

ing through the room, stopped at his desk and said: "Tommy, I am just delighted to see how nicely you are getting on. You have not been absent once, and you are never tardy any more. You are as neat as a little gentleman, and you have come up in your class. I am proud of you." The little fellow looked up and said: "You know they expect so much from a member of the city council." Now, I think from that you can see the spirit of the school city.—Wilson L. Gill, in *Social Service* for July, 1906.

A SCIENTIFIC MAYOR.

From the Presidential address of M. E. Knowles, D. V. S., President of the American Veterinary Association, delivered at the annual convention of this association at Cleveland, O., August 15, 1906.

We have the good fortune to meet this year in what is not only one of the most beautiful of the many beautiful American cities, but, what is of far greater importance to the citizen, in what Lincoln Steffens says is the best governed city in the United States. We are more than professional men. We are citizens, and were citizens before we were veterinarians. As members of a scientific profession we owe to the state the duty of standing for what is best and most scientific in the great organization that we call "Government," and we may learn a valuable lesson from the career of Mayor Johnson of Cleveland.

Possessed to an unusual degree with the ability to get money, his civic spirit and his love for his fellow men have prevented him from degenerating into that most worthless type of the animal creation, a mere human machine for collecting dollars. I am aware that Mr. Johnson is spoken of as a "crank" by many of his fellow citizens; but what man in all history who had ideas for the elevation of the human race has not been called a crank? In my State and in other States men have been called cranks and fools because they refused to sell their votes as citizens or as legislators. Of Mayor Johnson it cannot be said that he is content to collect dollars, and that having collected them he is indifferent to the needs of his city, his State and his fellow men.

So, let it not be said of us, that we are content to exist as mere collectors of fees for our professional services, and that having got our fees we are indifferent to the welfare of our cities, our States and our country. As members of a scientific profession we should recognize the fact, as citizens, that there is a science of government, and that otherwise gov-

ernment would have no right to exist, just as we recognize the fact that veterinary medicine has no right to exist except as a science. Mayor Johnson had a national reputation before he became Mayor of Cleveland, but as mayor of this city he has made a new national reputation, because in practice as in theory he refuses to uphold unscientific methods in government. Let us, then, as workers in one science, refusing to uphold unscientific methods in our profession, stand firmly against unscientific methods in the greater and more important field of government.

We add but little to the progress of humanity if we confine our efforts to the prevention and cure of the diseases of animals, and neglect the diseases of our civil, our political life. We add to the wealth of the nation by preventing and curing the diseases of dumb animals, and whether or not we have the same beliefs as Mayor Johnson, let us stand with him in his efforts to prevent and cure the ills of society and thereby add still more to the wealth of the nation and the happiness of mankind; for whatever may be a man's profession, he is the best citizen who follows truth wherever it may lead, and in the light of truth recognizes the diseases of civil government and insists that scientific methods shall be used for the prevention and cure of those diseases.

While we are practicing the best methods of dehorning cattle, let us learn and practice the best methods of dehorning the grafters that trouble society. As year after year we practice the dipping of cattle to eradicate the parasites that infest them, let us learn and practice the art of freeing society from the social parasites that feed upon it. Let us keep in mind the fact that he is not a good citizen who does not give back to society as much as he gets from society, who does not render to his fellow men a full equivalent for every service they render him.

Coming from the State of Montana, the third in area of all the States, sparsely populated, and living in a city that has less than 15,000 people, very naturally I take an interest in the splendid city in which we meet—in its immense buildings, its broad streets teeming with life and business, its beautiful residences and all the material things that together make what we call a great city. But after all, the object of most interest to me, the chief exhibit of this Queen City of one of the greatest and most progressive States in the Union, is Mayor Johnson, who is devoting his

wealth, his energies and his great business abilities to the betterment of government, of citizenship and of humanity. Gibe, jeer and jest do not turn him from his purpose; defeat does not dishearten him; success has not made him autocratic; scandal has not smirched him; money does not tempt him from his purpose; and those who conspire against their fellow men do not ask him into their councils.

I say these things to you, representatives of a scientific profession, because what Mayor Johnson is doing for good government in Cleveland will in the end inure to your benefit as citizens of a great country. You and your children, on the Atlantic or the Pacific coast, in the South, in the Mississippi Valley or in the Rocky Mountains, will in the future reap benefits from the seed that Mayor Johnson is sowing in Cleveland. We shall be benefited by the service he is rendering to good and clean government, and we shall fall short of our duty if we fail to render an equivalent service by standing for what is best in government, as we stand for what is best in our chosen profession.

AN APPEAL TO THE POOR.

HOW SOME THINGS AS THEY ARE
CAN BE CHANGED FOR SOME
THINGS AS THEY OUGHT TO
BE.

For The Public.

Of every man, woman and child upon the earth it may be truly said, His physical material necessities are only five: Fire, Food, Clothes, House and Light.

So true is this that each *must have* all these five things *all the time* or perish.

If every one of all mankind has *sufficient* fire, food, clothes, house and light, and has them *all the time*, no one is ever badly off, no one is poor.

Nature provides the raw material from which all these things can be gotten and made for use of all mankind, all the time and in great abundance constantly renewed; but only gives them up to man *for his labor* to mine, to bore, to hunt, to fish, to plant, to gather, harvest, garner, fashion, and move to each ready for his use, wherever he is upon the earth, and there has his need with him.

So abundant and constant is this supply in the raw that it is only necessary that such of the able-bodied who at any time can and are willing to work, *may work* against nature, to very amply supply the needs of *all*, so that the children may play, the old and feeble may sit in the sun, and

the women may sing as they spin and weave.

All this can be truly said of all men, and would be true in actual fact if things were as they ought to be.

This that is truly said is not true in fact, as is well known to all. Why not? Let me show you.

The source whence all men's necessities come to be supplied, is the earth.

By far most men are barred from free access to the earth for themselves, by the legal fiction of private property in land—which all men stand by and help enforce because it is partly right. This is the first "why not," the primal reason that so many men are poor.

But further, the fact should be observed and kept in mind that each material thing that constitutes the source of supply to meet all men's needs—which press to urgency all the time—comes from a fixed spot on the surface of the earth. Mankind, on the other hand, is scattered all over the earth all the time, and all the time moving. Hence in the distribution of the produced things to meet men's needs, Transportation becomes the great first handmaid of production. The camel on the desert, the ship on the sea, the car and locomotive on the land, with the host of minor means of moving things from whence they are mined and grown and fashioned, to the men who need to use them for themselves—are instances of the transportation handmaid. And with her by her side goes ever, everywhere, a second maid, a little cash girl. You may know her as the Money Trust, who at each transaction, when the transportation handmaid delivers to the man who needs it the thing he needs, says, before she will let him have it, "Pay me the price." Out of the wage gotten for his labor he pays for the thing he needs, or he goes without it. Mostly of late he goes without or takes less of the thing he needs than he needs, and begins to perish. The little Money Trust is pretty and pleasant, and utterly inexorable. "Pay the price, or leave the thing to me," is her last word to each.

Many have heard it. It becomes quite tragic and pathetic when the mother must perforce repeat it to hungry children: "Papa's labor could not reach the price—wait."

Now it ought not to be forgotten that all farmers, and they are nearly half the people of the world, live so near the sources of supply of fire and food and clothes and house and light, that to them the haul of transporta-

tion of most of the things they need is very short. But of the poor in the cities—ah, God!

Now it is true of every one of the necessities of all mankind, that each is owned and controlled by a very little few of men.

It is true that a monopoly is what every man wants for himself, and every man wants no other man to have it.

It is true these little few of men who own and control the sources of supply for all men's needs, each continues to perfect its own monopoly, and to fix and raise and hold up the price to the highest point the traffic will bear. Every excess of price above a just price goes straight into the pocket of the owner of a trust, making him suddenly inordinately rich; while all the poor are robbed of the same excess, and begin to perish.

Many are already dead, some are dying. There is perhaps no occasion for hurry with the remedy—by permitting men to supply their needs from their Father in Heaven's Storehouse. But if it happens to be your father, mother, wife, husband or child that is now beginning to perish because things are not as they ought to be, I don't blame you, but merely quietly ask you to do right, and get wiser, and wait.

True, if the poor could combine and refuse to buy fire and food and clothes and house and light or either, they could force the price down. But they cannot because God's law, which has no Morton but enforces itself, freezes and starves them to death before they can get their "combine" fully in operation. Besides, to do the poor the justice their history has earned, they shrink from entering such "combines" as a deadly sin. The rich don't, God help them!

Now the trusts at last are all in the aggregate a very few men; they are very rich, and powerful, and ignorant, and conscienceless, and unscrupulous, and God-fearing, and charitable no end, in order to buy an interest, as they dully think, with God in futures. But no one among them will get off the back of the poor who gives him work, on whom he feeds as a "trustee of God." Bah! How easy a man who knows God is not afraid of him, learns swear words to apply to men greatly abler and some better than himself.

With the Steel Trust, and the Transportation Trust, and the Money Trust, and the Trusts of all the sources of the supply of men's needs, of course stand the factory and ma-

chinery and patent trusts, which might well enough be grouped under the name of Fashioning Trusts; and all combined and interlaced in interest, they unite, to raise and fix the price of the needs of men, at more, at double, treble, and higher, and higher yet, than they really ought to be.

So the trusts, added to inordinate private ownership of land, make the final answer to "why not" things are not as they ought to be.

That things are as they are, is the result of years of growth. "They have framed their iniquity into a law." They cannot be made as they ought to be in a moment. But if we see clearly wherein they are wrong, and go steadily at regulating them, and keep on, we can get them right in time.

Henry George has clearly pointed out a just, clear, lawful and simple way to remedy all the wrong there is in land monopoly:

Let each land owner pay his share, according to the land value he owns, regardless of man-made improvements thereon, of all public taxes.

I suggest that the poor make the necessary laws against combines to raise prices, and then enforce them—only of course Teddy has said he don't want Morton touched.

The poor can do it, in this country anyway, and in Russia also they are a great majority.

Why does any one blame Rockefeller, or Baer, or Armour, or Morton, or others of those few rich?

They are only, each one, one who has made his money under the aegis of the law, as you and I and millions of our poor deluded fellow citizens have made it, and suffered it to become, and permitted its good provisions to lapse into dead letter.

A monopoly is what each one wants for himself, and wants the other fellow not to have. If those named men have got it, it is because you and I of the vast majority have let them have it.

Quit complaining of them, and quit letting them have it.

If you are really "fit for self government," govern yourselves.

In Ohio and Cleveland, vote for Patison for governor, and Tom L. Johnson for mayor, and for honest and capable legislators and councilmen.

Remember, Mark is dead—and in his shoes Cox, Dick and Herrick are rattling around like buckshot in a Salvation Army drum, working for the things that hurt you.

The noise need not scare a citizen

of Ohio if he is wise enough to know his duty and his opportunity to take care of his wife, his children, and his old.

Good luck to you all! The wind blows for civic righteousness. Let it blow! Wait. The vote is the thing.

L. A. RUSSELL.

Cleveland, Ohio.

BOOKS

THE FOUR DOCTRINES.

The writings of Swedenborg have been accessible to American readers only in volumes that are repulsive to taste and injurious to the eye. It is well, therefore, that the Swedenborg Publishing Society, (3 West Twenty-ninth street, New York) has issued in agreeable library edition this volume containing what is known as the Four Doctrines, namely, the Doctrine of the Lord, the Doctrine of the Holy Scripture, the Doctrine of Life, and the Doctrine of Faith.

To the adept, who has gone through even a portion of the great works of Swedenborg, this one volume will seem merely a primer of the master's teachings; but it may be recommended to those who know little of his doctrines, and wish in brief compass to know something of the nature and purpose of his religious works. Even in this primer the reader will find "hard sayings," and he must not expect to go through it in a light way. He must bring his best thought and patience. He cannot by any means really read it without many stops to think and inwardly digest. There is no literary grace; there is no concession to the casual reader. One might as well go to a treatise on plane and solid geometry for light reading as to any of the writings of Emanuel Swedenborg. What a marvelous being he was; practical engineer, foremost scientist of his day, wise counselor in matters of state, recognized great thinker, he passes 57 years in a natural way, like any other scholar of his time, except that he seemed more practical than the others. Yet at the age of 57, in the same practical, almost mathematical way, he announces his strange revelations. He is to tell the world the real meaning of the Bible. Men have been reading the book without a full understanding, and now in the fullness of time he is sent to open the true interpretation. To this, as his main end, he devoted the remainder of his life. The man who had begun by writing works on algebra, furnaces, docks, canal locks and minerals, ended with Arcana Celestia, the secrets of heaven. There is no other man like him in either ancient or modern times. He is unique.

One interesting aspect of Swedenborg's genius has generally been over-

looked. He was a genuine republican. He saw, even in the early part of the eighteenth century, that a republic is "the form of government most pleasing in the sight of God." "In a republic," he says, "no undue veneration or homage is paid to any man, but the highest and the lowest deems himself the equal of kings or emperors. The only being whom they venerate is God. And where He alone is worshiped, and men are not, is the country most acceptable to Him." This ideal is indeed the true republic, and how infinitely higher we see it to be, even in these few lines, than the thing worked out in Plato's imaginings.

J. H. DILLARD.

MOODY'S MANUAL.

An investor's reference book is not per se an appropriate subject for literary review. But Moody's Manual must be regarded as an exception by any periodical which is devoted to political affairs, as is *The Public*, at a time when politics is as closely associated as now with economics. For this annual is in these days almost as necessary to the publicist as to the financier and investor.

The number for 1905 is much more comprehensive and consequently much larger than any of its predecessors. Indeed, the volume has steadily grown since the first number, in 1901, when there were only 1,100 pages, to the 2,600 pages of the number now before us.

This latest number has ten sections—two more than the number for 1904,—a result of making three sections (fourth, fifth and sixth) out of the fourth section of the previous number. Instead, therefore, of section four with three parts for Gas, Electric Light, Electric Railway and Water Supply Companies, we have section four with three parts for Electric Traction Companies; section five with two parts for Gas and Electric Light Companies, and section six with two parts for Water Supply Companies. These subjects, which occupied 458 pages in the Manual for 1904, occupy 541 pages in the number for 1905, and the matter is not only more complete but more conveniently classified. The Steam Railroad section also is very much enlarged, being increased from 377 pages to 562; and at the same time it is very much improved. The several parts of this section relate respectively to active and operating railroad systems, guaranteed stocks, railroads projected or under construction, railroads absorbed or merged into other companies and subsidiary companies controlled by other companies; to which is added an appendix giving the names of the Interstate Commerce Commissioners and the railroad commissioners of the several States. The railroad maps are of the Chesapeake and Ohio and its immediate connections, the Missouri Pacific and subsidiary lines, and the Wabash system.

This recital alone is enough to indicate the great usefulness of the book

to persons interested in securing exact knowledge of important facts relating to economic affairs. The only additional recommendation necessary is the veracity of the information, and on that score the book has acquired a reputation so high as a guide for investors, that conscientious students of public affairs may feel secure in relying upon it.

But the valuable information is not limited to the sections already noted. Stock exchange memberships, foreign and American government securities, telephone and telegraph along with cable companies, industrial and miscellaneous stocks and bonds, mines and oil corporations, and banks and like financial institutions, are also fully reported, and with every indication of trustworthiness as well as a high reputation for that quality.

The index arrangement, a consideration of high importance in books of this kind, is obviously convenient. One general alphabetical index is well described as "a key to the whole volume," and this is supplemented with an alphabetical index of cities, by means of which a corporation whose habitat is known, but whose exact name is not, may be easily traced. The classified index of manufacturers, contractors, bankers, etc., is convenient as far as it goes (and it is extensive), but of course it includes only advertisers in the volume. [Moody's Manual of Railroads and Corporation Securities. Sixth Annual Number, 1905. Moody Publishing Co., 35 Nassau street, New York; 535 The Rookery, Chicago; Broad Exchange building, Boston; 238 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh; Wade Chance, Threadneedle house, 28 Bishopsgate street, London; J. H. DeBussy, Rokin 60, Amsterdam, Holland. Price, \$10.]

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—Evolution—Revolution—Which? By H. M. Williams. New York: M. W. Hazen Company, 27 Thames St. To be reviewed.

—The State. Elements of Historical and Practical Politics. By Woodrow Wilson. Ph. D., LL. D. Professor of Jurisprudence and Politics in Princeton University. Revised edition. Boston, U. S. A.: D. C. Heath & Co. Price, \$2. To be reviewed.

—The Society of To-Morrow: A Forecast of Its Political and Economic Organization. By G. de Molinari. Translated by P. H. Lee Warner, with an Introduction by Hodgson Pratt and a Letter to the Publishers from Frederic Passy. With an Appendix containing tables on the Cost of War and of Preparation for War, from 1898 to 1904, compiled by Edward Atkinson. New York: G. F. Putnam's Sons; London: T. Fisher Unwin; Chicago: A. C. McClurg. To be reviewed.

PAMPHLETS

The American Civic association (North American building, Philadelphia) publishes two excellent pamphlets on the education of children. One of them, by W. A. Baldwin, principal of the Massachusetts Normal School at Hyannis, deals interestingly