

majority of Congress has closed the bargain for the betrayal of their country into the hands of the financiers, what avails the integrity of a Thad Stevens, coupled with the peerless virtues of a Lincoln?

In the latter case the traitorous bargain was carried out to the letter, and, in spite of all the powers of the American Republic, its people were mercilessly plundered throughout a generation of time, to enrich the men who shaped the financial legislation of America during the Civil War. In the former case, the wheels of American commerce rolled on, crushing the life out of the Filipino Republic, and gathering tribute from her people to enrich the men whose influence successfully defied the patriotic tears and holy entreaties of that venerable Nestor of American statesmanship, George F. Hoar.

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Enough! We have learned the lesson at last, that irresponsible legislatures will not enact good laws nor repeal bad ones. It is this conviction on the part of the American people that has driven them to demand the Initiative and Referendum—the power to enact laws or to repeal them when the legislature fails to respond to the public's demands; or betrays its cause in legislation.

When the people have resumed their sovereignty, nothing—absolutely nothing—shall stand in the way of human progress!

EDWARD HOWELL PUTNAM.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

THE NEW ZEALAND OF THE NORTH

(See page 1013.)

Sejerskov v. Hjallesø, Denmark, February 22.—I am glad to say that our work for free trade and common land in Denmark, begun twenty years ago, is now showing results. We have now a fairly strong movement on foot for the taxation of land values, and our Henry George League has some two thousand members and several able officers. We have translated Henry George's chief works, and I think I may safely say that in no other European country are the name and ideas of Henry George better known, although of course "the heavy end of the beam has not been lifted yet," nor is it likely to be in our time.

In many ways we may be said to be ahead of you, in spite of our aristocratic-plutocratic Upper House, and many other drawbacks—too long a list to enumerate.

Compared with America "protection" is rather moderate with us, and what is more—the bulk of the populace in town, and especially in the country, have proved immune to all infections with protectionistic germs. Denmark is one of the very few European

countries where the only change in fiscal policy that could be thought of is towards freer trade.

Moreover, all waterworks, gas-plants and the like are communal property with us, and so are the railways (with similar or even more favorable results than in Sweden, results described lately in *The Public*). So too are telegraphs, telephones, etc.; and only the street railways in the metropolis are not yet taken over by the community (but undoubtedly that will be done soon, without any opposition worth mentioning).

Besides this, co-operation on a strictly democratic base puts every small farmer in a position as favorable with regard to purchases and sales of products, as the biggest. (More than 90 per cent. of our butter manufactories are co-operative, and the majority of our bacon factories as well.) But, of course, all these good things augment the value of our land, and consequently the indebtedness of the producers. So land value taxation is with us the one thing needed.

He who has enlisted in the ranks of the workers for freedom and right often must feel depressed in mind when seeing how ineffective are our arguments, how infinitesimal the effect of our best-aimed shafts. Still, broadly speaking, I think we could here in Denmark, in spite of all our exasperating slowness and the tenacity of our hoary vested wrongs, with some chance of success aspire to become "the New Zealand of the North."

JAKOB E. LANGE.

NEWS NARRATIVE

To use the reference figures of this Department for obtaining continuous news narratives:

Observe the reference figures in any article; turn back to the page they indicate and find there the next preceding article on the same subject; observe the reference figures in that article, and turn back as before; continue until you come to the earliest article on the subject; then retrace your course through the indicated pages, reading each article in chronological order, and you will have a continuous news narrative of the subject from its historical beginnings to date.

Week ending Wednesday, March 13, 1907.

Ernest Howard Crosby Memorial Meeting.

Cooper Union hall in the city of New York was crowded to the doors on the evening of the 7th, with men and women who went there to give expression to their affection for the memory of Ernest Crosby (p. 1139). The committee of arrangements included representatives of the following organizations: Social Reform Club, People's Institute, Manhattan Single Tax Club, Anti-Imperialist League, Whitman Fellowship, Filipino Progress Association, East Side Civic Club, Brooklyn Central Labor Union, Central Federated Labor Union of New York, Nurses' Settlement, Outdoor Recreation League, Society for Italian Immigrants, Vegetarian Society, Emerson Club, Dr. McGlynn Memorial Association, Brotherhood of the Kingdom, University Settlement, Women's Henry George League, and Manhattan Branch Dickens Fellowship. Lawson Purdy acted as chairman. The music consisted of singing by the choir of St. Thomas's Church. Letters were read from many prominent men who were unable to be present, among them Count Leo Tolstoy, W. J. Bryan,