland, but both of them are caring for the unfortunate classes along lines quite similar to our own. Berlin has spent millions on an out of door tuberculosis sanitarium and convalescent home on a great farm of five hundred acres about twenty miles from the city. Copenhagen

has a great open place along the sea front for the care of vagrants, tramps and the disemployed who are temporarily given lodging and hospital treatment, and helpful oversight by the public authorities.

The one thing the foreign official cannot understand is the helplessness of the American city before private corporations occupying its streets. Privilege is subordinate to humanity in Europe. When a city decides to acquire a franchise corporation, the matter is disposed of in a few months' time. If rates of fare are to be regulated, they are settled with the same expedition. There is no interminable litigation and endless injunctions. There is no press owned by the privileged interests to make war upon the community. The city is not only sovereign; it commands respect in time of peace, just as does the nation in time of war, and it is as treasonable to make war upon the city in the one way as to betray the nation in the other.

BOOKS

THE LABOR QUESTION.

Men, the Workers. By Henry Demarest Lloyd. Edited by Anne Withington and Caroline Stallbohm. Published by Doubleday, Page & Company, New York.

The editors explain that in this collection of articles and addresses they have endeavored to show as comprehensively as possible the late Mr. Lloyd's attitude toward the labor movement "in the various concrete forms in which it presented itself to him." Their work has been done with the tenderness of intimate friendship and the intelligence of good editorship.

Beginning with his Fourth-of-July address of 1889, the collection includes a variety of Mr. Lloyd's addresses, in chronological order down to his speech at the Mitchell-Darrow-Lloyd reception in Chicago in 1903, immediately after the Roosevelt arbitration in Pennsylvania and shortly before Mr. Lloyd's death. Through them all there runs "the thread of democracy, whose principles," said Mr. Lloyd in his address to the American Federation of Labor in 1893, "must and will rule wherever men co-exist, in industry not less surely than in politics."

As early as 1889, Mr. Lloyd described the labor movement in words that are fitting today, as "a distinct stage in the march of progress, with a definite, clearly marked mission," a mission which "on its constructive side is to extend into industry the brotherhood already recognized in politics and religion, and to teach men as workers the love and equality which they profess as citizens and worshippers." Four years later he filled out this thought with the epigram that "democracy must be progressive or die." In another place