

# The Public

A National Journal of Fundamental Democracy &  
A Weekly Narrative of History in the Making

LOUIS F. POST, EDITOR  
ALICE THACHER POST, MANAGING EDITOR

## ADVISORY AND CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

JAMES H. DILLARD, Louisiana  
LINCOLN STEFFENS, Massachusetts  
L. F. C. GARVIN, Rhode Island  
HENRY F. RING, Texas  
HERBERT S. BIGELOW, Ohio  
FREDERIC C. HOWE, Ohio  
MRS. HARRIET TAYLOR UPTON, Ohio  
BRAND WHITLOCK, Ohio

HENRY GEORGE, JR., New York  
ROBERT BAKER, New York  
BOLTON HALL, New York  
FRANCIS I. DU PONT, Delaware  
HERBERT QUICK, Wisconsin  
MRS. LONA INGHAM ROBINSON, Iowa  
S. A. STOCKWELL, Minnesota  
WILLIAM P. HILL, Missouri  
C. E. S. WOOD, Oregon

JOHN Z. WHITE, Illinois  
R. F. PETTIGREW, South Dakota  
W. G. EGGLESTON, New York  
LEWIS H. BERENS, England  
J. W. S. CALLIE, England  
JOSEPH FELS, England  
JOHN PAUL, Scotland  
GEORGE FOWLDS, New Zealand

Vol. XIII.

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1910.

No. 630

Published by LOUIS F. POST

Ellsworth Building, 357 Dearborn Street, Chicago

Single Copy, Five Cents

Yearly Subscription, One Dollar

Entered as Second-Class Matter April 16, 1898 at the Post Office at  
Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

## CONTENTS.

### EDITORIAL:

Mark Twain .....	385
Land Monopoly in California .....	386
Migration of British Trespassers .....	386
Socialistic Reform in Milwaukee .....	386
A Useless Third Party .....	386
Improvement in Rooseveltocracy .....	386
Is It Aldrich & Taft, or Aldrich & Co.? .....	387
An Echo of the Des Moines Election .....	387
President Taft's Friends .....	388
Excess Condemnation .....	388
Presidential Possibilities .....	388
Justice Brewer's Judicial Democracy (Sterling E. Ed- munds) .....	388

### EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE:

Henry George, Jr.'s, Observations in the East .....	390
---	-----

### INCIDENTAL SUGGESTIONS:

Socialists and Single Taxers (Bolton Hall) .....	391
--	-----

### NEWS NARRATIVE:

Socialism in Milwaukee .....	392
A Blossoming World Stormswept .....	393
The Ten-Hour Law for Women in Illinois .....	393
A Possibly Factitious Race Movement in Cuba .....	393
British Politics .....	394
The French Elections .....	394
An Echo of Mr. Roosevelt's Visit in Egypt .....	394
The Famine Riots in China .....	394
News Notes .....	395
Press Opinions .....	396

### RELATED THINGS:

The Earth-Lord and the Poor (R. E. Chadwick) .....	399
Democracy (W. J. Bryan) .....	399
The Forerunners (Elliot White) .....	399
The Making of the Brute (H. S. Salt) .....	400
The Aldrich That Is (H. Quick) .....	400

### BOOKS:

Land Nationalization and Interest .....	401
Books Received .....	403
Pamphlets .....	403
Periodicals .....	403

## EDITORIAL

### Mark Twain.

More than one popular jester has gained his reputation and been forgotten since Mark Twain's humor caught the public fancy and made the man famous. But his popularity has continued and will doubtless long survive his death. The reason for this cannot be found in any superior wit of his humor. Some humorists who were contemporaries of his but whose fame has long since perished, were perhaps more witty than he. It may be found, however, in the serious purposes that stirred his thought and vitalized so much of what he wrote. Mark Twain was witty, but he was more than a wit. He jested, but he was not a clown. His humor was funny, but if the fun of the comedian was in it so also was the humor of a sympathetic and earnest social philosopher. This was the touch that has raised Mark Twain's writings far above the joke books, and kept his fame fresh through several generations of readers. His writings have the democratic ring—the ring of the democracy of the Golden Rule. Read "Tom Sawyer" or "Huckleberry Finn," and you find democracy rooted in the shrewd thought and harum-scarum experiences of natural-minded boys in the presence of the conventional undemocracy of grown men. Read "The Yankee at King Arthur's Court" or "The Prince and the Pauper," and in democracy's struggle there with the rude selfishness and ignorance of a buried past, you find caricatures of the refined ignorance and

polished selfishness with which democracy struggles now. The death of this man at his age calls for no tears of grief. He passes out of life normally, after doing a life's work so well that it will be a wholesome influence with many a generation yet to come.

+

The democracy of Mark Twain was of the kind for which *The Public* stands. Like his sister who went before him, and like her distinguished son, the late Samuel E. Moffett (both of whom were devoted to the truth that Henry George taught), Mr. Clemens found for his democracy a lodgment in that gospel. One of the testimonials to its work which *The Public* cherishes is a letter from him in which he declares his faith. "The Ethics of Democracy," a unified collection of Public editorials, had been sent to Mr. Clemens because it contained quotations from his pen, and in acknowledgment he wrote from Florence:

Villa di Quarto, Firenze, Jan. 7, 1904.

Dear Mr. Post:

I thank you very much for this book, which I prize for its lucidity, its sanity & its moderation, & because I believe its gospel.

Very truly yours,

S. L. CLEMENS.

"Because I believe its gospel." To all others who believe the same gospel we are confident that this assurance of Mark Twain's sympathy will add to their appreciation of the democratic strain that runs through nearly all his writings.

+ +

### Land Monopoly in California.

An extraordinary disclosure of land monopoly in California was made by the Los Angeles Examiner in its issue of March 27th last. Only thirty-five owners, it appears, hold one-seventh of all the area of that great State. Their holdings range from 20,000 acres to 14,500,000 each. Holdings of 100,000, 200,000 and 400,000 acres appear in the list between those extremes. This disclosure is only a sample of the land monopoly that prevails, not only in California but throughout the West and also in the East. Will the contented apologist for things as they are, kindly reflect upon this condition? Let him ask himself what his disinterested posterity will think of him for silently permitting their inheritance to slip away from them before they are born. Let him ask himself, too, what they ought to think of him for this.

+ +

### Migration of British Trespassers.

Migration of workingmen from England to America is accounted for by the Tory papers over

there as an exodus from free trade conditions, and by radical papers as an effort to escape the blight of landlordism. To the emigrants it won't make any difference which, as they will soon discover. If by "free trade" conditions hard times for workers is meant, they will find that American protection is worse on that score than British free trade. As to landlordism—well, we don't know it here by that name, but we've got the thing itself. With one-seventh of the land of California having only 35 owners and eight families owning one-twentieth of the total assessed land values of Manhattan Island, we of this country could brag of landlordism if we liked.

+ +

### Socialistic Reform in Milwaukee.

When the Socialists came into power in Milwaukee (p. 362) they were importuned to retain in office the health commissioner of the old regime, a doctor who seems to have been "solid with the good people." If they removed this man, then woe unto them! But the new mayor investigated. What had this health commissioner done to give him his "goo-goo" popularity? It turned out that he simply "hadn't done." "While making a great show of activity in some directions," as the Socialist investigators reported, "he had done almost nothing for the working people"—hadn't "given any attention to sanitary conditions in the factories and workshops," and "had allowed frightful conditions to continue in the slums." He was therefore summarily dismissed, as, upon this report, he ought to have been.

+ +

### A Useless Third Party.

An unsophisticated Republican of Georgia advises the corporations of the United States to organize a political party of their own. What's the matter with the political party they occupy now? Is their lease running out?

+ +

### Improvement in Rooseveltocracy.

Roosevelt's lecture on "Citizenship in a Republic," at the Sorbonne, Paris, last week showed signs of improvement in "Rooseveltocracy." He seems to have learned, for instance, that all socialism is not bad. As there are good trusts and bad trusts, so there is, as he now discovers, good as well as bad socialism. The good socialism is, to be sure, *his* socialism; but so are the good trusts *his* trusts. He has learned also that the way in which wealth is earned is at least as important in estimating its character as the way in which it is spent. But Rooseveltocracy is as

bloody-minded as ever. The scarlet trail of war meanders through this lecture. War, however, is no longer a good thing in itself. It is the justice of it that makes it good. Which would indicate that Mr. Roosevelt's bellicose temperament has become somewhat morally modified, were it not that he evidently still considers it a crime to doubt the justice of his own side in any war. Although Mr. Roosevelt mentioned no names, he clearly does not yet approve that "other cheek" doctrine of the One they called the Nazarene. Let us not forget, either, that in this lecture Mr. Roosevelt has now placed Abraham Lincoln so as to admit of worshipping at his shrine while flying in the face of his teachings. Lincoln's teachings usually it seems were a "mixture of idealism and sound common sense." Insofar as they were Rooseveltian they are "sound common sense;" otherwise they belong in the category of idealism, which being interpreted is molly-coddle.

+

In his dogmatic utterances about the sacredness of property, Mr. Roosevelt still neglects to discriminate between property rights that may be one man's without automatically and perennially robbing other men, and those that have that peculiarity. To him all property looks alike. In Abraham Lincoln's day this indiscriminating vision might well have led him to say to the Negro, "Property, obey your owners!" And yet one may really discern in that Paris lecture a sign of clearing vision regarding the sacredness of property. We refer to this: "Ordinarily and in the great majority of cases, human rights and property rights are fundamentally and in the long run identical; but *when it clearly appears that there is a real conflict between them, human rights must have the upper hand.*" That is sound doctrine, no matter what tanglewood logic Mr. Roosevelt went through to find it out.

+ +

#### Is It Aldrich & Taft, or Aldrich & Co.?

Senator Aldrich is reported from Washington to have gone into political partnership with President Taft, to put Mr. Taft's policies safely through Congress. Mr. Taft furnishes policies as capital for the firm, and Mr. Aldrich furnishes the experience, etc., necessary to put them through. Among the live assets of the firm is a railway bill of which Senator Dolliver (Republican) said on the floor of the Senate on the 25th that it would "put the transportation systems of the country into the hands of two managers of great industrial organizations." Senator Root replied with plausi-

bility that he had seen no evidence of any eagerness of the railroads for the proposed law, but this may be because their interests are in such safe hands.

\* \*

#### An Echo of the Des Moines Election.

In describing the recent municipal election in Des Moines (p. 318), the second under the "Des Moines plan," one of The Public's trusted and valued editorial advisers and contributors, a citizen of Des Moines who was efficient in bringing about the adoption of the Commission plan in that city, made this comment upon a re-elected commissioner, a man of national reputation:

John MacVickar, a former municipal ownership Mayor, of whom much was expected two years ago, but who completely reversed himself after he was elected commissioner, with Schramm, his co-adjutor or "me too," was re-elected by a large majority.

To that comment Mr. MacVickar promptly made this response:

Having learned to accept with more than ordinary consideration what is published in your journal, I am anxious to correct a statement made by your talented Des Moines correspondent. She does me the honor to mention my name and the injustice to charge that I have completely reversed myself on my former position which favored municipal ownership. I favor municipal ownership of public utilities today as earnestly as I have ever favored it, but experience has taught me that a municipality must first have the powers and second the ways and means.

Your correspondent also does injustice to the other members of the Des Moines Council, for there is no member who is justly entitled to the charge made, that of being a "corporation candidate."

+

The final paragraph of Mr. MacVickar's letter alludes to a mention by our correspondent of two Councilmen, Mr. Ash and Mr. Roe, of whom she says that they "were also believed to be corporation candidates." That this belief did and does prevail among advocates of municipal ownership in Des Moines, we know from supplementary information. Whether it is well founded will be evident, one way or the other, when the public utility corporations of Des Moines come into collision with the municipal ownership mayor, Mr. Hanna. Should it then appear that the belief regarding them which our Des Moines correspondent reports is unjust, both she and The Public will be swift to set them right.

+

So also as to Mr. MacVickar, who opposes municipal ownership efforts in Des Moines upon the plea that "a municipality must first have the powers, and second the ways and means." This is not necessarily a false plea. It may be a per-

fectly true one, notwithstanding that it is the hackneyed excuse of men migrating from municipal ownership to corporation camps. Mr. MacVickar may not be such a man. We sincerely hope he is not. But our correspondent evidently thinks he is, and we have found her to be fair and reasonable as well as talented. Nor is she by any means alone among the municipal ownership citizens of Des Moines in thinking so. On the other hand, however, Mr. MacVickar is precise and emphatic in his declaration of continued fidelity to the cause of municipal ownership. Here, then, is an issue of intent, a question of purpose, which can be determined in only one way of which we know. When lack of powers or ways and means is an obstacle to municipal ownership, officials who really believe in municipal ownership place their emphasis upon the duty of overcoming or removing the obstacle, whereas officials who stand in with the corporations, place *their* emphasis upon the fact that the obstacle exists. Mr. MacVickar's intent must in fairness be tried by that test. With a municipal ownership mayor in the Commission, and not a single member who was a corporation candidate, a man of Mr. MacVickar's experience, acuteness and ability ought to have no difficulty in making visible those outward signs of the inward faith he declares, which might afford our Des Moines correspondent the opportunity we know she would welcome, of reversing her present unfavorable judgment.

+ +

#### President Taft's Friends.

If it was right to judge Grover Cleveland by the enemies he had made, why not judge President Taft by the friends he has made? But maybe it would come to pretty much the same thing in the end.

+ +

#### Excess Condemnation.

What is "excess condemnation"? It is a new name for a new thing, and few have heard about it. But a Constitutional amendment authorizing it is before the legislature of New York, and, according to the Civic Journal of the People's Institute of New York, it is in actual operation in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, Maryland, London, Paris and Berlin. It is very simple. When land is to be condemned for a public use, the adjacent land, which will be increased in value by this public use, is to be condemned also. "Excess condemnation" means condemnation of more land than is needed for the public improvement proposed, in order that the improvement may be paid for out of the consequent increase in land values.

Here is an illustration from the Civic Journal: "A great boulevard is to be cut. This will cost money to the city; it will add millions to real estate values along the boulevard. Politicians anticipate this, speculators get a 'tip,' there is heavy buying of land. The boulevard then adds an *unearned increment* of hundreds per cent to adjacent property. As things now stand, the speculators get all, the city nothing save what increased taxable values yield. Excess condemnation simply allows the city to buy this adjacent land, reserve part for subsequent public uses, and reap the profit on the rest. The boulevard costs nothing, for the city's profit covers this and allows for lavish public improvements besides." What objection can there be to this, except by grafters?

+ +

#### Presidential Possibilities.

Among the candidates announced for the Democratic nomination for President in 1912 are Gov. Folk of Missouri and Gov. Marshall of Indiana. This is encouraging.

+ + +

### JUSTICE BREWER'S JUDICIAL DEMOCRACY.

The recent death of David J. Brewer has removed from the Supreme Court a transcendent democratic influence. And such factors can not well be spared from that body in this day of acute warfare between the few and the many.

Brewer was to the Supreme Court what Murdock is to the House of Representatives, or La Follette is to the Senate. He was irregular. He had caught the spirit of revolt. The impenetrable dignity and solemnity clothing the body in which he sat did not blind his eyes to fundamental conditions of right and wrong. He did not carry with him to the Court on his appointment that corporation bias which others of the Federal judiciary are supposed to have from long and profitable schooling in that branch of the law.

Rarely did Justice Brewer hesitate to accept an invitation to speak in public, in violation of those ethics of the Court which have been evolved from its exclusiveness. And he always expressed himself frankly. He opposed the view of the Supreme Court as an invisible body of Elder Statesmen, necessarily far removed from the people by reason of such greater wisdom and superiority.

Abhorring convention off the bench, he was consistent when sitting, in that he dissented freely from the majority decisions. Some of his dissenting opinions are inspiring in their patriotism, and

all of them are models of logic. They show a fervor and earnestness that reveal him a feeling member of the human family, and in this they exhibit a refreshing contrast to the general run of icy logic usually handed down by the Court.

One of these dissenting opinions hinges upon a principle of the most vital importance, and no American citizen can afford to be without knowledge of it. If Brewer had written nothing else in his whole career but the minority opinion in the case of *Ju Toy*, 198 U. S. Reports, 1044, he would have earned his right to reverent remembrance by his countrymen.

✱

*Ju Toy* was a Chinaman who was born in San Francisco. He was industrious and frugal, and on coming of age was able to gratify a natural desire to visit the land of his fathers. After such a visit and on his return to San Francisco, the Immigration Officer denied him permission to land. He appealed to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, submitting proofs of his citizenship. The Secretary sustained the Immigration Officer and ordered him deported. He then applied to the United States District Court for a writ of habeas corpus. The Court appointed a referee to take testimony as to his citizenship and finally decreed *Ju Toy* a native-born American citizen and ordered him to be set at liberty. The Immigration Officer appealed to the Supreme Court, and the Supreme Court by a majority decision ordered *Ju Toy* deported.

By that majority the Court held that the findings of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor as to the facts of a person's citizenship are conclusive; that whether the findings are true or not, they are not subject to review in the courts.

Justice Holmes, for the majority, said:

If, for the purpose of argument, we assume that the Fifth Amendment applies to him, and to deny entrance to a citizen is to deprive him of liberty, we nevertheless are of opinion that with regard to him, due process of law does not require judicial trial.

It is established, as we have said, that the act purports to make the decision of the Department final, whatever the ground on which the right to enter the country is claimed.

✱

Little wonder is it that such a decision, under which any citizen might be seized and exiled upon the whim of a mere ministerial or bureau officer, should have aroused all the patriotic fires of the late Justice Brewer. His reply, while not law because in the minority, is nevertheless unanswerable logic.

"It will be borne in mind," he said, "that the

petitioner has been judicially determined to be a free-born American citizen, and the contention of the Government, sustained by the judgment of this Court, is that a citizen guilty of no crime—for it is no crime for a citizen to come back to his native land—must, by the action of a ministerial officer, be punished by deportation and banishment, without trial by jury and without judicial determination." Elaborating that pregnant thought, Justice Brewer said further:

Such a decision is to my mind appalling.

The right of a citizen is not lost by a temporary absence from his native land, and when he returns he is entitled to all the protection which he had when he left. From time out of mind the doctrine held by the Supreme Court has been "that any person alleging himself to be a citizen of the United States and desiring to return to his country from a foreign land, and that is prevented from doing so without due process of law, and who on that ground applies to any United States Court for a writ of habeas corpus, is entitled to have a hearing and a judicial determination of the facts so alleged; and that no act of Congress can be understood or construed as a bar to such hearing and judicial determination."

By the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution no person can "be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law." And in *Hager vs. Reclamation District*, No. 108, 111 U. S. 701, it was held that "undoubtedly where life or liberty are involved, due process requires that there be a regular course of judicial proceedings, which imply that the party to be affected shall have notice and an opportunity to be heard."

By Art. 3, sec. 2, of the Constitution, "the trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury"; and by the Fifth Amendment, "no person shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous offense, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury." This petitioner has been guilty of no crime, and so it is judicially determined. Yet in defiance of this adjudication of innocence, with only an examination before a ministerial officer, he is compelled to suffer punishment as a criminal, and is denied the protection of either a grand or petit jury.

But, it is said, he did not prove his innocence before the ministerial officer. Can one who judicially establishes his innocence of any offense be punished for crime by the action of a ministerial officer? Can he be punished because he failed to show to the satisfaction of that officer that he is innocent of an offense?

The Constitution declares that "the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it." There is no rebellion or invasion. Can a citizen be deprived of the benefit of that so much vaunted writ of protection by the action of a ministerial officer?

The rules of the Department declare that the statutes do not apply to citizens, yet in the face of all this, we are told that they may be enforced against citizens, and that Congress so intended.

Banishment of a citizen not only removes him from the limits of his native land, but puts him beyond the reach of any of the protecting clauses of the Constitution. In other words it strips him of all rights that are given to a citizen. I can not believe that Congress intended to provide that a citizen, simply because he belongs to an obnoxious race, can be deprived of all the liberty and protection which the Constitution guarantees, and if it did so intend, I do not believe it has the power to do so.

+

The majority decision in this case, in effect reenacts the infamous Alien law of the early Adams administration, under which any person too frank in his criticism of a corrupt administration might find himself stripped of citizenship and in exile. The first subject of experiment in the enforcement of that law was an "obnoxious foreigner," but the white citizen soon followed as legitimate prey.

Washington bureaucrats, already emboldened by the Ju Toy doctrine, have thrown into jail and held incommunicado, one De Lara, in spite of his claim of citizenship; and the charge that De Lara's real offense was that he made himself obnoxious to Diaz by aiding in the exposure of the Mexican slave traffic, has not been satisfactorily explained.

While Brewer's opinion is a minority one, and hence not law today, the fact that it is enduring truth gives us hope that it may be law tomorrow.

STERLING E. EDMUNDS.

---

## EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

---

### HENRY GEORGE, JR.'S, OBSERVATIONS IN THE EAST.

New York, April 23, 1910.

The old order changeth. The new economic and political forces in the country are at work.

The announcement from Washington that United States Senators Aldrich and Hale, of Connecticut and Maine respectively, will retire from active politics, is the strongest proof of the strong radical tide that is running in New England. Subsequently to my Western speaking tour (p. 344) under the management of Mr. F. H. Monroe of the Henry George Lecture Association, I went on a brief tour under the same management into New England. I spoke once in Boston, twice in Cambridge, once in Lynn, Mass., once in Manchester, New Hampshire, and once in Portland, Maine. In all of these places I heard the same kind of "insurgent" talk I had heard in Iowa and Minnesota.

+

My addresses in Portland and Manchester were before the Economic Clubs of those cities. Clubs of this kind are of recent date in New England. They are the outgrowth of the spirit of inquiry which is stirring the whole country. They are composed

largely of the leading progressive men of their communities, who get together once a month or so during the cooler weather to listen to discussions of current economic questions by men of various points of view.

The subject for consideration before the Portland and the Manchester meetings was "The Cause of the Increasing Cost of Living." The most significant thing about these two meetings was the personnel of the speakers and the radical nature of their utterances. At the first meeting I found myself associated with Henry B. Gardner, of Providence, R. I., and Mr. Byron W. Holt, of New York. Professor Gardner has the chair of Political Economy at Brown University, Providence, R. I. He teaches the Single Tax as applicable for local purposes. Mr. Holt is chairman of the Free Trade Committee of the Reform Club of New York and is an untiring advocate of the Single Tax.

I spoke first and contended that the rapid growth of monopolies of various kinds and their increasing exactions would sufficiently account for the very high and increasing general prices, and I took pains to describe the tariff and the privately owned railroads as the chief causes of these rising prices, pointing out, however, that even were these removed by the declaration of free trade and the taking over of the railroads as public highways into public hands, the landlords would reap the benefit of freer production. Speculative rent would rise and absorb all the advantage, unless the single tax should be applied to land values to prevent this speculative rise.

Professor Gardner contended that while I had explained high prices, I had not explained increasing prices; that the latter was to be explained by the greatly increased output of gold, the measure of prices, relatively to other things; and that this increase of prices would probably continue for a decade, owing to the probable continuance of this relatively increased output of gold.

Mr. Holt supported Professor Gardner with an ably written paper, in which he presented statistics and authorities.

It is not because of the gold or anti-gold argument that I speak of this meeting, but because of the fact that three men pronouncing themselves against the tariff and for the Single Tax should be listened to with interest and applause by an organization of the leading banking, business and professional men of the leading city in Republican Maine.

It explains why Senator Hale of that State now pleads advancing years and delicate health as reasons why he should not again stand for the Senatorship. Rebellion against the present order of things that discourages business at every turn and that has so much to do with the high cost of living reveals itself in general discontent. I heard much of it while I was in Portland—the most open and direct opposition to Senator Hale and to his son who is out as a candidate for the Congressional seat formerly held by Thomas B. Reed in Portland; and most of this came from men who had always been Republicans.

+

In Manchester I found the same private radical talk. The town's chief activity is in the manufacture of cotton goods. Manchester has long stood fast

to the tariff. Not so now. The mill managers contend that there has been an appreciable increase in the rate of wages paid in the mills, but the operatives point to the intensified conditions of labor and more than that to the increased cost of living, so that it is now hard to keep soul and body together. The feeling is that the tariff is largely to blame, and there is a strong reaction against it.

This feeling in the Manchester cotton mills showed itself in the meeting of the Economic Club, of which, however, only financial, business and professional men are members. I delivered myself in the same radical style against the tariff in toto, for the public taking over of every function of a public highway, and for the application of the Single Tax. I had the honor to divide the time with Professor Thomas Nixon Carver, one of the several professors in the department of Economics in Harvard University, at Cambridge. He revealed himself against the tariff and leaning toward the Single Tax, but, like Professor Gardner at Portland, he declared for the increased output of gold as accounting in the main for increasing prices by the cheapening of gold and the relative advance of everything else. The significant aspect of this occasion was manifest approval of most of the hearers of Professor Carver's indirect and of my direct assault upon the tariff. It was plain that even among these conservative men, the tide of radical thought was running.

+

And as if to leave no room for doubt as to his own radical leanings, Professor Carver next morning as we traveled together to Boston, invited me to visit Harvard and address one of his more advanced classes in Political Economy. I gladly accepted for that afternoon, and for the space of an hour made an address and answered questions on the Single Tax.

This was in Harvard House, one of the oldest of the University buildings. Just a stone's throw outside the high ornate iron fence, and not far from the oak under which George Washington assumed formal command of the colonial army in the Revolutionary War, I had two days before made an address on the moral aspects of the British budget fight before the Unitarian congregation of Rev. Dr. Crothers, which is said to be one of the finest congregations in Cambridge.

This address was arranged by Professor Lewis J. Johnson, of the Department of Engineering at Harvard. Professor Johnson reports the very rapid headway of radical ideas in and about Cambridge—not alone for free trade and the Single Tax, but for the Initiative and Referendum and Recall. He himself has drawn up and presented to the legislature for its action a new charter for the city of Cambridge based upon the latter ideas.

+

In Lynn, the center of the shoe industry, I met Mr. Fay Aldrich, president of the "Wage Earners' Political Club," the newly organized political end of the trade unions of the town. He was outspoken against protectionism. And in Boston, where I spoke briefly before the Twentieth Century Club, it was evident that "insurgency" had made deep inroads.

Indeed from what I heard there, in Cambridge and in Lynn, Senator Lodge may have to fight hard for his Bourbon Republicanism and re-election to his seat at Washington. The current that has forced Aldrich and Hale out of the running may force him out, too. At any rate, it will probably give him a hard battle—a thing that seemed least likely but a short time ago.

+

At Washington, D. C., where I went a day or two after returning from my excursion into New England, I found the Democrats confident and the Republicans correspondingly doubtful of victory in the Congressional elections this fall. Hon. Champ Clark, the minority leader in the House, gave it as his judgment that if the elections were to be held now the Democrats would have a majority so big as to be unmanageable.

Senator LaFollette believes a tremendous reaction is imminent against all the exploiting of the people during the recent years, and he reads in current events the most pronounced confirmation of his own Insurgent operations.

In some quarters I heard urgent demands for the establishment of an information bureau at Washington, especially as to tariff information, which is now very hard to get since President Taft has issued an order that no departmental information shall be furnished to members of Congress—either Senators or Representatives—except through the Cabinet head of each Department. The Cabinet stands pat on the tariff and other measures and policies which the President has originated or approved—that is to say, is not furnishing any anti-administration information. I think myself that a small bureau of information for the supplying of facts on the tariff and other advanced subjects would be invaluable for the next four or six months to many of the active Democrats and most of the Insurgent Republicans in Congress. The men to get up the information could be found if the expense money was forth-coming.

+

Finally I wish to report that I found not a few Democrats in Washington in a prayerful mood. They are offering up supplications like that which appeared in the Houston Post, which runs:

O Lord, now that everything is coming our way, purge every Democratic soul of hot air and vain-glory, and insert large installments of common sense in every Democratic cranium; and oh, remember, Lord, our proneness to make fools of ourselves just when we have the world by the tail and a downhill pull, and see that we don't get in bad this time.

HENRY GEORGE.

---

## INCIDENTAL SUGGESTIONS

---

### SOCIALISTS AND SINGLE TAXERS.

New York, April 18th, 1910.

I do not entirely agree with Mr. Harry George (p. 344), that debates with Socialists are, on the whole, injurious as creating a division between reform forces. I think I have done as much work as anyone

in bringing Socialists and Single Taxers together, and in combatting the stupid desire of reformers to rip each other down the back. I have frequently debated with Socialists and often addressed Socialist meetings: I debated with Mr. Lewis in Chicago and found no antagonism, and I think the debate resulted in clearing up ideas. I find at Socialist meetings, after an explanation of the Single Tax along the line of their thought, and emphasizing the points where we can go together, there is ordinarily no objection and usually few questions from the audience. I am inclined to think that it is more the Single Taxers who are opposed to the Socialists than it is the Socialists who are opposed to the Single Taxers. We are Individualistic and they are Collectivist—so that perhaps it is natural.

BOLTON HALL.

## 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 Tuesday, April 26, 1910.

### Socialism in Milwaukee.

In his inaugural message, which was published too late for our use last week, Mayor Seidel of Milwaukee (p. 369) said that the promises of the Socialist platform, such as can be carried out under the provisions of the present charter, should be taken up at once, and "where the charter interferes, proper bills should at once be drafted to be presented to the next legislature." Putting home rule for Milwaukee before all other things, he also urged the passage of such measures as will promote the well being of the workers, check any tendency to encroach upon such few rights as the workers still enjoy, and whenever possible extend for them the opportunities of life. Specifically he said that the administration should constantly watch over the conditions prevailing in factories, workshops and places of employment with regard to sanitation; there should at all times be a full and hearty co-operation with State factory inspectors in the enforcement of measures providing for industrial hygiene. As to contracts to be let by the city, he argued that as the quality and treatment of materials may be specified to insure economy, it is the height of absurdity to contend that this should not hold good with regard to labor, and therefore the specifications should provide for hours of labor that are not exhausting, that leave a margin of time for rest and development; should provide for sufficiency of light and ventilation, and should prohibit child labor, prop-

erly protect woman labor, and prevent the imposition upon workers of degrading conditions. He proposed also a municipal survey, to furnish accurate and adequate knowledge of social, industrial and economic conditions leading to specific and practicable plans for city betterment. Other suggestions were of the more familiar kind. Regarding the extraordinary occasion and the goal before them, he said, as reported by the Chicago Tribune:

The whole spirit of this day here and now is one of resolve and consecration to the task of making Milwaukee a safe place for its men, women and children—a home for its people. By toiling patiently with one series of problems after another, by fighting battle after battle with never lessening enthusiasm, by moving forward from one point of victory to another, with confidence that we are in accord with the trend of civilization and the highest ideals of humanity, out of such struggles as we are called by an irresistible summons to engage in, advancement will be made and progress will be realized toward a great city, with a free, independent civic spirit.

+

As Commissioner of the public debt, Mayor Seidel appointed Joseph Uihlein, the head of the Schlitz Brewing Company, one of the wealthiest men in Milwaukee and not a Socialist. He refused to re-appoint the health commissioner, a physician, but appointed to this place (temporarily until an expert can be secured) Walter P. Stroesser, a tailor. For commissioner of public works, in place of three commissioners, he appointed Harry E. Briggs, an instructor in the trade school, his purpose being to put this department in the hands of one expert. An eight-hour day was fixed by general order for all servants of the city, not only those who are usually expected to work longer than eight hours, but those also who are usually allowed to work less. The heads of departments themselves are to be on duty from 8 in the morning till 5 at night, with an hour for luncheon in the middle of the day.

+

At the first thorough-going business meeting of the Council held on the 25th, committee chairmen and vice-chairmen of committees were appointed. A Democrat, Frederick Bogk, was retained as chairman of the special committee on harbors; but all the other chairmen as well as the vice-chairmen were Socialists. In explanation of this, Socialist leaders are reported as saying that "the Socialists are determined to carry out their campaign pledges," and that "the only way in which they can make progress is by having the power in the Council absolutely in their own hands." In redemption of those pledges, resolutions and ordinances were introduced at this meeting of the Council to secure home rule, improved housing conditions, a bureau of municipal research, preference for union labor on all bridge work, acqui-



tion of a municipal coal and wood yard, adoption of State laws authorizing the removal of city employees for just cause, use of public school buildings for dances, amalgamation of a number of city offices for financial reasons, creation of public comfort stations, and limitation of use of city automobiles to municipal purposes.

+ +

#### A Blossoming World Stormswept.

With a "March spring" the crops of the Central West and the Mississippi Valley have been prematurely advanced from a month to six weeks. On the 23d, what has been described as "the most disastrous and far-reaching storm experienced in a generation," swept with snow and a bitter wind over the North Central States, and in the days immediately following, through the Southern Mississippi Valley States, while but slightly abating its rigors in the North. The frost in Illinois varied from 18 degrees to 30 degrees and the snow blew in drifts that were slow to melt. Fruit trees that had already blossomed, shrubs in flower, and shade trees in leaf, hung thick with the snow, and the staple crops of fields and gardens were buried deep. The following estimate of crop losses is taken from the Chicago Inter Ocean of the 26th:

Cotton .....	\$225,000,000
Tobacco .....	50,000,000
Fruits .....	125,000,000
Vegetables .....	50,000,000
Wheat .....	100,000,000
Oats .....	70,000,000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$620,000,000</b>

Georgia—Fifty per cent of the cotton crop destroyed.

Alabama—Cotton crop practically ruined. Fruits and vegetables also have suffered heavy loss.

Missouri—Fruit crop seriously damaged. Killing frosts prevailing.

Louisiana—Thousands of acres of cotton destroyed.

Kentucky—Fruit and vegetables either killed or damaged. Tobacco crop will be seriously impaired.

Ohio—Fruits and early vegetables badly damaged. Grape crop loss will be heavy.

Arkansas—Crop loss heavy. Cold wave unprecedented.

Tennessee—Loss in early cotton, fruits, tobacco and vegetables heaviest in many years.

Indiana—Fruit crop badly damaged. Full extent will not be known until weather changes.

Illinois—Fruit crop practically ruined. Early vegetables almost total loss. Truck gardeners in vicinity of Chicago suffer loss of thousands of dollars.

+ +

#### The Ten-Hour Labor Law for Women in Illinois.

By the Supreme Court of Illinois on the 21st the statute limiting the hours of labor for women in factories, laundries, etc. (p. 156) was held to be Constitutional. This law, which was secured

and championed by the Women's Trade Union League, was attacked on the ground that it interferes with freedom of contract; it is upheld by the Court on the ground that it is a legitimate exercise of the police power for the protection of the public health. In their opinion the Court says:

As weakly and sickly women cannot be the mothers of vigorous children, it is of the greatest importance to the public that the State take such measures as may be necessary to protect its women from the consequences produced by long-continued manual labor in those occupations which tend to break them down physically. It would seem obvious, therefore, that legislation which limits the number of hours which women shall be permitted to work to ten hours in a single day in such employments as are carried on in mechanical establishments, factories and laundries would tend to preserve the health of women and assure the production of vigorous offspring by them and would conduce directly to the health, morals and general welfare of the public, and that such legislation would fall clearly within the police powers of the State.

+ +

#### A Possibly Factitious Race Movement in Cuba

The organization of an Independent Party of Color is creating for the first time the race question in Cuba. The Negroes are demanding official recognition and privileges of land grants. Inflammatory speeches have been made by their leaders in the several provinces. General Entendoz, a Jamaica Negro, after rousing Santiago province, went to Havana, where on the 22d he was arrested with four of his followers; and on the day following 24 more Negroes were placed under arrest. By the 24th 70 Negroes were in jail and the authorities declared that the disturbances had been quelled. General Entendoz and 22 others were indicted on the 26th, on charges of inciting rebellion. It is asserted that President Gomez (vol. xii, pp. 130, 253), during his campaign, made promises to the Negroes he could not fulfill. Dispatches of the 18th stated that every one was wondering who was financing Entendoz, and the two Haytian Negroes who were accompanying him. They traveled in special trains for which they had no means of their own to pay. The Chicago Tribune of the 22d says editorially:

One of those inflammatory orators is a Jamaican, and two are Haytians. The white Cubans would like to know who are paying their expenses. There are some Americans who will say that it is the Sugar Trust. Their reason for saying so is that it would be the greatest gainer by a revolution, intervention, and annexation. The output of its sugar plantations would enter the United States duty free. Its overzealous employees would no longer attempt to falsify weights to add to its profits. Just what the Cuban holdings of the Trust are is not known, but they are extensive and its gain through annexation would be great.

**British Politics.**

The finance (or Budget) bill of 1909 (p. 368) passed all the steps up to and including its first reading in the House of Commons on the 20th inst., by ample majorities. Of the situation at this time, T. P. O'Connor, M. P., says in his Chicago Tribune cable letter of the 22d that—the suspense of the week has ended in the complete identification of the Liberal and Irish parties with the veto campaign and whole hearted support of the Budget. This has naturally produced an aftermath of tranquillity. . . . The Tories, jubilant for weeks in the hope of defeating the Liberals by the Irish vote on the Budget, now are sunk in despair. The Budget is passing through all the stages with perfect tranquillity, even apathy, after many months of fierce denunciation. Every Liberal is looking to the next election and a straight fight over the veto of the Lords with perfect confidence, while the Tories are resigned to despair. The Tory papers already are raising a cry of compromise, but no compromise is possible on the terms which the Liberals, Tories, or Irish could accept. . . . All Ireland stands enthusiastically behind the action of Redmond, with which the Irish in England, who always have favored the Budget, especially the land taxes, are generally sympathetic. The Liberal and Labor parties are inexpressibly relieved at the avoidance of a rupture between the English and Irish democracies. The two democracies, indeed, are more closely knit in this fight than in any previous epoch of the history of the two nations. The Irishmen in England will swell the gigantic popular demonstrations now preparing to demand the abolition of the Lords' veto. All of the British democracy also is immensely grateful to Redmond for that firmness of attitude which induced the Liberal cabinet to finally adopt stern, uncompromising, and prompt action in the campaign against the Lords.

+ +

**The French Elections.**

Early reports of the 25th from the elections in France on the 24th (p. 322), indicated no substantial change in the 597 seats of the Chamber of Deputies, and on the 26th, the distribution of seats, with only nine districts not yet heard from, was as follows:

Republicans .....	57
Radicals and Radical Socialists .....	154
Independent Socialists .....	10
Unified Socialists .....	28
Progressists .....	43
Nationalists .....	12
Conservatives .....	53

Second ballotings will be necessary in 231 districts, no candidate having in those districts received a majority.

+ +

**An Echo of Mr. Roosevelt's Visit in Egypt.**

In a speech to 10,000 Egyptians at Cairo on the 3d, as reported in the correspondence of the New York World and the Chicago Inter Ocean, Ali Bey Fahmy Kamel, vice president of the

Egyptian Nationalists, denounced amid loud cheering Mr. Roosevelt's speech at the Cairo University on March 28 (pp. 297, 313, 319). Kamil Bey said in part:

We are not met to recall the evils of British occupation, but to protest against him who has dared to mock our demand for a constitution; against him who has sought to oppose our aspirations toward independence.

We should have preferred to have welcomed Mr. Roosevelt as a broad-minded citizen of a free country, and as such to wish him godspeed, but he has only sought to appear in Egypt as a true English imperialist, and to make us forget he is one of the foremost citizens of free America.

Mr. Roosevelt, having just stepped upon Egyptian soil, has delivered himself, from Khartoum to Cairo, of repeated praises of Lord Cromer and of the present condition of our country. There, as here, he has been the omniscient orator, knowing everything of Christianity, of Islam, of militarism, of the constitution, forever giving his advice, forever preaching his doctrines. He seems ready to proclaim his anxiety to turn his coat according to the country in which he hunts, and, because in America he chose for his prey the wealthy classes to protect the poor, he comes here to Egypt to hunt down those who desire independence, to defend the British occupation.

Oh, Roosevelt, spare us your oracles! Take just a little time to glance over the history of this country, whose important position in the world you have been able to appreciate. Is it worthy of you, on treading for the first time the soil of Egypt, to use your renown to destroy that hope which is the soul and the life of the oppressed, and without which a people can never attain the heights of their destiny? Where have you read that men live happy beneath a foreign yoke which sheds their blood and wastes their treasure and withholds from their sons the fair remuneration of labor which insures their existence and their independence?

+ +

**The Famine Riots in China.**

The rioting at Changsha, China (p. 370), has spread into disorders at other points in the province of Hunan. News of the 23d from Peking emphasized the famine causes assigned last week (p. 370) for the trouble. The Chicago Record-Herald dispatch asserts that "the rioting is not primarily due to anti-foreign feeling, but was turned against foreigners only upon the discovery that the Governor's efforts to prevent the exportation of rice were balked largely through foreign influence. Thousands are on the verge of starvation, owing to failure of the crops. Several weeks ago the Governor, to prevent high prices, prohibited all exportation of rice. British and Japanese merchants and shippers engaged in the rice trade, protested to their respective legations at Peking in an effort to induce the diplomatic corps as a body to protest. This was frustrated by the refusal of the American and German legations to join. The British and Japanese then protested to the Wai-Wu-Pu, which in view of treaties now

in force was reluctantly compelled to instruct the Governor that he must postpone his inhibition of exports. A jump in the price of the people's food quickly followed the suspension of the inhibition, and drove the poor in desperation to wreck government buildings, and afterward consulates, missions and other foreign buildings."

## NEWS NOTES

—A Women's Model Lodging-House has been established by the Chicago health department at 3040 Calumet ave.

—Bjornstjerne Bjornson, the Norwegian poet, novelist, dramatist, reformer, and advocate of universal peace, died in Paris on the 25th, in his 78th year.

—A single tax association has been formed at San Diego, Cal., for propaganda work. The secretary-treasurer is S. Robt. White, and the chairman is Chas. H. Rodd.

—The traction strike in Philadelphia (p. 322), was called off on the 20th, the leaders of the local carmen's union having received satisfactory assurances from the company.

—Mark Twain, whose name was Samuel Langhorne Clemens, died at his home near Redding, Conn., on the 21st at the age of 75. His body was buried at Elmira on the 24th.

—Lake Charles, La., suffered severely from fire on the afternoon of the 23rd. Several hundred buildings were destroyed, involving a property loss of about \$3,000,000, and leaving 2,000 persons homeless.

—Edward Osgood Brown has been appointed by President Taft as one of the Board of Visitors to the United States Naval Academy for the graduation week of 1910. Judge Brown's son Walter, is to be one of the graduates.

—As a result of an explosion in the coal mines of the Birmingham Coal and Iron Company at Mulga, ten miles from Birmingham, Ala., on the 20th, between 40 and 50 miners were imprisoned 200 feet underground. All of them perished.

—President Taft has appointed Gov. Hughes of New York as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. He sent the appointment to the Senate for confirmation on the 25th, having first obtained Gov. Hughes' consent.

—The "Keep off the grass" signs in thirty New York parks will be replaced, says an Associated Press dispatch, with sign posts reading, "Come on to the grass." This is in accordance with an order issued by Mayor Gaynor's park commissioner.

—William J. Bryan was formally ordained and installed on the 24th as an elder of the Westminster Presbyterian Church near Lincoln. He was also elected a delegate at large to the Presbyterian Council to be held at Edinburgh, Scotland, in June.

—The first election in Tacoma under the commission form of municipal government, Berkeley plan (vol. xii, p. 590), was held on the 5th. A. V. Fawcett had a clear majority for mayor over six other candidates and was declared elected. No candidate for

any of the other offices had a majority, and the second election came off on the 19. The total absence of party bossism is reported as the notable feature of this electoral experiment in the Northwest.

—The resolution providing for the ratification by the legislature of New York of the proposed income tax amendment to the United States Constitution (p. 350), was defeated in the Assembly on the 20th, by 74 to 66. Governor Hughes had opposed the amendment.

—The Transandine railroad, connecting Chile and Peru, and piercing the Andes with a five mile tunnel—the highest railroad tunnel in the world (vol. xii, pp. 782, 1163)—was formally opened on the 5th with the passage of a train bearing Chilean and Argentine commissioners.

—Benjamin D. Magruder, former Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, died on the 21st at Chicago at the age of 72. Judge Magruder delivered the Supreme Court decision against the Chicago "anarchists" in 1886. He was distinguished also for his anti-trust decisions.

—Tom L. Johnson's daughter, Elizabeth, is the co-author with her uncle, Adrian Johnson, of "The Game of the Golden Ball," a new novel which is attracting favorable attention. The latest advices from England are to the effect that Mr. Johnson's health improves daily.

—The second annual conference of the National Negro Committee (vol. xii, pp. 540, 559, 563), of the invitation committee of which Mary M. Ovington (Room 422, 500 Fifth Ave, New York) is chairman, will meet at the Charity Organization Society Hall in New York on May 12, 13 and 14.

—By a vote of 111 to 71 on a straight party division the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada has adopted the bill creating a Canadian navy under Canadian control in time of peace and at the disposal of the King in time of war, by the consent of the King's advisers in Canada and the Canadian Parliament.

—Halley's comet, reported last autumn as having come once again into near proximity to the center of our solar system after having been on its periodic long journey out of sight and ken (vol. xii, pp. 902, 997), has become faintly visible to the naked eye. It was sighted in Chicago in the very early morning on the 20th. It is expected to be most clearly visible from the Earth about the 18th of May.

—Representative Martin of Colorado made on the 20th, a further move against the government sale of friar lands in the Philippines (p. 337), by introducing a resolution providing for a Congressional inquiry into the alleged sale to the "sugar trust" and the "activities of the War Department and the Department of Justice and the Philippine government," the committee to report at the next session of Congress.

—The Illinois Tax Reform League criticize Governor Deneen of Illinois for holding back appointments to the tax commission (p. 350), for eight months after the law required them to be made; and of his appointment of John P. Wilson, the chairman, it says: "He it was who framed the bills unlawfully exempting the great corporations from paying any capital stock tax, a law declared unconstitutional by the Illinois Supreme Court last year in the Consoli-

dated Coal company case. This act cost the people of Illinois millions of dollars in uncollected taxes against the corporations. This League has a suit now pending to recover these stolen taxes."

—Memorial services for Dr. Hiram W. Thomas, late pastor of the People's Church, Chicago (vol. xii, p. 804), will be held at 3 p. m. Sunday, May 1, at Powers' Theater. Jenkin Lloyd Jones will preside, and among the speakers will be Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus, Professor George Burman Foster, Rev. R. A. White, Bishop Samuel Fallows, Dr. Joseph Stolz and Miss Jane Addams. The chorus of the Central Church will provide music.

—A League for the advancement of the Initiative and Referendum in Wisconsin, State and locally, has been organized among the University students at Madison. The members are of all political parties. C. H. Talbot, of Madison, is president, J. J. McDonald of Centuria, vice president; Q. J. Jones of Freeport, secretary and treasurer. The executive committee consists of the officers and A. A. Shillander of Madison, chairman; J. J. Ruble of Plattville, I. J. Hewitt of Madison, and Lawrence Bahr of Spring Valley.

—At the Economic Club of Providence, R. I., which was addressed on the 15th by Prof. T. N. Carver of Harvard University, Walter S. Glidden of Boston, Prof. Henry B. Gardner of Brown University and Dr. F. W. Hamilton, President of Tufts College, Professor Carver, whose department at Harvard is political economy, closed with these words: "As long as we have this irrational, and I may say insane system of taxation which taxes industry, there cannot be much relief. If a man robs a hen house he gets fined once, but if he builds one, he gets fined yearly."

—The monthly statement of the United States Treasury Department (p. 232) for March, 1910, shows the following thus far for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910:

Gold Reserve Fund.....	\$150,000,000.00
Available cash .....	88,835,265.49

Total .....	\$238,835,265.49
On hand at close of last fiscal year, June 30, 1909 .....	274,453,841.25

Decrease to March 31.....	\$35,568,575.76
---------------------------	-----------------

—The exports and imports of the United States (p. 276) for nine months of the current fiscal year, ending March 31, 1910, as given by the statistical sheet of the Department of Commerce and Labor for March, were as follows:

	Exports.	Imports.	Balance.
Merchandise ...	\$1,352,945,403	\$1,184,272,166	\$168,673,237 exp.
Gold .....	79,962,079	33,638,076	46,324,003 exp.
Silver .....	41,872,676	34,592,269	7,280,407 exp.

\$1,474,780,158	\$1,252,502,511	\$222,277,647 exp.
-----------------	-----------------	--------------------

—The Illinois chapter of the American Institute of Architects, addressed a communication on the 23rd to the Chicago school board relative to its dismissal of Dwight H. Perkins (p. 338) in which it circumstantially denounced the unfair methods adopted by the board at his hearing and declared its judgment that "the trial was misconducted and that the judgment rendered was not in accordance with the facts brought out." Referring then to a reported purpose of the board to abolish the architects' department

and to depend hereafter upon competitive bidding for particular work among architects, the communication says: "It does not appear that a board which so misconducts the trial of an architect can be trusted fairly to conduct competitions in such a way as to deal justly with competitors or to obtain the best results for the public."

—The monthly Treasury report of receipts and disbursements of the Federal government (p. 232) for March shows the following for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910:

I.—Ordinary:	
Receipts—	
Customs tariff .....	\$254,835,440.66
Internal revenue .....	199,087,834.60
Miscellaneous .....	33,708,578.24
	<u>\$487,631,853.50</u>

Disbursements—	
Civil and miscellaneous.....	\$126,718,984.36
War .....	122,603,053.37
Navy .....	93,596,963.23
Indians .....	11,067,938.12
Pensions .....	123,736,857.92
Postal deficiency .....	12,279,657.50
Interest on public debt.....	15,989,131.27
	<u>\$505,992,585.77</u>

Less repayment of unex-	
pended balances .....	2,310,422.12
	<u>\$503,682,163.65</u>

Excess of ordinary disbursements over ordinary receipts .....	16,050,310.15
---	---------------

II.—Panama Canal—	
Excess of Panama Canal disbursements over receipts .....	24,220,189.46
	<u>\$40,270,499.61</u>

III.—Public Debt—	
Excess of public debt receipts over disbursements .....	2,780,337.00

Excess of all disbursements over all receipts .....	<u>\$37,490,162.61</u>
---	------------------------

## PRESS OPINIONS

### A Coming New Party.

Puck (New York), April 20.—Without any steering or jockeying, a new party is forming itself as surely as water seeks a level. It won't hold national conventions for some years yet, but it will make history when it does hold them. We won't go into details as to the new party's make-up, but when the sheep are separated finally from the goats, Democrats of the Tom Ryan-August Belmont type and Republicans of the Aldrich-Cannon-Ballinger school will vote the same ticket. They will form the Opposition.

+ +

### The Reason for Strikes.

(Portland, Ore.) Labor Press (labor), Apr. 9.—Strikes cannot be stopped by law unless you first guarantee justice. Strikes come from a denial of justice, and legal methods of securing justice are blocked by the ones who think to enslave labor thereby.

+ +

### A Significant Political Trend.

Chicago Record Herald (Ind. Rep.), April 25.—In England a powerful Labor group sits in the Commons

and may soon be represented in the upper chamber. In Germany the Social Democracy, a labor party largely, expects to obtain a majority in the Reichstag and make things extremely interesting for the Kaiser and the aristocracy. Milwaukee has a Socialist government. The Australian Commonwealth is now controlled by a Labor ministry and a Labor parliament.

+ +

#### Stimulating Press Opinion.

The (Grand Junction, Colo.) Daily News (ind.), April 15.—The Daily News today received from the New Century Syndicate six nice long columns of stereotyped plate matter via the Western Newspaper Union. When a news syndicate sends a newspaper a box full of plate you can rest assured somebody, somewhere is paying the bills every time. This time it appears to be the Interests which are developing Alaska. The recent notoriety given their operations in that district through the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation and the activity of the enterprising Mr. Glavis has aroused the exploiters of Alaska to action.

+ +

#### Common Honesty.

(Chicago) Unity (religious), April 14.—Bolton Hall's books on intensive farming, entitled "Three Acres and Liberty," "The Garden Yard," and "A Little Land and a Living," represent a real missionary spirit. Mr. Hall takes himself seriously and wants the world to receive his message in the same spirit. He offers to lend the last-named book to any one asking for the same by mail, on condition that the book be returned at the end of a month. He says: "I get no profit or royalty on this book; my interest in trying to get the people back to the land is what prompts me to make this offer." It is pleasant also to know that out of the large number of books sent out, he has never yet been cheated.

+ +

#### Party Regularity.

Chicago Journal (ind.), April 13.—When Goldwin Smith said: "A political party begins to die as soon as its machinery becomes more important than the ideals on which the party was founded," he uttered a universal truth. The fight between Insurgents and reactionaries in the Republican party is a case in point. The former are trying to preserve the ideals of Republicanism; the latter are trying to preserve its machinery. . . . Principles live, while parties succumb to corruption. The Republican reactionaries are fighting against overwhelming odds, and will lose. Republicanism can not break faith with the people and continue to make votes by reciting its past glories.

+ +

#### Corruption Is Not Confined to Pittsburgh.

Puck (New York), April 20.—In Pittsburgh the stakes in the present game happened to be bank deposits. In other cities they are street-railway franchises, water rights, park sites, reduced or rebated taxes mounting into millions, gas monopolies—all kinds of privileges by which, through corruption in office and in political organizations, public money is put into private coffers. In some cases the process

is so neatly sugar-coated as to be known by the name of "honest graft." In others it is made legal, as in the case of the monopoly-breeding Tariff, and campaign orators speak of it proudly and couple it with references to Freedom and to the Flag. Don't shake your heads and look reprovingly at Pittsburgh. See what you can see around your own town hall.

+ +

#### Principles Rather Than Men.

The Oklahoman (dem.-Dem.), April 17.—The total vote in Lincoln, (Neb.), recently on a direct question of policy, the political fortune of no man being involved, was 9,481, the largest in the history of that city and 304 more than in the last Presidential election. Oregon and other direct legislation States have given the same answer to the question. Time was when voters could be interested only in the fortunes of men and parties and not in measures. But the trend of the times in this country has brought the people to their senses, and they have discovered that measures are of more importance than men or parties, Mr. Wickersham to the contrary notwithstanding. This aroused public interest may be credited to the muckrakers, as they have been termed in disparagement. These have called the attention of the people to the fact that the men who have been supposed to represent them have proven traitors, and this discovery has led the people to insist upon voting directly upon public measures.

+ +

#### An Exegetical Adventure.

Harper's Weekly (ind.), April 9.—In the Outlook, last month, Brother Abbott was considering the accumulation of wealth, and whether or not it is contrary to Christian precept. He said: "Jesus did not say, 'Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth.' He said, 'Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth where moth and rust doth corrupt and where thieves break through and steal.' And no sensible American does. Moth and rust do not get at Mr. Rockefeller's oil-wells nor at the Sugar Trust's sugar." The warning then was not against the accumulation of wealth, but against moths, rust, and thieves! We put it up to the Contributing Editor whether that will wash? The love of money is the root of all evil. The warning is against the love of money, over-solicitude for accumulation, and too much dependence on things, not against moths. It is a perfectly sound warning, and never timelier than now, though, as the Contributing Editor will probably remind us, there are good swollen fortunes as well as bad ones.

+ +

#### Mayor Gaynor's Tax Program.

Success (ind.), May.—Among other efforts which Mayor Gaynor of New York is making to improve this city's government is his serious proposal to abolish the personal property tax. He and Lawson Purdy, president of the tax board, have discovered that the personal property tax is almost obsolete, that it is a fruitful source of perjury on the part of our more opulent citizens, and that it has actually driven many rich people to take up their residence elsewhere. Mr. Purdy shows that only four and a half million of dollars a year are collected from personal

tax, and that a tax rate increase of six or seven cents on real estate would cover this comparatively trifling sum. He believes that the increase in values resulting from the complete abolition of this tax would more than make up the loss to the city, and there would be a substantial balance in the way of honesty and truth-telling left over. This question is one with which not only New York but all of our cities will some time have to deal, and there is a significant trend these days, toward single-tax ideas.

+ +

#### Personal Property Taxation.

Scranton (Pa.) Republican (Rep.), March 28.—Taxes on personal property are out of date. The tendency all over the world is to concentrate taxes on real estate values. Property of that kind is out in the open, affording no opportunity for evasion. The man with personal property is generally the one who has some form of real estate and by the personal tax he is in effect taxed twice. Few if any men of means can evade paying a just share of the tax burdens if real estate is properly placed on the assessment rolls. Most securities represent real estate in one form or another. Moreover, the value of real estate is a value that results from the general growth and prosperity of the community and is the most natural value to be assessed for the benefit of the community which creates it. A most encouraging sign is that most if not all of the very able men who are giving thought to tax reform are coming to the point of view where they favor the abolition of the personal tax, and in some States there is a disposition to discriminate between the taxes on land and on the buildings that occupy the premises. Governments, and the men who administer them, are coming more and more to the views regarding taxes long ago promulgated by Henry George, who for years was considered little better than a dreamer whose theories were purely visionary.

+ +

#### The Unearned Increment Tax.

Chicago Record-Herald (Ind. Rep.), Apr. 13.—Lloyd George's budget was assailed as "socialistic" largely on account of its 20 per cent tax on the "unearned increment"—the profit due to the growth of population and wealth, not to the labor or investment of the owner—of urban and suburban land other than agricultural. In Germany, where the conservative and moderate parties hate Socialism, and where the Social Democrats are often denounced by the Emperor and his Chancellor as "men without a country," scores of municipalities are already taxing such unearned increment, scores of other cities and towns are proposing to tax it, and the Imperial government, in accordance with a notice given last year, now coolly asks for its 6 per cent of this "windfall"—to use a term familiar in England. Berlin itself, the capital, and all its aristocratic suburbs have lately passed ordinances for the taxation of the unearned increment of land. Formerly the maximum tax was 20 per cent, but the appetite for unearned increment is growing, and Charlottenburg, Berlin's twin city, has raised it to 25 per cent. The tax is progressive, increasing with the ratio of the profit, while a small profit (say

10 per cent) generally goes untaxed. It is startling to learn that the Imperial government expects its share of this tax to amount to \$7,500,000 annually, since it claims only about one-eighteenth of the proceeds accruing to the municipalities.

+ +

#### The Drift Toward Just Taxation.

The Philadelphia Record (Ind.), Apr. 8.—While no state or government has so far advanced in the direction of tax reform as to put the whole weight of taxation upon the site value of land, there is a constant drift in that direction. This is illustrated in the revolutionary scheme under consideration in Great Britain. It is further brought to the front by Mayor Gaynor's serious suggestion to the tax department in New York that the present plan of levying taxes on personal property be abolished and a system adopted whereby the city's revenue should be derived from assessments on real estate. Mayor Reyburn in his discussion of the means of increasing the city's revenue in his last message very directly points to the advisability of placing the burden of taxation on land values. Even the farmers, who have, as a rule, objected to the taxation of land values exclusive of improvements, are coming to a more thorough understanding of the matter. In the State of Washington the State Grange has formally voted in favor of so amending the Constitution as to provide: (1) An assessment, once in five years, of the "community-made" value of all lands within the State. (2) An assessment of all other "community-made" values in private ownership. (3) The collection of an annual rental or tax of 6 per cent on all future increases of "community-made" values. The McNichol commission, of course, can do no more than recommend such changes in our tax laws as it shall find expedient. But it will miss a great opportunity if it does not go to the root of the subject-matter in hand. Taxes that cannot be equitably collected and distributed should be abolished. Land values and improvement values should be separately assessed. Publicity should be provided for and enforced.

+ +

#### Commission Government Directly Responsible to the People.

The Cleveland (Ohio) Press (Ind.), April 15.—The commission government has wiped out wards and parties, with their narrow, selfish interests, in 30 American cities. Other cities are adopting this new plan of turning over all law-making and law-enforcing functions to a small body of five men directly responsible to the whole people through the initiative, the referendum and the recall—as fast as legislatures dominated by the Interests will let them. We wonder if a State could be run by a commission as successfully as these 30 cities are.

+ + +

There was a young girl in the choir  
Whose voice rose hoir and hoir,

Till it reached such a height

It was clear out of sight

And they found it next day in the spoil.

—Vest Pocket Limericks.

## RELATED THINGS

### CONTRIBUTIONS AND REPRINT

#### THE EARTH-LORD AND THE POOR.

For The Public.

They beg in the highways and byways,  
They beg in the marts of trade,  
They beg on the steps of the temple—  
These poor that your greed has made.

They shiver with cold and hunger;  
Their faces are gaunt and pale;  
And their pleading eyes are turned toward you,  
As they whisper their sordid tale—

Their story of wrong and oppression,  
Their story of sorrow and pain;  
Fellow men who have given their lives  
To swell your golden gain.

To-day as you drink at your dinner,  
Know that every drop of your wine  
Is blood of some brother crucified,  
In your mill or factory or mine.

Men nailed to the cross of Mammon,  
Men crowned with the thorns of greed;  
What will you have to say to them  
In the hour of your greatest need?

In that hour when you must answer  
While they thunder at your gate—  
Not as men, but as monsters you've made  
By your cunning and greed and hate.

What will you say to the children,  
The disinherited ones of earth,  
Whose bodies are starved and broken  
To add to your dollar worth?—

To the woman who barter her honor,  
To the man who sells brawn and brain,  
To keep body and soul together,  
While you bear the brand of Cain?

Not a rood of earth can these claim of law,  
Not a right but that you deny;  
They must pay you for a chance to live,  
And pay you for a place to die.

But the better time is coming,  
Rejoice! 'Tis the hour of its birth,  
When you can no longer crush them  
Through your ownership of the earth.

R. E. CHADWICK.

+ + +

#### DEMOCRACY.

William Jennings Bryan at Lima, Peru.

Something has been said about my being a Democrat. Yes, that is the name that is applied to me in the United States, and yet, my friends, I recognize that the word is not a partisan word. We have a party in our country that calls itself

Democratic and yet I would not claim that our party monopolizes all the democracy that there is in the United States. I am glad to say that in our country democracy is so universal that no party can appropriate it, and it is becoming more and more the basis of government throughout the world. The heaven is at work everywhere. A struggle is going on between democracy and aristocracy. This struggle manifests itself in different ways in different countries, but it is everywhere manifesting itself. All over the world the idea of democracy is growing and the idea of aristocracy is dying, and in the growth of the ideals of democracy is the hope of the world. The world is making progress just in proportion as the people are made the basis of government and the beneficiaries of civilization.

+ + +

#### THE FORERUNNERS.\*

For The Public.

In the Massachusetts industrial city an audience of the "best people," in calm assurance that their own house is in order, together with three-score of the speakers' own race, have gathered to hear and applaud the Russian revolutionary leaders, the venerable Tchaikovsky and his young colleague, Aladin.

The aspect and bearing of the elder, affectionately called "The Father of the Revolution," denote him a nobler apostle than graces the anointed Greek Succession,—a patriarch of the sacred priesthood of Humanity. His forehead is high and evenly domed, his eyes brim with altruistic consciousness and sorrow, and his mouth is calm and austere in the covert of his abundant gray beard.

At emphatic points in his address the lips and mid-region of his face seem to contract to a peak, and his head slashes forward with the quarry-rending stroke of an eagle. Sometimes his gesture is with one arm, as if pulling a heavy bell in long, tolling strokes, again as if violently tugging the rope of an alarm-gong, while he speaks of the "Mongolian" methods of the Russian autocracy, and the fathomless sufferings of his people. Sometimes again he flings both arms apart, as if tearing a thick curtain right and left from a detestable secret, and often the beat of his fist on the desk before him resounds through the room like the booming of a war-drum. He declares that his people can be governed only by an authority that

\*Count Nicholas Tchaikovsky and Alexis Aladin visited the United States in 1907. They spoke in Worcester in February. On March 24 they addressed a great meeting in the Auditorium in Chicago, presided over by William J. Bryan (vol. ix, page 1233). These meetings are now recalled in connection with the recent trial at St. Petersburg, with Mme. Breshkovsky, of the venerable Tchaikovsky, on charges of revolutionary conspiracy. Count Tchaikovsky was acquitted, but Mme. Breshkovsky was condemned to Siberia (pp. 225, 301).



embodies sentiment and is based on faith, for the Russian proletariat is essentially idealistic and impulsive.

The younger herald, though not yet forty years old, was leader of the "Group of Toil" in the first Duma, and represented a million and a half peasants not bereft of the temper of those who led by a priest flagged and stopped a train, bearing elected members to the Parliament, and required them openly to take oath to stand for the people's interests, and one of whose favorite songs is called "The Whirlwind of Wrath."

This speaker's English is difficult to understand, with its accent like the clamping of flesh between harsh fetters, and calls for continual and wearying tension to glean the sense, but the power of his spirit leaps every barrier, as in his distraught land his girl and boy comrades pass all the cordons of the Bureaucracy's secret police.

His skin suggests the Cuban, and shines as if burnished on the forehead; the ears are prominent, and the eyes smolder as with embers dangerously heaped behind them from his experiences and the sights he has witnessed, easily flaring as he speaks into such a fury of emotional fire as to make his neighborhood seem a zone of peril. His mouth below the short thatch of brown mustache now is drawn inward between the partly-open teeth, with lips compressed by incensed feeling, and now is spread from the teeth with a smile on the brink of sarcasm, swiftly curving deep at the corners again with solemn grief of a whole people's "miscrere."

The gesture of his index-finger and arm extended straight before him, while the eyes narrow to glowing slits, has the pitiless conviction of a witness singling out a murderer from a throng. His voice spans a gamut from a reedy, tenor-high resonance, singularly metallic like strokes on a steel bar, down to a deep-throated leopard-challenge, while once when he tells of calling a Russian official who was misappropriating famine-funds, a "swindler" to his face, the word leaps and lashes like a fighting snake.

After finishing his English address, the young tribune speaks for a time, at the request of his countrymen present, in his own tongue, and at the first words his Russian auditors leap excitedly to their feet and shout their delight. The manifest relief to the orator to relax into his native speech, even with all its intricate bayonet-clash of staccato Muscovite consonants, mingled with the burning fuses of the sibilants, is as if after long toiling up flint-strewn slopes he had reached the level of one of his Simbirsk steppes, and leaping into a waiting sleigh, were whirled away over sunrise-gilded leagues of snow.

But it is known that spies of the Czar's government have been following these revolutionists through the American cities, reporting their activity and speeches, and it is a sinister realization that one of the swarthy enthusiasts who so ap-

plauded the younger agitator's Russ address, may well have been a mercenary of the Reaction, dissembling his feline watchfulness under this effusive display of sympathy.

If Tchaikovsky be Haggai the prophet to this generation of Russians, reminding them of what their forebears wrought for freedom two score years ago, as the Hebrew seer encouraged the builders of a new temple by recalling the glory of the former, his young comrade is their Hosea, in the flush and vigor of youth uncomplainingly bearing his lot of hatred and rejection by the rulers, and flinging passionate, broken cries across seas and lands in behalf of those he loves, and for whom he risks his life as lightly as a girl the loss of a flower that lay blood-crimson against her quick white breast.

ELIOT WHITE.

+ + +

## THE MAKING OF THE BRUTE.

To Theodore Roosevelt.

Hail, blustering statesman, butcher of big game,  
Less president than prince in pride of will,  
Whose pastime is the princely sport, to kill,  
Whose murderous feats unnumbered fools acclaim!  
On all things big thy braggart thoughts are bent—  
To strip the lordliest lion of his skin,  
The bulkiest trophies of the chase to win—  
Big bag, big story, big advertisement!  
Roosevelt, for him whose callous heart is blind  
To human kinship with the lower kind—  
Seen but as "game" for man to persecute—  
A line there is, that from some poet fell,  
With inner meaning thou should'st ponder well:—  
Remember, He who made thee made the brute!

—Henry S. Salt.

+ + +

## THE ALDRICH THAT IS.

A Keen and Just Analysis by Herbert Quick in the American Magazine for May.

I protest against Mr. Lefevre's estimate of Senator Aldrich in the March American Magazine. I have watched Aldrich in the Senate day after day, and I have studied him in Rhode Island, and I am firmly convinced that Mr. Lefevre has been led into an overestimate of the man, mentally and morally.

We see the work done and we are likely to think only of the tool, especially if it is the thing seen; but the power that wields the tool we are apt to overlook, especially if it is unseen. Aldrich stands on his emplacement in the Senate, protected against attack, guarded by every device which foresight can erect about a precious tool. He stands in need of no such ability as must be possessed by Senators who rely on their own powers for their places. Public opinion has very little to do with his Senatorship. He is returned by the owners of the borough, that is all. Once, I believe, he was financed into the Senate by a well-known trust,



which found his cause *in extremis*, invested in bold Rhode Island bribery the cash necessary to his salvation, and took out of the transaction a tariff advance which made them perhaps a million for every thousand they put in. This did not require ability on their part or on his. It merely required the coexistence of a disgraceful State, an ambitious candidate for the Senate, and a corrupt and corrupting trust. The ability necessary to the transaction could have been furnished by Hinky Dink or Bathouse John.

And here is where Aldrich is overestimated—his low cunning is taken for commanding intellect. Not that he hasn't ability, but that he has far more low cunning of the Hinky Dink sort. In his Senatorial career I have never seen him display any more ability than any clear-thinking member of a city council in a town of 50,000 might be expected to show. If he wants the vote of a Senator from Louisiana, the button that leads to the Sugar Trust is pressed. If he wants a man from Georgia, the railway-combine button is pressed. And it has taken no great ability to install this system of push buttons. The stupid George III had almost as good a one to the rotten boroughs of his day.

Do you see my point? The thing required is ruthlessness—which Aldrich has; clear common sense—which Aldrich has; moral depravity—which Aldrich has; and a bomb-proof emplacement for the tool—which Aldrich has. It needs the Hinky Dink order of intelligence—that is all.

Aldrich may be the greatest tariff expert in the country, but his handling of himself in the last tariff debates showed him merely full of the sort of expert knowledge which a tool would have—an immense amount of cooked-up, *ex parte* information. Often his failure to answer the arguments of his opponents would have been ruinous—if the debates had been addressed to the intelligence or conscience of the Senate. Time after time Aldrich turned pale and trembled under the attacks of the Insurgents; and time after time he left the Senate floor, whipped. But the power of which he is the tool was never whipped.

As in the tariff, so in his work for currency revolution, Aldrich is the tool and not the power. Still Rhode Island's rotten-borough condition, freeing him, as it does, from the pressure of public opinion, makes him the perfect tool. So he goes forth to win for that power more power. The thing which will tax his ability is getting the votes in spite of public opinion, and not the financial plan—that is easy. All that is necessary for that is to take the British, French and German systems, and "edit" out of them their subjection to government. The power back of Aldrich will by the same stroke of the pen be "edited" in. Any good committee of currency specialism could accomplish this in a few days.

But getting the votes is a different matter. And in getting the votes Mr. Aldrich's ability will be

exercised, not along the intellectual lines of Hamilton, Pitt or Webster, or even of Thad Stevens, but along the devious lines of Hinky Dink. In his Western trip, Mr. Aldrich never gave forth a single syllable of illumination on the subject of a central bank of issue. He went feeling about like a ward wire-puller, shedding darkness and subtracting from the sum total of human knowledge.

---

## BOOKS

---

### LAND NATIONALIZATION AND INTEREST.

**The Economic and Social Problem.** By Michael Flurscheim. Published by Jefferson Publishing Company, Xenia, Clay County, Illinois.

This book is a very earnest plea for a better world than the one in which we now live. Whether it will have great effect in the direction evidently intended by the author is doubtful, for while it contains much interesting data, it also abounds in hasty conclusions and rather rash assertions, as well as unmerited flings at some who would receive his contribution in a spirit of friendliness.

Land nationalization and the abolition of interest are the ends to be attained.

To achieve these results all other matters are subsidiary, if not objectionable. Socialism and the Single Tax are quite as much in the way as is monopoly and the rest. Meanwhile the referendum and the initiative, especially the referendum, are desirable. And the final outcome may be Socialism after all—particularly in the United States. But the Single Tax is all wrong because, among other reasons, Single Taxers "are wedded to special methods, which can never be successful."

The "special methods" seem to be the holding of such economic heresies as "free trade," "sacredness of property and full play to individual effort," "the professed belief that most landowners will voluntarily consent to the imposition of the single tax," "the notion that wages and interest rise and fall together," etc., etc.

Incidentally, in one paragraph, the value of land is attributed to three different sources: "What produces most of the land's value is not the improvements made by the landowner, but those made by others outside of his land;" "the main value of both improved and unimproved land would be created by the neighborhood of millions of men and women who need this land as a place of work and residence;" "what gives to land most of its value is not the labor of its owner, but that of all humanity, since untold ages." Of course the actual or potential need of men and women to use gives value to land—nothing else. But the

third reason suggests that land values are made by the dead hand, opposition to which notion quite likely constitutes another heresy.

Instances are given in which wealthy men have driven the people off from land in Scotland to make room for deer parks, and inquiry is made as to what under the Single Tax would prevent the Rothschilds and a few other millionaires "turning Great Britain into a deer park," as Rockefeller and Carnegie have an income of "12 or 15 million pounds each." The Rothschild families have more, "and without going any further, we have already obtained one-quarter of the yearly tax required." This is on the basis of valuing Great Britain at 200 million pounds per year. Lloyd George may be saved the expense of ascertaining the worth of British land. And then, "How long would there be a rental value of 200 million pounds in a depopulated England, in that magnificent new deer park?"

Besides, the author does not quite agree with Single Taxers that taxes levied on land holders cannot be shifted over to the tenant in higher rent, for—

If a tenant pays \$300 rent and \$50 taxes and you make the landlord pay the \$50 taxes, will not the rent at once rise to \$350?

This is entirely in agreement with Henry George's own teachings, according to which all progress in the last resort increases the landlord's rental income. Now, the Single Tax would certainly mark a great progress over our existing system of taxation, and thus would increase purchasing and rent paying power all round, which according to George's own theory, raises rent proportionately. If this is not shifting, what is?

Rents would rise in exact proportion with the economized taxes, if it were not for the land kept out of use by speculation which is offered cheaper in consequence of the higher tax. However, we must not count too much on this element of the calculation; because once the landowners got over the loss caused by the imposition of the Single Tax, they would find an ample compensation for holding land out of use, in the increase of rents, and consequently of land values, as they do now. Of course the new increase of rents might be taxed away, too, the proceeds being used for public improvements; but these, too, have a rent raising effect; thus rent would continually race ahead of the Single Tax.

Having thus demolished the proposal made by Henry George, the author reminds American Single Taxers that "they want to make the land value tax the sole tax; and a tax productive enough to permit the abolition of all other taxes; which practically means a confiscation of the rental value of the land, the basis of its selling value. They thus leave the domain of tax reform to enter that of robbery, pure and simple; and in this way they have become the worst enemies land restoration ever had."

The author now proposes to achieve land nationalization by following the plan adopted in Ire-

land—save that the state would be the purchaser, not the tenant. Land is presumed to be capitalized at 5 per cent and the state is supposed to be able to borrow money at 3 per cent. The difference of 2 per cent would enable the state to pay for the land in time—but as the value of land will rise, increasing public income from rent, and as interest rates will fall, the time will be much less than if we depended on the above 2 per cent margin alone. Thus we could get the land without robbery, and the land being leased to occupiers, the rent would flow to the state.

Under this plan we are assured that if a capitalist should "offer a million pounds a year for a certain county in Scotland, whereas fifty thousand poor crofters could afford only £10 each . . . the crofters would be allowed to continue raising oats and hearty men and women; . . . the capitalist would have to look elsewhere for partridge coverts."

Regarding interest we read: "If I have \$100 worth of goods of any description, with which I can purchase a piece of land, bringing \$5 worth of rental income, I should certainly be foolish if I lent this \$100 in money or goods of any kind to anybody unless he paid me at least \$5 a year for the privilege of getting the use of my capital during that time. . . . Thus *rent*, though appearing in the shape of interest on land values, *became the mother and justificator of interest* on all other market values." Not however, the only parent, for, "an unelastic money is the father of interest."

Having placed rent, the mother, in possession of the state, the author proceeds to get rid of an unelastic money, the father, by the following means, quoting Arthur I. Fonda, of Denver, Colo.: "Let a commission be appointed by Congress to select a sufficient number of commodities, say one hundred, to be used as a standard of value," articles most largely bought and sold, not excluding some foreign products, to be selected. "With the aid of statisticians, the average price of each of the commodities selected, in their principal markets for a few years past, should be ascertained and tabulated. . . . The length of time over which the average of prices should extend would be determined as closely as possible by the average length of time that existing indebtedness had run." Also "the approximate amount or value annually consumed in this country (of each commodity) should be ascertained."

From those facts the average amount one dollar would purchase of each commodity is to be learned. Thereupon Congress is to retire existing money, substituting a new paper currency, which is to be legal tender (save as to contracts payable in gold). This new currency is to be a promise to pay a definite value, not in any particular article—as gold. It would be redeemable in any commodity at its market value.

The value or stability of this new money is to

be maintained by increasing the amount in circulation if the average purchasing power of the dollar rises, and by decreasing the amount in circulation if the purchasing power falls—so that the purchasing power of the dollar, as to the average of the one hundred commodities, will remain constant.

This currency is elastic—increasing in volume when needed, decreasing when the need has passed. Any attempt to corner money would of course be met with further issues, and so the attempted corner fail of its purpose—although the plan has a tendency to set one to dreaming of possibilities.

Mr. Flurschheim then develops his notions of co-operation, and expresses the belief that while the state may not do well at manufacturing, farming, etc., it could do the work of merchants (that is, distributors, in that sense). He calls attention to the retail tobacco trade carried on by France, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Spain, Roumania and Japan—monopolized of course. He thinks it hard to see "why ten postoffices in one little town would be more wasteful than are the ten or even twenty groceries which now do a business that one could efficiently attend to."

After complimenting the state as a distributor, in comparison with the many little concerns, the author calls attention to the tobacco trust, which he says, "improved things in this respect." That raises a very strong suspicion that Mr. Flurschheim is not a smoker.

The private appropriation of rent being stopped, money monopoly destroyed, and co-operation developed, the author holds that production would be so enormous that capital would be constrained to pay as much for maintenance as it could receive as interest. In short, interest would disappear.

So long as the simple laws of economic science, which deals with land and commodities as related to human beings, are not understood, it is hardly to be hoped that the subtleties of finance will be grasped, or the difficulties of co-operation be overcome.

JOHN Z. WHITE.

## BOOKS RECEIVED

—An Interview. By Daniel W. Church, Chicago: The Berlin Carey Company.

—Bygone Days in Chicago. By Frederick Francis Cook. Published by A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago. 1910. Price, \$2.75 net.

—Latter Day Sinners and Saints. By Edward Alsworth Ross. Published by B. W. Huebsch, New York. 1910. Price, 50 cents net.

—The Beast. By Judge Ben B. Lindsey and Harvey J. O'Higgins. Published by Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. 1910. Price \$1.50 net.

—The Politician. By Edith Huntington Mason,

author of "The Real Agatha." Illustrated in full colors by the Kinneys. Chicago. A. C. McClurg & Co. 1910. Price, \$1.50.

## PAMPHLETS

### Big Business in Politics.

What one business man favorably situated and stimulated by honest impulses can do towards purifying politics of its most poisonous poison, is told, with all the interest of a personal experience intensely described, by Lynn Haines in his true story (Minneapolis) of "The Property Power in Politics." George S. Loftus is its hero.

+ +

### Training for Social Workers.

The Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy, of which Graham Taylor is President and Julia C. Lathrop Vice-President, has just sent out its prospectus for this spring and summer. Its list of lecturers includes a number of eminent social workers and the description of courses is most attractive. Courses on "The Public Care of Children," on "Social Extension of Civic Functions," on "Occupations for Attendants and Nurses in Institutions for the Insane" or on "Municipal Co-operation of a City Population" given by men and women of recognized authority in their subjects and combined with the opportunities of an endowed "Department of Social Investigation" in a big city, must be of truly great value. (The address of the school is 35 Dearborn St.)

A. L. G.

## PERIODICALS

The Cosmopolitan Student (Madison, Wis.), the official organ of the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs (p. 189), has issued its first two numbers, March and April. Articles on The Peace Movement, The Cosmopolitan Movement in Europe, and personal reports of progress from the various clubs in the United States, with their authors' foreign signatures, somehow lend a brightly reality to the well-chosen motto on the cover, "Above All Nations is Humanity."

A. L. G.

+

In the Open Court for April is an editorial in favor of "Woman Suffrage and Ballot Reform," which is a model of what such an article ought not to be. The arguments mentioned for women's suffrage are of the same calibre—just as trivial and undemocratic—as the usual pleas against suffrage. And as for ballot reform—any man who writes that "it might be advisable to give an extra ballot to the educated man, say to every one who has graduated from High School," and "that the tax-payer who finally pays the public expenses should be heard and that his vote should have more weight than the numerous voters of the irresponsible class is but just"—any such advocate of aristocracy, moneyed or educated, would by a democratic woman be preferred for foe instead of friend to women's suffrage. It is time

that women made nicer distinctions in their campaign.

A. L. G.

+

The "Heraldo de Madrid," a leading Spanish daily, in its issue of January 26, prints a three column article on Henry George, by Senor Antonio Albendin of San Fernando, under the title of "Una Aclaracion (an explanation) in which he corrects misstatements made by Senor Ramiro de Maeztu in a Spanish review, "Por Esos Mundos." January number. Senor Maeztu, writing on the economic revolution now in progress in England, and commenting upon Henry George as a causative factor, stated that George had no standing as a scientific economist; that he was driven to his efforts to solve the economic problem by the pangs of hunger which he suffered; that there are few advocates of his doctrines; that his "Progress and Poverty" contains many faults in perspective, and is a confused mixture of religion, morals and political economy. In reply Senor Albendin recommends a careful reading of Henry George's posthumous work, "The Science of Political Economy," as proof that George was of the Adam Smith school, in fact, that he followed "The Father of Political

Economy" more closely than any other modern writer. He refers to "The Life of Henry George" to show that it was the great contrast of extreme poverty in the midst of fabulous wealth which he witnessed in New York on his return from the Pacific Coast, that impressed him so strongly that he could not rest until he had not only solved the cause of this phenomenon, but had also discovered its cure. To show that the George "idea" is not in a moribund condition, nor lacking in able followers, he mentions the progress made toward the socialization of economic rent in Germany, England, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, America and other parts of the world. This article includes a brief mention of Henry George's life, his tragic death, his different books, and enumerates some of the most prominent of his followers, such as Father McGlynn, Tom L. Johnson, Count Tolstoy and others.

C. L. LOGAN.

\* \* \*

"Did you know that there is at least one sentence in English that can be spoken, but that it is impossible to write?" asked a university student.

"Yes, it's correct English, I suppose, and then again it isn't. Here is the sentence, although I vow

## Saving Time

Did you ever stop to think how much time is wasted in reading useless stuff? Reading that is of no earthly use to the reader? Mere frittering away of precious time?

When it comes to stuffing their stomachs most people give care and attention. But they will heedlessly stuff their minds with a miscellaneous hodge-podge of mental pabulum in the gathering of which chance opportunity plays the principal part.

Ask your neighbor whether he is supplied with reading matter. First thing he does is to throw up his hands. "Great heavens, man," he will say, "I've got more reading matter than I have time to look at." Then he will enumerate: "I take the Morning Tooter and the Evening Hooter, and the Weekly Shouter and the Bi-Weekly Howler, and this and that and the other twenty-one periodicals and miscellaneous publications. In addition, my wife takes the Ladies' Fool Companion, and thirteen or more magazines devoted to everything from shoe-laces to metaphysics."

And he will be telling you the truth. But if he continued the truth he would also tell you that careful selection had mighty little to do with the burdensome accumulation.

With a little care, a little regard for time, a little scrutiny of inclinations and mental necessities, a little attention to a "balanced ration," most people could cut down their periodical reading one-half, with profit to their pocketbooks and double profit to their mental activities. In other words they ought to throw away half their junk and read The Public.

Emil Schmied, Mgr.

I don't know how you are going to write it: 'There are three twos in the English language.' You see, if you spell two, t-w-o, the sentence is incorrect, as it is if you spell it either t-o-o or t-o. Catch the point? Really, it should be possible to express the thought. This thing has set me going, and it simply goes to show what a tangle the English language is. There certainly is a word two, and a word too, and another to, and they are all three pronounced alike—two, too or to—which makes it correct to say: 'There are three twos or three toos or three tos in the English

language. But what's the use?"—Sacred Heart Review.

+ + +

Mr. Penn: "They say the streets in Boston are frightfully crooked?"

Mr. Hub: "They are. Why, do you know, when I first went there I could hardly find my way around."

"That must be embarrassing!"

"It is. The first week I was there I wanted to

## A STANDARD WORK

### The Communistic Societies of The United States;

From Personal Visit and Observation

*Including Detailed Accounts of the Economists, Zoarites, Shakers, The Amana, Oneida, Bethel, Aurora and Other Existing Societies, their Religious Creeds, Social Practices, Numbers, Industries and Present Condition.*

By **CHARLES NORDHOFF**

Cloth, octavo, 439 pages, Illustrated.

Published at \$4.00.

Our price (including delivery), **\$1.75.**

This is the most complete work of the kind ever published. The publishers have no copies for sale and our stock is limited to 25 copies. *First come, first served.*

**20TH CENTURY PUBLISHING CO.**  
2 West 16th St., NEW YORK

**Real Estate For Sale and Exchange**  
**EDWARD POLAK**  
4030 Third Ave. New York City

**Safety Razor Blades**  $2\frac{1}{2}$  EA.  
**Made Sharper Than New**  $2\frac{1}{2}$  EA.

Dull razor blades resharpened by Keenedge Electric Process ("the only way"), 30c the dozen. 80,000 repeating customers. Send address for convenient mailing wrapper.  
**KEENEDGE CO., 516 Keenedge Building, CHICAGO.**

## DR. CHARLES L. LOGAN OSTEOPATH

Suite 701, Cable Building  
28 Jackson Boulevard  
Tel. Harrison 6298  
Hours: 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Suite 66, Hotel Warner Annex  
Cottage Grove Av. & 33d St.  
Tel. Douglas 673  
Evenings by Appointment  
**CHICAGO**

## Odd Volumes of George AT OFF PRICES

All of following books, except the copy of "Progress and Poverty," are Odd Volumes of Sets, and bear set numbers inconspicuously on their labels.

8 copies "A Perplexed Philosopher," by Henry George.

From the Memorial Set; wine-colored cloth; handsome heavy paper; large type. Price per copy..... **\$0.80**

6 sets "Science of Political Economy," in two volumes.

From the Memorial Set. Price for the 2 vols. **\$1.60**  
(Includes the celebrated sermon on "Moses." The regular edition of "Science of Political Economy," in one volume, sells for **\$2.50.**)

1 set of the same; slightly damaged as to binding... **\$1.25**

2 copies "Our Land and Land Policy."

From the Memorial Set. Price per copy.... **\$1.25**  
(Includes some of Mr. George's contributions to periodicals and addresses, as: "Thou Shalt Not Steal" and "Thy Kingdom Come." The regular edition of "Our Land and Land Policy" sells for **\$2.50.**)

1 copy of the same, damaged as to binding.... **\$0.60**

1 copy "Protection or Free Trade."

From the Memorial Set. Price..... **\$0.80**

1 copy "Protection or Free Trade."

From the Library Set; green canvas. Price... **\$0.60**

1 copy of the same, shopworn. Price..... **\$0.40**

1 copy "A Perplexed Philosopher."

From the Library Set. Price..... **\$0.60**

1 set "Life of Henry George," by Henry George, Jr., in two volumes.

From the Library Set. Price for the 2 vols... **\$1.00**

1 copy of Second Volume of the same. Price... **\$0.35**  
(Contains interesting portraits.)

1 copy "Progress and Poverty."

Green cloth, slightly shopworn. Price..... **\$0.80**

Prices include postage.

In ordering mention a second choice, for use if first choice shall be already sold.

**THE PUBLIC, Book Dept, Ellsworth Bldg, Chicago**

get rid of an old cat we had, and my wife got me to take it to the river a mile away."

"And you lost the cat all right?"

"Lost nothing! I never would have found my way home if I hadn't followed the cat!"—Yonkers Statesman.

† † †

First Kid: "De umpire in de big baseball games gits big money for umpirin' games."

Second Kid: "Yes, but den it all goes for life insurance."—New York Telegraph.

† † †

Pedestrian: It is really no wonder that so many accidents happen in motoring, when every coach-

man I see has such bad eyesight that he has to wear spectacles.—Fliegende Blaetter.

✱ ✱ ✱

Cop: "What's the trouble here?"

Pugnacious Individual: "That man gave me the lie."

Cop: "Well, you can't block up the sidewalk with it. Take it home and use it the next time you go fishin'."—Boston Transcript.

† † †

There was once a man who, finding himself without sin, deemed that he was chosen to throw the first stone. But the world laughed at him.

"Such a sissy can't throw a stone to hurt much!"

## Our Ten Cent Books.

<b>A Great Iniquity</b>	::	::	::	By Leo Tolstoy
Red, portrait cover. Full length frontispiece portrait of Tolstoy in peasant costume				
<b>Gerrit Smith on Land Monopoly—</b>				
With Introduction	::	::	::	By Wm. Loyd Garrison
Green portrait cover				
<b>National Decay Caused by Political Corruption;</b>				
and the Remedy	::	::	::	By Wm. Preston Hill
Red cover				

A single copy of any one of the above titles will be sent to any address for :: **TEN CENTS**  
 A dozen copies of one title will be sent for :: **ONE DOLLAR**  
 One copy of each of the three titles will be sent for :: **TWENTY-FIVE CENTS**  
 Prices include Postage :: Address The Public Book Dept, Ellsworth Bldg, Chicago

## Our Five Cent Books.

How to Get Rich Without Working	✓	✓	By Edward Homer Bailey
Franklin and Freedom	✓	✓	By Joseph Fels.
A Syllabus of Henry George's "Progress and Poverty"	✓		By Louis F. Post.
The Open Shop and the Closed Shop	✓	✓	By Louis F. Post.
Success in Life	✓	✓	By Louis F. Post.
Marriage as a Present Day Problem	✓	✓	By Alice Thacher Post.
The Single Tax—What It Is, and What It Will Accomplish			By Judson Grenell.
A 1909 Single Tax Catechism	✓	✓	By C. B. Fillebrown.
Direct Legislation—The Initiative and Referendum		✓	By John Z. White.
Smaller Profits, Reduced Salaries and Lower Wages—The Condition, The Cause, The Cure	✓	✓	By George L. Rusby.
Thomas Jefferson	✓	✓	By Sterling E. Edmunds.
The Mission of a Liberal Church	✓	✓	By Herbert S. Bigelow.

A single copy of any one of the above titles will be sent to any address for ✱ **FIVE CENTS.**  
 A dozen copies of one title will be sent for ✱ **FIFTY CENTS.**  
 One copy of each of the twelve titles will be sent for ✱ **FIFTY CENTS.**  
 Prices include Postage ✱ Address The Public Book Dept, Ellsworth Bldg, Chicago

guffawed the world, and wagged on its own wicked way, mocking at morals.—Puck.

+ + +

Visitor: What became of that other windmill that was here last year?

Native: There was only enough wind for one, so we took it down.—Boston Transcript.

+ + +

The men in the Pullman smoker were arguing as

to who was the greatest inventor. One said Stephenson, who invented the locomotive, and made fast travel possible. Another declared it was the man who invented the compass, which enabled men to navigate the seas. Another contended for Edison. Still another for the Wrights.

Finally one of them turned to a little man who had remained silent:

"Who do you think?"

"Well," he said, with a hopeful smile, "the man who invented interest was no slouch."—Lippincott's.

## "Land Values"

the organ of the movement in Great Britain that is making history there in the great struggle over the Budget, makes this excellent summary of

## Social Service

By LOUIS F. POST

"As its title indicates the simplest and most fundamental conceptions of the facts and relationships which constitute our social and industrial life are used. That life is conceived as an exchange of services, no matter what may be the external or concrete shape in which these services may express themselves. On this simple basis Mr. Post builds a firm and connected structure. Running through everything this simple principle exposes, or rather leaves no hiding place for, fallacies which lurk in the older works with their complicated and sometimes contradictory conceptions. The part which any member of society plays in the great network of services is easily detected and proved. Everyone interested in social problems will find this book of great assistance. If they have formed for themselves a clear and finished theory, according to which they interpret social phenomena, their power of doing this will be strengthened by reading this book; if they are beginners, and have formed no such theory, they cannot do better than master the consistent and far-reaching principle expounded here by Mr. Post. It will abide with them and serve them all their lives. The most casual reader will get a clear insight into the deepest problems of political economy."

PUBLISHED BY  
A. WESSELS, New York

SOLD BY  
A. C. McCLURG & CO., Chicago

ALSO BY  
THE PUBLIC, Ellsworth Building, Chicago

Price, One Dollar, Postpaid

## The Public

The Public is a weekly review, giving in concise and plain terms, with lucid explanations and without editorial bias, all the news of the world of historical value.

It is also an editorial paper, according to the principles of fundamental democracy, expressing itself fully and freely, without favor or prejudice, without fear of consequences, and without regard to any considerations of personal or business advantage.

Besides its editorial and news features, the paper contains a department entitled Related Things, in which appear articles and extracts upon various subjects, verse as well as prose, chosen alike for their literary merit and their wholesome human interest in relation to the progress of democracy.

We aim to make The Public a paper that is not only worth reading, but also worth filing.

Published weekly by Louis F. Post, Ellsworth Bldg., 357 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Entered at the Chicago, Illinois, Postoffice as second class matter.

### Terms of Subscription

Yearly .....	\$1.00
Half yearly .....	.50
Quarterly .....	.25
Single copies .....	.05
Trial subscription—4 weeks.....	.10

Extra copies in quantity, \$2.00 per 100, in lots of 50 and upward; if addressed to individuals, \$3.50 per 100.

Free of postage in United States, Cuba and Mexico. Elsewhere, postage extra, at the rate of one cent per week, or 50 cents per year.

All checks, drafts, postoffice money orders and express money orders should be made payable to the order of Louis F. Post. Money orders, or Chicago or New York Drafts, are preferred, on account of exchange charges by the Chicago banks.

Subscribers wishing to change address must give the old address as well as the new one.

Receipt of payment is shown in about two weeks by date on wrapper, which shows when the subscription expires. All subscribers are requested to note this date and to remit promptly for renewal of subscription when due or order it discontinued if the paper is no longer desired.

### Advertising Rates

One page, each insertion.....	\$15.00
Half page, each insertion.....	8.00
7 inches, single column, each insertion.....	6.75
Quarter page, each insertion.....	4.00
One inch, each insertion.....	1.00
Half inch, each insertion.....	.50

10% discount for 6 months' insertion of one advertisement.

5% discount for 3 months' insertion of one advertisement, or 6 months' insertion every other week.

3% discount allowed for cash payment in 5 days from receipt of bill.

Two columns to the page; length of column, 8½ inches; width of column, 3 inches.

Advertising forms close on the Monday preceding the Friday of publication.



## Will You Accept an Aluminum Tooth Brush Holder with our Compliments?

If so, the next time you need a dentifrice, purchase a tube of Zodenta from your druggist. It's the nicest tooth preparation you can use anyway, and you'll never use any other dentifrice after you have once used Zodenta. Cut out the coupon printed below and hand to your druggist and he will give you the Tooth Brush Holder without any additional charge. If your druggist doesn't have Zodenta send us 25c and we will mail tube and Tooth Brush Holder postpaid.

Zodenta is a tooth preservative, entirely different from ordinary pastes because the ingredients are blended together by intense heat—cooked in fact—not just mixed together.

Zodenta prevents the formation of tartar—that substance which eats the enamel and destroys the teeth, because it dissolves all injurious deposits and hardens the delicate enamel so that foreign substances have no effect upon it. Zodenta keeps the teeth white, is strongly antiseptic, destroys all poisons and disease germs and leaves a clean, wholesome taste in the mouth and a fragrant odor on the breath.

**F. F. INGRAM CO., 73 Tenth St., Detroit, Mich.**

**Windsor, Canada**

**Manufacturers of MILKWEED CREAM for the Complexion**



### FREE TOOTH BRUSH HOLDER COUPON

#### To Any Druggist:

Upon receipt of 25c for one tube of Zodenta (for the teeth) please give to the holder of this coupon one of our Aluminum Family Tooth Brush Holders.

**The F. F. INGRAM CO., Detroit, Mich.**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

If the Tooth Brush Holders have not been received, mail coupon to us, give us customer's name and we will mail Tooth Brush Holder direct.

Our readers are asked to mention THE PUBLIC when writing to Advertisers.