

# The Public

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

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## EDITORIAL

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### Hard Times.

James J. Hill predicts hard times. It is no great "stunt" in prophecy to predict that which already is; but Mr. Hill borders on the mysterious. He says that productive enterprises are not contemplated by investors, and that "this means that those who have nothing to sell but their time will be without employment." But what else but their time—which means their work, of course,—what else but this has any one to sell? Accumulated factories? machines? clothing in some quantity? food in little quantity? Oh, yes; but none of these could last long, if not repaired, or replaced, and used—by men with only their time to sell. Let all work stop today, and we should begin dying by thousands tomorrow. Why is it, then, that those with only their time to sell should fear unemployment? Can't Mr. Hill unmystify his mystery? Perhaps he thinks he has done so by denying having made that doleful prophecy.

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### The Single Tax in Oregon.

The author of "Progress and Poverty" used to say that land monopoly would soon end when it had to be defended. Apparently the day for defending it has come in Oregon.

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In the adoption of the county option amendment by the people of Oregon at the recent election, The Oregonian sees the single tax a-coming, and

forthwith goes out editorially to defend land monopoly; for, as The Oregonian well knows, it is land monopoly that the single tax menaces. "We may have the single tax in Oregon under an ingenious system of home rule by counties in the important function of taxation!" the Oregonian exclaims. So, already it begins a campaign of defense.

This is good. In Oregon at least the conspiracy of silence is at an end. The Initiative vote on county option in taxation has ended it. Were only one county of Oregon to adopt the single tax those advantages would be demonstrated which a committee of the New York legislature once objected to. This committee reported against county option because it feared that some counties might adopt the single tax, and if they did they would prosper at the expense of neighboring counties! But there would be an easy remedy. If one Oregon county adopted the single tax, other counties could protect their prosperity by adopting it too. And that is what disturbs the Oregonian. So long as the single tax must be Statewide or not at all, land monopolists feel secure in their ability to influence legislatures where there is no Initiative, and to make single tax campaigns doubtful and expensive where the Initiative prevails. But with county option in Oregon, some Oregon county might try the single tax experiment, and it might work so well that land monopoly everywhere would soon die the death.

Oregon is to be congratulated upon having made herself the first American State to permit that local control of taxation which the Canadian Provinces in the West enjoy, and under which Vancouver—by local adoption of the single tax thus authorized, though in slight degree—is the most prosperous city on the Pacific Coast. The Oregonian's invitation to a campaign for the repeal of county option ought to be accepted at once, and along with it there should be single tax proposals for all the promising counties, including the Portland county (Multnomah) where single tax sentiment is strong. A thoroughgoing single tax campaign for two years in Oregon, with the aroused opposition of The Oregonian now thrown back upon land monopoly defenses, would go farther, whatever the decision at the polls, to clarify the public mind in this country on the subject of land monopoly than any other one thing now visible. And if one or more Oregon counties adopted the measure, we should have what George's followers in this country have long prayed for, an

object lesson in our own country as well as other countries. In this connection the Eggleston-U'Ren-Cridge tables on land values in every county in Oregon (p. 843) are now greatly augmented in value.

#### "The Blight of Bourne."

Senator Bourne has come triumphantly out of the Oregon struggle for People's Power. As a Republican he asked the voters to elect a Democrat for Governor (p. 965) and they have done it. The machine of his own party tried by their "assembly" and "recommendee" device to evade the direct primary law. They succeeded so far as to secure the nomination of their candidate for Governor, which they could not have done but for the narrow vanity—if it was nothing worse—of small contestants who insisted upon staying in the field at the primaries, and who thereby frittered away the anti-"assembly" vote. The "assembly" candidate having been nominated, Senator Bourne advised his fellow Republicans to vote for the Democrat. Their favorable response can be appreciated only by remembering that Oregon is overwhelmingly a Republican State. This independence is but one of the results, yet it is one, of the People's Power movement in Oregon, of which Bourne and U'Ren have long been leaders, and which has given to that State a people's government and to its people a profound sense of personal responsibility for political action.

#### Politics in the State of Washington.

A remarkable indication of progressive sentiment in the State of Washington may be found in the circumstances of the recent election of W. H. Kaufman of Bellingham as assessor of Whatcom county. An assessorship in Whatcom county may seem a far cry to the office seeker of Chicago or New York, but Mr. Kaufman's nomination and election are far-reaching in suggestiveness.

To begin with, he is widely known throughout Washington for opinions that would seem to make it as easy to elect him to the Presidency as to an assessorship in an agricultural constituency. For five years or more he has stood for "such a readjustment of our entire tax system as will abolish special privilege and establish equal opportunity." He defines "water" as "community-made value controlled for private profit." He has declared his intention of applying the physical value principle to timber claims, mines, and all urban as well as rural land. Both the Washington State Federa-

tion of Labor (30,000 members) and the Washington State Grange (15,000 members) have adopted resolutions proposed by him providing for "the collection of an annual rental of 5 per cent on any future increase of ground, franchise, or community-made value." He holds that a deed is merely a form of franchise; that any municipality ought to be allowed to levy its local taxes as a majority of its voters determine; and he opposes the selling of State lands, favoring perpetual leases with five-year rental valuation periods.

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Yet he is editor of the official organ of the Grange, and at the primaries for assessor of Whatcom county, he won not only the Republican nomination, defeating two opponents, but was nominated by a good majority also by the Socialists, and came within four votes of the Democratic nomination; and at the election he carried 66 of the 70 precincts in the county, where he led the ticket. Mr. Kaufman is spoken of already as a candidate for Governor in 1912, on the platform on which he was elected assessor of Whatcom: "Such a readjustment of our entire tax system as will abolish special privilege and establish equal opportunity."

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### The Los Angeles Outrage.

As the facts come out the outrage connected with the destruction of the Los Angeles Times building (pp. 1058, 1093, 1111) appears to have been an offense against and not by organized labor. An investigation by the California Federation of Labor resulted in a report so judicial in tone and substance as to merit the fairest consideration. According to this report the city authorities refused to permit the Federation committee to co-operate with the business men appointed by the Mayor, and the committee was not even allowed to go upon the premises where the explosion occurred. Judging from the flabby report of the Mayor's business men's committee, the policy of obstructing the labor committee was at least prudent. With persistent patience, however, the labor committee pursued its investigations to what seems to be a reasonable conclusion.

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An explosion destroyed the building of the Los Angeles Times, this labor report concludes, wrecking the printing plant and killing 21 employes. It occurred at 1 o'clock in the morning of October 1, 1910. Fire enveloped the building immediately. Within an hour after the explosion, and without investigation, the managing editor of the Times

published a statement that the building had been destroyed by labor unionists with dynamite; and Harrison Gray Otis, the proprietor, made a like statement from a distance and while in total ignorance of everything but the bare fact of an explosion. Both statements were widely published, and the Times repeated them daily. But they have not been supported by any evidence. Infernal machines were afterwards found on private premises by a private detective reasonably suspected of having placed them there for the purpose of finding them. As infernal machines they were harmless, but as "evidence" served a temporary purpose. The evidence presented by this labor report, however, though largely circumstantial, is convincing—certainly so while it remains unrefuted. It goes to show that the explosion was caused by gas leaking into the building and mingling with the air. The owners are charged with suppressing evidence tending to show that gas caused the explosion, first because they wish to cast the odium on organized labor, and second because they would be liable both to lose insurance money and for damages for loss of life if negligence for escaping gas were fastened upon them. The labor committee rests its conclusion regarding this point upon these facts: The explosion and the enveloping flames were simultaneous, which indicates gas rather than dynamite; the flames shot upwards and so did the power of the explosion, which indicate gas rather than dynamite; the fumes of gas were strong the night before. It is also noted that the Times was preparing to move; that it had already installed an auxiliary printing plant; that its valuable records and books of account were all saved, although it has made no explanation of how this was done when the explosion occurred in the early morning, and the fire followed the explosion so quickly that 21 human lives were lost.

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A careful perusal of this report confirms the comment of the Coast Seamen's Journal of San Francisco, than which there is no fairer publication in the United States. In its issue of November 9, it said:

The report of the committee of the California State Federation of Labor which investigated the Times explosion is printed in full in this issue. The findings of the committee are entitled to consideration equally at least with those of any other body or authority connected with the case. Where only theory is available, one theory is as good as another. The theory of a gas explosion, presented by the committee, is supported by certain known facts concerning conditions in the Times building, and is also consistent with the character and history of the

labor movement. In these respects the report here-with presented is entitled to greater consideration than any of the views emanating from ostensibly disinterested or frankly prejudiced sources. In any event the report contains a great deal of information which will be helpful in reaching a thorough understanding of the situation in Los Angeles prior to and following the Times explosion.



### The "Herring" Business in Politics.

Another "herring across the trail" (p. 1082) is being drawn in Illinois politics. It is by the Legislative Voters' League. We don't yet know whether this is intentional or not. Some members of that organization are above suspicion; but it is no slander of others in its membership to suspect that they have a reason up their sleeves. The question of intent, however, is unimportant. The important thing is the fact. And the fact is that the declared post-election policy of this League is certain to operate harmoniously with the plans of the "Jackpot" politicians and those business interests that "sweeten" legislative "jackpots," to sidetrack the popular demand for the Initiative and Referendum.



The objectionable policy of the Legislative Voters' League is expressed in its urgent plea for a Constitutional convention. Now, the people of Illinois have not demanded a Constitutional convention, and they have demanded a Constitutional amendment providing for the Initiative and Referendum. Nothing was said before election about a Constitutional convention, whereas a vigorous campaign was made in behalf of the Initiative and Referendum. To push the former is therefore to put the League into a dubious position. Whom is it trying to serve—no, not trying, for that involves intent, and intent is not the question; but whom is it actually serving, the people or the "jack-potters"?



To appreciate the point fully, several facts must be definitely understood. For one thing, under the Illinois Constitution only one Article can be amended at any election. For another, both parties declared for the Initiative and Referendum in their platforms. For a third, the people voted, under advisory Initiative, for the mandatory Initiative and Referendum. For a fourth, an effort is under way to submit a tax-reform amendment, badly enough needed if a good one, but calculated at this time to sidetrack the popular demand for the Initiative and Referendum. For a fifth, the Legislative Voters' League wishes to abolish the

abominable minority representation system and therefore calls for a Constitutional convention. For a sixth a terror of the Initiative and Referendum spreads through the whole dishonest section of the business and political world. Finally, a controversy among sincere advocates of Constitutional reform is likely to afford the best possible excuse for dodging the whole matter. In these circumstances the Legislative Voters' League's proposal for a Constitutional convention looks to the demoralized "jackpotters" as good as "money from home" to a prodigal wanderer.



From every point of view which the Legislative Voters' League ought to represent and professes to represent, the demand for a Constitutional convention is ill-timed. Is it desired the more quickly to abolish minority representation? This can be abolished without the aid of a boss-ridden convention, as soon as we have the Initiative and Referendum. Meanwhile it is not a pressing reform; for States without minority representation are "bossed" and "jackpotted" quite as scandalously as Illinois. Oregon was before getting the Initiative and Referendum. Is it desired to reform the antique tax laws of Illinois? This can be done in harmony with public sentiment instead of Big Business greed, when the Initiative and Referendum are secured. A Constitutional convention, bossed by the politicians and their business allies, as it would be, would probably exclude the Initiative and Referendum, and thereby prevent popular mandatory action on that point; for, by embodying two or three desirable reforms, along with a lot of the other kind, it could leave the bitter alternative to the people of retaining the old Constitution or adopting one "equally as good." This would completely sidetrack the popular demand of November 8 for the Initiative and Referendum, and postpone its adoption for years. The difference between a Constitutional convention and the Initiative and Referendum, in public estimation, was clearly shown at the recent election in Oregon, where the people know from experience what the Initiative and Referendum are. They voted down the Constitutional convention proposal by the tremendous majority of 34,326 in the large total vote of 85,180.



Let the Legislative Voters' League be advised. The "question before the house" in Illinois politics now, is not Constitutional convention, nor minority representation, nor tax reform, nor any other secondary proposal; it is the fundamental

proposal, endorsed by three to one of the intelligent electorate, of the Initiative and Referendum. Whoever affords the "jackpotters" a plausible excuse for dodging this question makes himself one of them in effect, though his intentions be as white as falling snow.

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### Mayor Dunne's Candidacy.

All that is discriminating and fair in the Democratic party of Chicago will welcome ex-Mayor Dunne's announcement of his candidacy for Mayor of Chicago at the Democratic primaries. His defeat four years ago was due to treachery and false counting in the slum sections of his own party, the result of which—the election of the fragrant Busse—has been a shame to Chicago from the hour of Busse's flippant taking the oath of office to the present.

\* \*

There was at that time good municipal work for Dunne to do in connection with the traction question; but this was settled with his defeat, and settled for the worst. The Plunderbund owns Chicago traction now, and will continue to own it no matter who becomes mayor. But the city needs a mayor like Dunne for general administration. He is a clean and honest man personally; Big Business has no grip upon him and can get none; his Democracy is democratic; and in one or more of these respects his prospective adversaries fall short of the mark.

\* \*

One of them, several times mayor, left office with an official record O. K.'d jointly by the hinkey-dinks and Big Business; and four years ago he committed the unpardonable political sin of running at the primaries yet "skipping" the campaign and election when the better man got the nomination. The other is an agent of the Interests and always theirs to command. Between Harrison, Graham and Dunne, the citizen who rejects Dunne identifies himself with the worst Democratic elements in the political life of Chicago.

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### Municipal Amusement in Milwaukee.

A municipal dance is one of the innovations of the Socialist administration in Milwaukee. Mayor Seidel presided over the festivities. He was assisted by the head resident of the University Settlement, the director of physical culture in the public schools, 100 young men from the Y. M. C. A., 50 young women from the Y. W. C. A., and the rector of a local Episcopal church. The admission fee was 20 cents, refreshments were

served at moderate prices, dress suits were left at home, all classes were there, everybody was introduced to everybody else, no one was allowed to be a wall flower, there was an exhibition of European folk dances, the guests danced with no lack of partners, the affair broke up just before Sunday came in, and it was throughout the democratic play-time of a socialistic city. Mayor Seidel expressed the hope in a little speech that the city might regularly conduct these municipal dancing parties to prevent her youth from seeking dance halls where intoxicants are sold and vice holds sway.

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### What's the Difference?

The Washington authorities—President Taft is mayor of Washington—prevent Emma Goldman from lecturing in that city. This is in defiance of the law, but what's the difference? Warren, the publisher of the Appeal to Reason, is sentenced to imprisonment for sending through the mails an open advertisement offering a reward for the kidnapping and return to his State for trial of a Republican politician indicted for murder, just as workingmen in Colorado were kidnapped with the approval of the United States Supreme Court. The postal law in Warren's case, constantly violated by bankers, etc., with impunity, is enforced only against this publisher of a Socialist paper; but what's the difference? A labor procession in Los Angeles is forbidden unless the ordinary labor union inscriptions on the banners are effaced, while a plutocratic gang is hard at work trying to indict law-abiding workingmen for perpetrating a "dynamite outrage" which was in fact caused by an accidental explosion of gas; but what's the difference? In the name of law, plutocracy tramples upon the law; in the name of free speech, free speech is forbidden; in the name of equal rights, the principle of equal rights is being destroyed. But what's the difference? Now it is a Goldman, a Socialist, a labor unionist, that guardians of the law assail in defiance of the law; soon these aggressions will go higher up. But what's the difference? The difference! Read Carlyle's "French Revolution" if you wish to know. Society has its diseases, which sometimes become violent in spite of palliatives and heroic treatment.

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### CHAMP CLARK FOR SPEAKER.

Immediately upon the authentic announcement that Champ Clark would be the Democratic candidate for Speaker of the next House, Henry George, Jr., Congressman-elect from New York (pp. 1092,

1095) urged all the Democratic members-elect who intended to support Clark to declare that purpose without delay. It is now reported from Washington that Clark's election is assured. He has 160 pledges, a majority of 47 in the Democratic caucus.

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But let no democratic Democrat's vigilance drowse. As Mr. George said in his interview urging declarations for Clark—

The enemies of tariff reduction are not asleep. Defeated at the polls a week ago, they will yet resist at every step, since tariff reduction means taking from them the power of taxing the people. Their next stand is sure to be over the Speakership. It will be their policy to encourage all possible confusion and dissension, with the view of slipping into the Speaker's chair some "safe" man who can be depended upon to impede and, if possible, thwart the popular mandate for tariff reduction. It therefore behooves all those elected to the new Congress to beware of this danger, and to gather at once around the man who most clearly stands for a real fight against the high tariff. Who meets this description more completely than Champ Clark, the present leader on the minority side of the House? He led the fight against the Payne-Aldrich Act, and his pledges, character, great abilities and long and consistent legislative record give highest warrant for his continuing that fight, and fulfilling the people's mandate to reduce the cost of living by revising the tariff downward.

This warning is hardly less important, now that the necessary pledges have been made than it was when, less than a fortnight after the election, Mr. George urged his colleagues to make them. Between now and early December a whole year hence, every possible excuse for breaking pledges will be created by the kaleidoscopic agencies of Big Business.

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Champ Clark is the present touchstone of democracy in Democracy. Whoever of either party hates democracy, will plot against Clark's election to the Speakership. By the growing weakness or strength of the opposition to him shall the people be able to judge whether the Democratic party in Congress is to "make good" or make bad. Puck truly says, and Puck's humor is impregnated with sense:

Clothes do not make the man; neither does the label, Democrat, make of a man a working force for democratic Democracy. The announcement in a Washington dispatch that a number of Democratic Congressmen "did not cotton much to the program of electing Champ Clark to be Speaker of the House" was not an overwhelming surprise. The surprise would have been due if they had advocated Clark's elevation to the Speakership, for among the adherents of Cannon and Cannonism no members

of the House, not even the most stubborn Stand-Patters, were more steadfast in their loyalty to all that should not be than these same "Democrats." Champ Clark can get no better recommendation for the post of Speaker than the opposition of such a crew.

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The latest insidious attack upon Clark by the Interests is the statement that his election would be a Bryan victory. We don't profess to know about that, but we are sure that nothing could be more gratifying to most genuine democrats to have it so, nor anything so disheartening to all plutocrats.

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## INCIDENTAL SUGGESTIONS

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### ONE OR TWO THINGS AMONG OTHERS.

Topeka, Kan., Nov. 24.

Upon this day one is to be thankful; for this purpose it is set apart, rather than for feasting.

I thank divine Intelligence that I believe Democracy is a possibility, even though I doubt it eight times out of ten perhaps, when unthinking and under fire—

That every Friday evening I dine at a "Public" table, now surrounded by 4,000 new spirits. It is good to forget one's own importance, the other fellow's ignorance of it, and one's obligations, in the broader horizon of this dinner and the growing throng of guests—

That I sit to give thanks under faces sun-impriated: one of a "Chain forger"—unturning; and the others the poets, warriors and knights bound by and binding with, this chain, by which one may be dragged to a firm possession of confident hope, a clearer understanding of divine Intelligence, and the "High destiny of co-operating with the Creator"—

That I live in a town having the "commission form" of government of the Des Moines brand; and that I do believe this instrument will bring us to a more just social life, even though the vehement way we talk about our municipal servants and their actions, suggests that we are unaware of the power of Direct Legislation under which these mere, if great, men act for us—

That this State has become more democratic by the Republican majority which it gave for the Governor, and United States Congressmen, and that it is not alone among the States in having increased its democracy—

That that broad-browed, dauntless-eyed, bearded poet did endite this among other gems:

"You've spread your empire out too thin  
With greed and violence and sin;  
Now let a stabler reign commence,  
Deeper, more lofty, more intense.

"Search for justice, not for gold,  
Boundless wealth your islands hold.  
Silver's but a doubtful good,  
Come work the mines of brotherhood.

"Then at last—but who can tell  
Such miracles as ne'er befell?  
Then England will be great indeed,  
And all the world will cry, 'God-speed!'"

"Dear old England, how I hate  
The things that now have made you great!  
Still I love you for I see  
Your greatness that is bound to be."

GEO. HUGHES.

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## POLICE CENSORSHIP.

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 23.

While reading with interest Mr. Norton's article on "Labor in Los Angeles" (p. 1093), I feel there is a comment on his account of the parade which must be made.

To the spectator, two features were significant; the first being that police flanked the marchers throughout their journey, and the second that a large number of transparencies bore a query mark and nothing more.

On inquiry it turned out that the unions themselves invited the authorities to police their parade, and that the chief of police had censored such mottoes as the following: "Workers, unite;" "Join the union and at the same time better conditions;" "They did it in Milwaukee: We can do it in Los Angeles;" "Capital organizes to keep labor from organizing;" "Los Angeles for the workers in 1911;" "Labor united industrially and politically is invincible;" "Unionism and Socialism a united force;" "Join the union and demand the label."

Observing these things, the autocratic insolence with which the police recently dispersed a labor meeting at San Diego, and similar occurrences, I wonder at the folly that led me to give up my British citizenship and enroll myself under the Stars and Stripes.

Such action as that taken by the Los Angeles police, and tamely submitted to by the unions—for not a whimper of protest has been heard—is unthinkable in England.

WM. C. OWEN.

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## FORWARD.

Chestnut Hill, Mass., Nov. 23.

Perhaps it is not too late for an observer in this northeastern corner of the land to say a word upon the result of the late election. Wherever I go I am impressed with the fact that we are moving.

I meet few conservatives so solid as not to have been affected in opinion by the current unrest. On the night of the election I dropped in at a Boston Club that certainly would not be quoted as radical, a purely social club, somewhat carefully censored as to membership, including artists, men of letters, newspaper writers, and well-to-do amateurs of many kinds. I found a strong sentiment of satisfaction with the result in Massachusetts, and encountered opponents of Mr. Roosevelt who were not friends of Cannon or of Ballinger.

A day or two ago I met a conspicuous Republican of Maine who was far from discontented with the Democratic victory there, and who expressed in plain words his satisfied conviction that the people of this country clearly apprehended the necessity

of continuing the battle against Privilege. I found him at heart a free trader, and favorable to immediate trade relations with Canada approaching free trade. He specifically instanced the abuse of power and privilege by the great corporations controlling the timber lands of Maine as something that would be remedied by freer trade relations with Canada.

In New York I talked long with an important business man who is a Roosevelt Democrat, but in sympathy with much for which The Public stands, and who sees in the general result no backward step.

Among active newspaper men here in conservative Boston I find much the same sentiment, and all the indications I am able to gather seem to prove that the conservatives who see in the New York result and the check to Roosevelt there a sign that the country is hesitating in the face of its great task, have rejoiced too soon.

I received on my way over to New York in a luxurious train that I permit myself only when in great haste, an illuminating hint from a Standpatter, who admitted his belief that Big Business must and should rule the country politically for the present, but confessed behind all this his realization of the fact that democracy must and should eventually triumph.

EDWARD N. VALLANDIGHAM.

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## NEWS NARRATIVE

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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.

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Week ending Tuesday, November 29, 1910.

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### Single Tax Movement in Oregon.

After numerous reports contradicting the original report of its adoption (pp. 918, 1024, 1035, 1090, 1094), the county option tax amendment to the Oregon Constitution was authoritatively found on the 21st to have been adopted by a majority of 1,655. This amendment was proposed by Initiative petition and is as follows:

Article IX of the Constitution of the State of Oregon shall be, and hereby is, amended by inserting the following section in said Article IX, after Section 1 and before Section 2, and it shall be designated as Section 1a of Article IX:

Article IX. Section 1a. No poll or head tax shall be levied or collected in Oregon; no bill regulating taxation or exemption throughout the State shall become a law until approved by the people of the State at a regular general election; none of the restrictions of the Constitution shall apply to measures approved by the people declaring what shall be subject to taxation or exemption and how it shall be taxed or

exempted whether proposed by the Legislative Assembly or by Initiative petition; but the people of the several counties are hereby empowered and authorized to regulate taxation and exemptions within their several counties, subject to any general law which may be hereafter enacted.

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The amendment is denounced by the Portland Oregonian (the great corporation organ of the Northwest) of November 21, in these terms:

Thus we may have the single tax in Oregon under an ingenious system of home rule by counties in the important function of taxation. The single tax as a State-wide policy was rejected two years ago by an emphatic vote, but its persistent and adroit propagandists devised this deft and plausible scheme by which the single tax might be introduced, either for purposes of experimentation or as a permanent system, in the various counties. The hands of the legislature are tied so that there may be no interference from Salem. The historic requirement of the Constitution—of all constitutions—that taxation shall be equal and uniform, is boldly wiped out, along with every other constitutional limitation that might have been invoked to defeat so novel and revolutionary an innovation. No measure in future concerning taxation may be enacted except on the express approval of the people. The plans of the single-taxers were well-laid and completely realized, for they have been crowned with a remarkable success. . . . The Oregonian would not have it appear that single tax as an institution is imminent throughout Oregon. This measure, so far as that abominable device is concerned, is only the initial step, though so far as it removes all legislative checks on Constitutional restraints, it is complete enough. What county is now to be selected for exploitation and experimentation by the single taxers? Multnomah? It is incredible, for the overpowering sentiment of the community will be found to be against it, though the vote here two years ago against the single tax was far less overwhelming than might have been supposed. The majority against the measure was indeed small. It carried in only a single county (Coos). Yet it is not to be assumed that Coos County will offer a more attractive field for innovators and experimenters than any other. Here we have the Constitution fixed, nevertheless, so that any county may impose all its taxes on real estate if it desires, or on any other class of property. The next move undoubtedly will be to select some community, or group of communities, for the perfect crystallization of the single tax idea into a tangible and productive reality. But there is a way to escape, and one way only. It is through the Initiative. That the people of Oregon will take the back track through that avenue to safe and reliable ground The Oregonian has no doubt whatever if the issue shall be presented to them fully and fairly and not complicated by other questions. Another Constitutional amendment will do the work. If the measure for the repeal of the present amendment (except as to the poll tax) shall be submitted by the legislature or through the Initiative it will doubtless be carried by a large vote. The abolition of the head tax should stand, but the single tax must go.

The opposing view is taken by the Portland Labor Press of the 24th, the organ of the Central Labor Council of Portland and Vicinity, the body which, with the State Federation of Labor, initiated the amendment in question:

The complete returns of the election show that organized labor's tax amendment has been carried by a good substantial margin. The carrying of this amendment is one of the greatest victories ever won by the voters of this State. . . . Hereafter all tax laws and exemptions will have to be approved by the vote of the people before any taxes can be collected. . . . There is no occasion for alarm except by those who sit idly by and collect that which they do not produce. . . . In Oregon today three corporations are holding out of use enough land to make almost a 40-acre farm for every voter in the State. These corporations are holding this land until there is a great increase in population and a corresponding raise in the monopoly-made values of the land. . . . Now, suppose legitimate business men and farmers and workmen should take all taxes off of factories and homes and fences and stock, and place only a small tax on the small home owner and a larger tax on the big land speculator, what would be the result? Certainly there would be no profit in holding land out of use. . . . There will then be homes and farms a plenty, labor will be permanently employed and business good. . . . Here in dear old Oregon the land speculators and holders of special privilege compel us to stand and deliver, and when we holler they call us "jaw-smiths," "professional agitators," "members of the profess," etc. This is now very fine indeed for the speculators and stock gamblers, but simply hell on the fellow who must work and then deliver up. Thanks to the corporations, they, with our tough experience, have taught us to value Direct Legislation and to think and act for ourselves. But, gentlemen of the corporations—that is, the stock watering type—don't get alarmed over the carrying of this labor tax amendment. It only gives the people the power to regulate the tax question. You will now do business in the open and will be accorded the treatment that each and every citizen will ask for himself and his family—the right to serve and be served with equal opportunity to all and special law-made privileges to none.

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#### The Initiative and Referendum in Oregon.

The full report on measures of general interest voted upon in Oregon on the 8th (pp. 1094, 1095) is given by the Portland Labor Press of the 24th as follows:

Taxpaying suffrage for women. Yes, 36,200; No, 58,459; defeated by 22,259.

A constitutional convention. Yes, 25,427; No, 59,753; defeated by 34,326.

Two tax amendments proposed by the Grange and submitted to referendum by the legislature. (1) Yes, 37,847; No, 40,246; defeated by 2,399. (2) Yes, 32,118; No, 40,995; defeated by 8,877.

Construction of railroads by the State, counties, and railroad districts. Yes, 34,013; No, 46,121; defeated by 12,108.

County option in taxation. Yes, 49,989; No, 48,334. Adopted by 1,655.

Control of liquor traffic by cities and towns. Yes, 52,461; No, 47,914; adopted by 4,547.

Employers' liability in hazardous occupations. Yes, 55,641; No, 33,529; adopted by 22,112.

Two Statewide prohibition amendments. (1) Yes, 43,433; No, 61,279; defeated by 17,846. (2) Yes, 42,649; No, 63,564; defeated by 20,915.

Commission to inquire into employers' liability. Yes, 32,232; No, 51,725; defeated by 19,493.

Extension of direct primary law to Presidential nominations and delegates to national conventions, and payment of traveling expenses of delegates. Yes, 43,253; No, 41,574; adopted by 1,679.

An official gazette. Yes, 27,953; No, 52,317; defeated by 24,361.

Increasing initiative, referendum and recall powers, restricting legislative use of emergency proviso, providing for proportional representation and increasing pay of legislators, requiring presence of Senate and speaker of House to be outside of membership, limiting corporate franchises to 20 years, imposing \$10 fine for non-attendance of members at legislative sessions, revising oath of office to prohibit logrolling. Yes, 37,031; No, 44,958; defeated by 7,927.

Providing for verdicts in civil cases by three-fourths of jury, prohibiting re-trials where evidence supports verdict, and otherwise reforming judicial proceedings. Yes, 44,545; No, 39,307; adopted by 5,238.

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#### Improved Charter for San Francisco.

The results of a charter amendment election in San Francisco on the 15th, when 38 proposed amendments were voted on by the people, are reported from there as having greatly surprised opponents of direct legislation by the discriminating judgment of the voters. The movement began last winter. The chairman of the Good Government League of San Francisco, Isidor Jacobs, called a convention for February 14, 1910, consisting of 100 members from the various commercial associations, improvement clubs and political parties. The recommendations of this convention were disposed of at the election. Such as are of general interest are as follows:

Establishing an effective system of Initiative, Referendum and Recall, with 4 per cent for Initiative petition at general elections, and 10 per cent at special elections, 5 per cent for Referendum petition and compulsory referendum on public service franchises. Yes, 21,666; No, 17,677; adopted by 3,989.

Establishing majority rule, restoring the Australian ballot, providing for direct nominations, and putting candidates' statements before the voters with the sample ballots. Yes, 33,619; No, 7,527; adopted by 25,092.

Forbidding the printing of party designations on election ballots. Yes, 31,352; No, 8,443; adopted by 12,909.

Permitting city to recall a franchise for a street

railroad on buying the property. Yes, 20,464; No, 17,696; adopted by 2,768.

Imposing restrictions on grants of street railroad franchises. Yes, 7,677; No, 18,909; defeated by 9,232.

Adding tax of from \$200,000 to \$300,000 a year for playgrounds. Yes, 12,800; No, 23,835; defeated by 11,035.

Forbidding building of municipal street railroads and other city work by contract. Yes, 10,916; No, 25,715; defeated by 14,899.

The close vote on the Initiative, Referendum and Recall, and the recall of street railroad franchises is explained as due to the opposition of business interests.

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#### The American Federation of Labor.

At the convention of the American Federation of Labor at St. Louis (p. 1097) on the 21st, a resolution endorsing "industrial unionism" (syndicalism) as opposed to federations of trades, authorizing central officials to call general strikes, was defeated after a prolonged discussion. The subject was raised later in connection with the admission of the Western Federation of Miners, a question that was finally referred to the executive council. A committee was instructed to demand of President Taft the reinstatement of Oscar F. Nelson, a post office clerk dismissed for urging legislative demands of the Federation. A resolution was adopted opposing government appropriations for river improvements or water ways except in cases where the States or cities interested agree to provide free wharves or landings for all vessels, without discrimination. Also a resolution recognizing the migratory laborers' union; and on the 22d one demanding the voting franchise for residents of the District of Columbia. Anti-injunction legislation in all States was demanded on the 25th; and a resolution was adopted at the request of President Gompers indorsing the policy of David Lloyd George in the fight against the veto power of the House of Lords of Great Britain, and expressing the wish of the convention for an overwhelming success of the Liberal and Labor parties in the pending elections. The convention adjourned on the 26th, after selecting Atlanta, Ga., as the place for the next convention, and by unanimous vote declaring for woman suffrage. The former officers were re-elected.

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#### The Chicago Garment Workers' Strike.

The American Federation of Labor, in session at St. Louis, took favorable action on the 21st on the strike of the 40,000 garment workers of Chicago (p. 1114), and will give them financial assistance.

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In accordance with resolutions offered on the

28th to the Chicago City Council by Alderman Chas. E. Merriam, and passed unanimously by the Council, a committee was appointed by the Mayor "to use their best efforts to bring about a conference of the parties at issue in this strike, to the end that a just and lasting settlement of the points in controversy may be made."

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#### Ex-Mayor Dunne for Mayor.

Announcement of his candidacy for Mayor of Chicago at the Democratic primaries was formally made by Edward F. Dunne (vol. xi., pp. 819, 843; vol. xii, 243, 338, 348) on the 19th in the following address:

In response to the urgent and repeated request of many hundreds of my fellow citizens, I have consented to submit my name for the consideration of the Democratic voters of Chicago at the next primary election for the office of Mayor of Chicago. In so doing, I feel in honor bound to abide by the result of the Democratic vote at such primary election. Should I be successful at said primary election, as I am confident I will, I shall conduct a vigorous campaign against the scandalous administration at present in power, with the confident expectation that the people of Chicago, having suffered sufficiently from the present municipal misrule and maladministration, will place in power the party and the men who will serve their best interests and put a stop to public plunder. With a deep sense of appreciation of the cordial assurances of support already given me by hosts of my fellow citizens, I invite the support of all Democrats at the primary who believe in clean and honest government and an equal and impartial administration of the duties of the mayoralty of Chicago.

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#### Corporate Publicity.

Regulations governing the publicity feature of the corporation tax law (pp. 169, 362) were promulgated on the 25th through an Executive order signed by President Taft. They require that the return of every corporation shall be open to the inspection of the proper officers and employes of the Treasury Department and to officers or employes of any other Department on application setting forth sufficient reason to the Secretary of the Treasury. If the return is desired to be used in any legal proceedings, or in any manner by which any information contained in it could be made public, or by any official of any State or Territory, the application must be referred to the Attorney General and, if recommended by him then transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury. The Secretary of the Treasury at his discretion upon application setting forth what constitutes a proper showing of cause, may permit inspection of the return by any bona fide stockholder. The returns of the following corporations are open to the inspection of any person upon written application to the Secretary of the Treasury: (a) those whose stock is listed upon any duly organized and recognized

stock exchange within the United States for the purpose of having its shares dealt in by the public generally; (b) those whose stock is advertised in the press or offered to the public by the corporation itself for sale.

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#### The Mexican Insurrection Appears to Have Failed.

The revolt under the leadership of Francisco I. Madero, which had raised its head in Mexico by last week (p. 1114), promised to spread far, and produced fighting at many points, scattered from the northern border to Yucatan. The news, however, is strictly censored and very uncertain, but unless the censoring is so drastic as to produce reports absolutely contrary to fact, the insurrection is failing. President Diaz announced on the 27th that the movement had amounted to nothing more than rioting in four cities—Puebla, Gomez Palacio, Parral, and Ciudad Guerrero, in each of which order had been established in a few hours, and that his government was "supported by public opinion and a well disciplined army."

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#### Proposed Liberian Protectorate.

The final outcome of the investigation of the United States into the affairs of Liberia (p. 321) is understood to be an offer on the part of the American Government to take temporary charge of the finances, military organization, boundary questions and foreign relations of that beset Negro nation. The plan includes a new loan to pay off an outstanding indebtedness of \$2,000,000, the customs duties to be pledged as security, and a joint board of control created to administer them. The assent of the Liberian legislature is required to establish the proposed protectorate.

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#### Divine Right in Germany.

An interpellation regarding the German Emperor's speech on divine right last August (p. 828) was made by Socialists in the Reichstag on the 26th. They complained, not that the Emperor had asserted this right, but that what he said could not be criticized by the people without risking criminal prosecution. Leaders of all parties participated in the debate. The Socialist Ledebour said the Emperor had the same illusions that had overthrown the Stuarts and the Bourbons, and that he must be governed by the will of the people or the monarchy would fall. On the other hand the Chancellor claimed for the Emperor the power to govern in his own right regardless of the people, and charged the Socialists with trying indirectly to substitute a republic for the monarchy.

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An editorial comment in the *Osservatore Romano* of Rome, published on the 27th and reported by cable dispatches as "evidently inspired by the

Vatican," described the debate as furnishing "proof of the irrefutable truth contained in the Emperor's speeches, both at Koenigsberg and Beuron, that the throne and altar cannot be divided in Germany, religion being necessary in the struggle against error in modern times." The reference here to Beuron is an allusion to an address by the German Emperor to the abbot and a number of Roman Catholic dignitaries in the Benedictine monastery at Beuron, where he said: "The governments of Christian princes can only be carried on according to the will of the Lord. The altar and throne are closely united and must not be separated."

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#### British Elections.

The first group of the series of elections in Great Britain for a new Parliament will come off on the 3d. Upon the breaking up of the Liberal-Tory conference (p. 1097) it was expected that these elections would soon occur. The Tories tried to postpone them, in fear of defeat; the Liberals were reluctant to call them, for their campaign funds were low. They have been forced, however, by the action of the House of Lords on its power to veto legislation (p. 1097).

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On motion of Lord Lansdowne (Tory) in the House of Lords, made upon the assembling of Parliament (p. 758) on the 15th, the Asquith government was called upon to send its proposed veto measure to the Lords in legislative form for their adoption with such modifications as they might agree to after debate. The invitation was accepted, and the Earl of Crewe (the Liberal leader in the House of Lords) introduced a veto measure in behalf of the Asquith government. But Mr. Asquith explained in the Commons that there was to be "no question of amendment or transformation; it is a question of acceptance or rejection; the time has come for this controversy, which obstructs the whole path of progressive legislation, to be sent for final, decisive arbitrament, to the national tribunal."

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Pending consideration of the Asquith measure by the Lords, Lord Rosebery's (Tory) proposal was adopted in resolution form. Following is its substance as reported by cable:

(1) That the House of Lords shall consist of Lords of Parliament (a) chosen by the whole body of hereditary Peers from among themselves and by nomination by the crown; (b) those sitting by virtue of their offices and qualifications held by them; and (c) those chosen from outside.

(2) That the term of tenure of all Lords of Parliament shall be the same except in the case of those sitting *ex-officio*, who would sit only so long as they hold office by reason of which they sit.

Without acting upon the measure of the Com-

mons, the Lords adopted on the 23d resolutions proposed by Lord Lansdowne (Tory) and sent them, along with the Rosebery plan, to the Commons. The Lansdowne resolutions related (1) to bills other than money bills, and (2) to money bills. They are as follows:

(1) If a difference arises between the Houses in regard to any bill other than a money bill in two successive sessions and during an interval of not less than one year, and such differences cannot be adjusted by other means, it shall be settled at a joint sitting composed of the members of the two Houses; provided, that if the measure relates to a matter of great gravity and has not been adequately submitted to the judgment of the people it shall not be referred to joint sitting, but submitted for decision to the electors by a referendum.

(2) The Lords are prepared to forego their constitutional right to reject and amend money bills which are of a purely financial character, provided effectual provision is made against "tacking," and provided that if any question arises as to whether a bill or any of the provisions thereof are of a purely financial character that question shall be referred to a joint committee of both Houses.

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To the Lords' proposals the Liberals object that they would leave the House of Commons as completely at the mercy of the Lords as ever. On the 28th Parliament was dissolved and a new Parliament called for January 31, 1911. Accordingly the campaign is now in full swing, with the question of the Lords' veto as the issue.

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"American dollars," however, has been the principal campaign cry. It was begun by Mr. Balfour (Tory leader) in his keynote speech at Nottingham. Mr. Balfour said:

The present Government talks as if it meant to destroy the British Constitution in obedience to the British democracy. Nothing of the kind. It is going to destroy it in obedience to the American subscribers to the Irish party.

Other Tory speakers took up this cry of "American dollars," and at the East End, London, on the 21st, Lloyd George replied:

Since when has the British aristocracy started despising dollars? Many of the noble houses tottering had their foundations restored by a pile of American dollars, and in twenty years \$80,000,000 has been paid by the children of Irish peasants across the sea in cruel rack rents to aristocratic Irish landlords.

Other Liberals refer to Astor, a Tory candidate for Parliament, who gets his money from American tenants by compulsion as a monopolist of valuable American land.

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#### The Irish in British Politics.

One of the results of the elections, if the Liberals and their allies win, will be autonomy for Ireland.

All that has stood in the way of this in the present Parliament is the Lords' veto. If that is condemned by the popular vote, the veto will be abolished by act of Parliament, secured either by submission of the present majority in the Lords, or by appointment of enough new Lords to make a Liberal majority. The next step will be home rule for Ireland through a local legislature invested with full legislative power as to home affairs.



#### The Labor Party in British Politics.

Promises by the Asquith government are reported to the effect that upon disposing of the Lords' veto the Government will propose a bill to modify the Osborne decision (p. 949). Under this decision trades unions are denied the right to contribute from their funds to political purposes. This puts the Labor parties at a deadly disadvantage, their candidates being thereby deprived of campaign support, and also of salaries while serving in the unpaid capacity of members of Parliament. Mr. Asquith promises a Government measure authorizing political uses of labor union funds, provided individual members of labor unions are not coerced into making such payments for political parties to which they are opposed. The Labor parties are reported as dissatisfied with the proviso.



#### Woman Suffrage in British Politics.

Regarding the question of woman's suffrage (pp. 586, 708) Mr. Asquith announced on the 22d that if the Liberal government is returned at the approaching elections it will afford facilities for Parliamentary discussion and action on a bill for woman's suffrage so framed as to be subject to amendment. This promise is characterized by suffrage leaders as a declaration of war.



The explanation of the proviso in Mr. Asquith's promise is that the bill demanded by the militant suffragists is limited in its operation to women of property, and is unamendable. It has already been before Parliament (p. 586) under the name of the "Conciliation bill." Lloyd George, a believer in and advocate of woman suffrage, refused to vote for it at that time because, as he explained, it was limited to women of property, to whom it gives the plural vote, and therefore discriminated in favor of the reactionary vote. Subsequently, at a hearing he gave to woman suffragists in his own constituency in Wales, as reported in the London and Manchester Daily News of September 29, 1910, an interchange of views took place, which fairly outlines the character of the controversy:

Miss Lampport, who introduced the deputation, said the Chancellor's speech at Bodnant had given great dissatisfaction to some of the women in his constituency and in North Wales, believing, as they did,

that the Conciliation bill was more urgently needed than other measures which Mr. Lloyd George put before it. Miss Barrett, the next speaker, presumed Mr. Lloyd George's reason for voting against it was that he did not consider it democratic. Mr. Lloyd George replied that he voted against the bill because it was not capable—he would vote for any woman's suffrage bill which was capable—of amendment. The Prime Minister, although personally opposed to the principle of women suffrage, root and branch, was prepared to give facilities for a democratic measure. Miss Barrett said this was democratic.

Mr. Lloyd George: Well, he does not agree. Why on earth women had not given that pledge a fair chance he did not know, but all the reward Ministers had had so far for fighting the cause of woman was abuse and insult. Supposing there was as good a chance in favor of giving the franchise to the married women of the working classes, would Miss Barrett prefer the Conciliation bill?

Miss Barrett: I decline to answer the question. We support this bill because it removes sex disqualification and because it has a safe majority in the House of Commons.

Mr. Lloyd George said that was doubtful. That point could only be settled when the committee of the bill was taken. The House of Commons ought to have an opportunity of suggesting alternatives to the Conciliation bill. If the House rejected those alternatives, the men like himself, who were in favor of woman suffrage, would have to face the problem whether they preferred a limited franchise to nothing. That problem had never been put to him yet.

Coming to the question of compromise, the Chancellor said: You may take 't from me I am in favor of compromise if I cannot get a perfect bill. I have got a view as to what the best bill is. That is the view taken by the Women's Liberal Association some months ago, and I don't know that they have changed.

Miss Barrett: They support this bill.

Mr. Lloyd George: Yes, on the ground of expediency. I don't agree with them, and I think I am as good a judge as they. . . . I have not the slightest doubt it would add hundreds of thousands to the plural votes in the country. If an amendment on this point were carried it would alter very materially my view about the bill, but I feel certain the amendment would not be carried, certainly not in the House of Lords. . . . I put first of all the causes I have at heart—Welsh disestablishment, land reform, improvement of the condition of the masses. I say frankly I care far less for the cause of the Liberal party than the cause of the people from whom I have sprung. I place them before anything else.

Mrs. Yale and Mrs. Price White, interposing, said they were also interested in the solution of these problems, and they wanted to have a voice in settling them. Mr. Lloyd George asked if they would have a vote under the Conciliation bill. They replied in the negative, whereupon the Chancellor asked if a better illustration could be found of the defects of this measure.



In behalf of this Conciliation bill, their pro-

gram of violence has been resumed by the militant suffragists. As reported by the dispatches a physical assault upon Mr. Asquith was made on the 22d in the street, and about 100 women were arrested. Mr. Asquith was not seriously injured; but on the 23d, Mr. Birrell, chief secretary for Ireland, was similarly attacked, and as a result of blows and kicks has been confined to his bed and compelled to cancel speaking engagements. Other suffragist disorders occurred on the 24th, for which 20 persons were sentenced to imprisonment on the 25th. In connection with the assault upon Asquith, 15 had already gone to prison.

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#### Burial of Leo Tolstoy.

Through the night of the 21st and the early hours of the 22d, special trains were arriving at the railroad station nearest to Yasnaya Polyana, Leo Tolstoy's (p. 1113) life-long home. Twenty-three coaches were filled with students from Moscow. The Associated Press dispatches thus describe the greeting to the dead friend: "The special train bringing the body from Astapova arrived at the Zaseika station at 8 o'clock. The funeral party was met by throngs of mourning peasants, who since daylight had been wending their way thither from the surrounding countryside. According to the Russian custom, Tolstoy's sons were the bearers, and carried the casket on their shoulders over the two miles separating the station from the novelist's home. The route was through a small wood, across gently sloping fields and through the wooded park of the estate to the house. The way was lined with mourners. Peasants marched at the head of the procession carrying white banners inscribed, 'Leo Nikolai-vitch: the memory of your goodness will never fade from the minds of us orphaned peasants.' Following the peasants were two student choirs chanting memorial hymns and four carriages filled with wreaths. Then came the sons trudging slowly under the weight of the casket. The Countess and others of the family followed the bier afoot. Arrived at the house, the cortege halted and the casket was borne within and placed upon a catafalque erected in the author's favorite room." There the body lay in state. "The public was freely admitted, and for several hours an unbroken line of peasant folk and others of less humble circumstances passed reverently before the bier." Just before sunset the worn out body of the aged friend of the world was laid in the earth on the hillside. The family and close friends of the dead man knelt. The choirs sang the hymn, "Everlasting Memory." There was no other ceremony.

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Bands of singers who gathered in many cities throughout Russia on the 22d, to sing "Eternal Memory" in honor of Tolstoy, according to the

press dispatches, were dispersed by the police, in many cases by mounted Cossacks with whips.

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## NEWS NOTES

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—The plurality for Governor Shafroth of Colorado (p. 1095) is officially reported as 17,783.

—Among the single tax men elected to public office at the recent elections is Dow Dunning, who was re-elected from Owyhee county to the Idaho legislature.

—Moses C. Wetmore, the St. Louis anti-trust millionaire and political friend of Wm. J. Bryan, died at St. Louis on the 26th as the result of injuries from being run over by a wagon. Mr. Wetmore's age was 65.

—Robert W. Tayler, Federal Judge, Cleveland traction arbitrator, and author of the Tayler street railway grant in Cleveland (pp. 181, 201, 207), died in Cleveland early on the 26th after an illness of but a few hours. Judge Tayler's death came on his 58th birthday.

—The Oklahoma legislature was convened by the Governor in extra session on the 28th to consider bills for the location of the capital, the Supreme Court of the State, as already reported (p. 1115), having decided that the election to remove the capital from Guthrie to Oklahoma was void.

—A \$1.25 dinner to Congressman-elect Henry George, Jr., will be given at Reisenweber's, Columbus Circle, New York, Saturday, December 3, at 7 p. m., to which ladies are invited. The speakers announced are Congressman William Sulzer, Lawson Purdy, John J. Hopper and Joseph Fels.

—A dinner to Charles Frederick Adams (p. 532), of New York, will be given at Kimball's restaurant, Monroe and La Salle streets, Chicago, Saturday, December 3, at 6:30. Henry H. Hardinge will preside and Mr. Adams will speak on "Henry George—May his Teachings soon be Enacted into Legislation."

—The Liberal League has opened a hall at 48 Dover street, Boston, where meetings are held seven nights a week. W. Lathrop Meaker, of Revere, Mass. (p. 938), is in charge and in his addresses advocates Direct Legislation, Single Tax, Free Trade and other principles of fundamental democracy.

—A suit for the dissolution of the Sugar trust was begun in the Federal court of New York on the 28th. The corporations composing this trust are 30 in number, the principal one being the American Sugar Refining Company, and the aggregate capital is \$230,000,000. The accusation is an illegal combination in restraint of trade.

—The Federal Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Paul has affirmed the sentence (p. 469) of Fred D. Warren of the "Appeal to Reason," Girard, Kansas. The sentence, originally imposed by Judge Pollock of Kansas, is imprisonment for six months and a fine of \$1,000. An appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

—Secretary Durand of the Coal Handlers' Union, France, convicted of causing the murder of a foreman on the docks at Havre during the recent strike (p. 998), was sentenced to death on the 26th.

He was charged with making a motion in his union, that the foreman be killed. The members killing him were sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment.

—By the burning of a four-story factory building, occupied by five manufacturing businesses, in Newark, N. J., on the 26th, twenty-five girls lost their lives. Some were burned; but a great number leaped from the windows, and while some of these were caught in a net, many were instantly killed or dreadfully injured in crashing against the pavements.

—The crews of four of Brazil's largest warships mutinied on the 23rd. One ship's commander and several other officers were killed. The men threatened to bombard Rio Janeiro if higher pay were not granted them, and flogging in the navy were not abolished. The Brazilian congress on the 25th granted these demands and passed a resolution of amnesty for the mutineers.

—The record high flight for heavier-than-air machines made by the late Ralph Johnstone (p. 1115) on the 31st of October (p. 1045), was surpassed by J. Armstrong Drexel, in a Bleriot monoplane, at Philadelphia on the 23rd. Mr. Drexel rose until the air became too rarefied for his machine to go higher. The needle in his barograph ran out at 9,970 feet of altitude, which is accepted as his record, Mr. Johnstone's having been 9,714 feet.

—With 60 representatives from 20 States the American Secular Union and Freethought Federation met at Chicago on the 26th in its 34th annual session. Resolutions recommending that the organized activities of this Union be concentrated on the secularization of local, State and Federal governments, were adopted; and E. F. Peacock was elected president, with E. C. Reichwald of Chicago as secretary and L. E. B. Foote of New York as treasurer.

—George Frederick Seward, United States minister to China from 1876 to 1880, has died at his home in New York at the age of 70 years. Mr. Seward, who was a nephew of the great war secretary, had long experience as consul and consul-general in China before he became minister. His recall as minister was due to his unwillingness to undertake the negotiation of a treaty restricting Chinese immigration. At the time of his death he was president of the Fidelity & Casualty Co. of New York.

—The monthly statement of the United States Treasury Department (p. 709) for October, 1910, shows the following thus far for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911:

Gold reserve fund.....	\$150,000,000.00
Available cash.....	85,688,932.10
Total .....	\$235,688,932.10
On hand at close of last fiscal year, June 30, 1910 .....	250,490,783.79
Decrease .....	\$ 14,801,851.69

—A reprieve having been denied him, Dr. Crippen (p. 1073) was hanged in Pentonville jail, London, on the 23d at 8 o'clock in the morning. A confession had been looked for, but he left none. On the contrary, in a letter to Miss Leneve, written the day before his execution, his last statement of any kind, he protested his innocence of the murder of his wife and asserted his confidence that it would in

time be revealed. Dr. Crippen's father died in poverty at Los Angeles, Cal., on the 18th at the age of 80.

—A pontifical decree is reported in outline from Rome, the exact terms not yet being made public, according to which the clergy and the religious orders of the Roman Catholic Church everywhere are strictly forbidden for the future to take any active part in financial enterprises, even those which have a charitable scope, or to lend their names or influence to any business speculation. This decree is of especial importance in the Catholic countries of Southern Europe, where hostility against the church has been developed on the ground that untaxed religious orders compete unfairly with taxed secular labor in manufacture and commerce.

—Mr. Antonio Albendin, the Spanish physiocrat, whose articles on tax reform appear quite often in the Madrid Herald, had another in that paper of Nov. 3rd, in which he took issue with the Madrid Council for their failure to adopt the land value tax measure recently put before them by Mr. Quejida, a Socialist member (p. 967). There appears to have been much discussion in the Council on the matter of raising revenue, during which some pressure was brought to shift the taxes from improvements on land and personal property, to land values. The attempt, however, was unsuccessful, hence the criticism of Mr. Albendin, in which he presented much good single tax argument.

—The monthly Treasury report of receipts and disbursements of the Federal government (p. 710) for October shows the following thus far for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911:

Receipts .....	\$225,037,225.98
Disbursements .....	239,606,510.42
	\$ 14,569,284.44
Repayment of unexpended balances..	1,568,684.90
Ordinary deficit.....	\$ 13,000,599.54
Panama Canal deficit.....	13,761,590.18
	\$ 26,762,189.72
Public debt surplus.....	5,556,446.15
Grand deficit.....	\$ 21,205,743.57

—Upon the report of Margaret A. Haley, as chairman of a committee of the Chicago Federation of Labor, that body approved on the 20th the establishment of industrial schools in connection with the public school system. Of 113 replies to questions from Chicago labor unions, 77 were from skilled and 36 from unskilled unions. For schools to reach boys and girls between 14 and 16 who now leave the common school in very large numbers before graduation, and not teaching a trade, but giving a wide acquaintance with material and fundamental industrial processes, together with drawing and shop mathematics, with the object of better preparation for entering the industries at 16, and better opportunities for subsequent advancement, the vote was 92 unions in the affirmative and 19 in the negative. For public trade schools for boys and girls between 16 and 18, that would give two years of practical training, together with drawing and mathematics, provided the graduates of such schools should serve two years more as apprentices, the vote was 88

unions in the affirmative and 24 in the negative. For public evening industrial schools giving instruction as indicated above and furnishing also supplemental trade education for those already at work in the trades during the day, the vote was 97 unions in the affirmative and 15 in the negative.

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## PRESS OPINIONS

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### Congressman-Elect Henry George, Jr.

The Milwaukee Journal (Rep.), Nov. 14.—Henry George, Jr., will sit in the next Congress. It is not to his discredit that he goes to Congress nominally under Tammany auspices, though it is creditable to Tammany that it permitted a man of his type to make the contest even in a district apparently hopeless. For Mr. George is as firm in his convictions as was his distinguished father who died while fighting the corruption of Crokerism. In his campaign he avowed himself to be a single taxer and a free trader. There was no evasion to catch votes. And we may believe the very fact that he had the courage of his convictions contributed in no small measure to his election. The people are getting tired of time-serving and the shuffling of the politicians whose one aim is office.

+

The (Memphis) Commercial Appeal (Dem.), Nov. 18.—Young George has within him much of the focusing quality that marked his distinguished father. He has the same clear-headed determination, the same courage of convictions, and incidentally, the same views. . . . The country is likely to hear from him in the next Congress, for he is not of the figurehead timber.

+

Collier's (ind.), November 19.—Victor Berger is a Socialist. We welcome him to Washington. Henry George is an ardent Single-Taxer, like his father. We welcome him to Washington. Republican or Democrat, Socialist or Prohibitionist, we need men who have honesty, ability and freedom from the choking domination of the predatory machines and the monopolistic wealth behind them.

+

Fargo (N. D.) Daily News (ind.), Nov. 13.—Not the least of the inspiring results of Tuesday's elections was the magnificent victory of young Henry George in the Seventeenth New York district over Standpatter Bennet. Mr. George is living up to his great name. He is the worthy successor of a worthy sire. And the country is to be congratulated on gaining a man of his clarity of vision and sincerity of purpose for service in the halls of Congress.

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La Follette's (Pro. Rep.), Nov. 26.—Among the new faces that will be seen in the next Congress, there are two whose appearance in the House of Representatives will arouse nation-wide interest. They are Victor L. Berger and Henry George, Jr. Mr. Berger . . . is the leader of the Socialists in Wisconsin,

and one of the ablest champions of Socialism in America. . . . "Harry" George is the son of the famous "single-taxer," Henry George, whose plan for abolishing poverty and equalizing opportunity through the taxation of land values is the gospel of a great army of citizens, not only in this country but also throughout the world. Congressman-elect George is also a champion of the land values taxation idea propounded by his father, and although elected on the Democratic ticket is a democrat with a little "d." With the election of these two men to Congress, two large and important groups of thinkers will have direct representation—the Socialists and the Single-taxers.

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### Educative Values in Politics.

The Johnstown (Pa.) Democrat (dem. Dem.), Nov. 9.—The great value of the referendum lies in its educative influence. It compels the citizens to study public questions and to vote for ideas rather than for men. If it had no other merit than this it would be worth more to government than most people conceive. It is feared by Privilege because the beneficiaries of Privilege realize that when the masses really begin to think it will go hard with them.

+

The (Portland) Oregon Daily Journal (ind.), Nov. 22.—As soon as citizens find themselves face to face with the duty of voting for or against measures, they begin to investigate. They seek advice and information. Their thoughts turn to public concerns and to their own responsibility as related to those concerns. It is a better method than proxy government in which the citizen permits others to do his thinking. The safety of self-government lies in a thinking citizenry. Popular legislation and popular government are the laboratory and working tools for self-instruction. As their use continues the citizen body will become more and more active, more and more thoughtful and more and more reliable. . . . The best thing about Oregon is that her people are thinking for themselves and acting for themselves instead of having their thinking and acting done by proxy. The proxies deadlock legislatures, elect Senators by purchase and select officials for personal rather than public reasons. Proxy government is the spawning ground and hatching place of graft, corruption and futility. Oregon's best asset is her new political order, and her best friends are those who are defending that order.

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### Municipal Gold Mines.

The Albuquerque (New Mexico) Tribune Citizen (ind. Dem.), Sept. 16.—In order to take care of the "prospects" that throw themselves before Albuquerque as a city, immediate action is necessary to reform taxation. This is not a political matter. It has been a political matter in the past, and it is true that political objections will be made to a change in conditions by those who have been making political capital out of it in the past. But in Bernalillo county united action of the business men will secure the reform without trouble. Until the rich idle lands in the vicinity of Albuquerque are taxed their fair proportion of the burden of taxation,

We shall still have to answer the people in the East who desire to buy land, that it will cost them \$100 per acre. And that will be the end of the "prospect." . . . The taxation exemption of the owners of these lands is responsible for this condition. Lands that are not taxed or that are taxed next to nothing, can be profitably held idle while the growth of the community and the industry of the people make them valuable. Knowing this, the owners of these lands hold them as barren wastes, refusing to sell them for what they are worth, and at the same time retarding the growth of the valley and Albuquerque.

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## RELATED THINGS

### CONTRIBUTIONS AND REPRINT

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#### DEMOCRACY.

For The Public.

Three figures loom in all the past of earth:  
 The Priest that holds out heaven to the horde  
 Who've served his king and his dread god adored,  
 Keeping them loyal by his word and worth;  
 The Soldier-king, warrior by deed (or birth),  
 With shining panoply and brandished sword  
 Battling for glory, gain, and God his lord;  
 And last, the Slave, a paltry thing of mirth.

Kings pass, gods pass, the greatest and the least;  
 Our Father Man mankind alone can save.  
 The Soldier struts and goes—war is accursed:  
 Let the past rest with Warrior and Priest,  
 The future lives in him who was the Slave,  
 The first is last, the last become the first.

WALLACE RICE.

\* \* \*

## TOLSTOY RESOLUTIONS IN NEW YORK.

Resolutions Passed at the Fels Commission Conference in New York, Nov. 21, 1910.

*Whereas*, The news having arrived of the death of Count Leo Tolstoy, we, the Single Taxers of America, desire to tender our sympathies to Countess Tolstoy; and

*Whereas*, This foremost man of the world, whose teachings have made him famous in all lands, has repeatedly announced his belief in the doctrines of Henry George for which we stand, and which we are engaged in popularizing in the United States; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we deeply deplore the passing of the Russian Prophet, but our abiding hope is that the endorsement by this man on whose soul rested so much of

"The burden and the mystery  
 Of all this unintelligible world,"

of those doctrines to which we are pledged, and his statement that he regarded Henry George as the greatest of Americans, may be the means of

drawing world-wide attention to the plan of industrial salvation to which he lent the weight of his splendid name.

\* \* \*

Speech of Henry George, Jr., in Seconding the Resolutions.\*

I take a solemn joy in seconding these resolutions. The last words this great man addressed to me in parting at the time of my visit to him at Yasnaya Polyana were in relation to my father. He said we should never meet again in this life; that soon he would meet my father and he asked what message he should bear to my father. I gave him the message. I believe he is now with my father, and giving him that message, and glad tidings of the movement that both of them worked for in this world.

To me there is something peculiarly fitting in the place and manner of Tolstoy's death. It reminds me of that part of scripture which tells of Moses leaving his brethren and going to parts unknown to die alone. Proscribed by the church, proscribed by the government,—an outcast—so to speak,—of his own country, this man of eighty-two, old in years but young in spirit, sought to die apart from his family.

To me there is something wonderfully illuminating in the attitude of Privilege as we see it reflected in the attempts of the Hierarchy to bring him back into the fold of the church; that hierarchy that meant so much pain to the toilers of Russia; that sought to make the hewer of wood and drawer of water contented with his lot, and offered him a reward in the after life for what he was robbed of in this life.

There was no more chance of Tolstoy's going back to that church in this life than there was of his seeking to go to perdition hereafter. That church meant an armed despotism to him for the souls and bodies of men and women, not only the men and women of Russia, but of all Europe.

To me Tolstoy was a prophet. I confess that in going to Russia I had a feeling that he was an eccentric man, and I had a fear that perhaps I should find wrapped up with his genius, much of what is commonly called the "crank." But face to face I found a frail old man, but an understandable one,—a man of sweet but indomitable spirit; trying to live, not as a beggar, but as one of those people whom Lincoln delighted to call

\*Mr. George's speech on Tolstoy as here produced was reported stenographically by Frederic C. Leubuscher of the New York bar, who called up for the occasion and on the instant his memory of an art he had hardly practiced for a quarter of a century. At another place a few days earlier Mr. Leubuscher performed a similar impromptu service—using the back of a bystander for his table—when Mr. George, on election night, spoke to his constituents upon his election. Twenty-four years previously Mr. Leubuscher, in like manner, preserved the impromptu speech of Henry George the elder on election night when he was defeated for Mayor by Abram S. Hewitt, but ran ahead of Theodore Roosevelt.

the "plain people." For the people of Russia are in the main farmers, who give most of their substance to support a great imperial government.

I give the lie to all the talk of domestic infelicity, and I say that the domestic life, as I saw it, at Yasnaya Polyana was a great love.

Tolstoy at thirty-four married a girl of seventeen, who bore him thirteen children. She stuck to him through thick and thin, through all his spiritual changes. She took care of the material side of life; and as I saw her a little more than a year ago, as a splendid woman of sixty-five, Tolstoy rested upon her. She was a sturdy supporter and sweet comforter. I came away with the feeling that here was real marriage.

Of course she had to look after the welfare of the family. This was why she expostulated with him about giving all to the poor. Therefore it was that he gave to her for herself and their children the copyrights of his earlier works and novels. But to the public he gave everything else that he wrote. On his later works you will find the words, "No rights reserved." This is the reason why we have seen so much of Tolstoy's recent writings in the newspapers; why his latest writings have been translated into every language and have circulated so largely through the world.

Within the last few hours the greatest spirit of the world has passed; the spirit of a man who looked into the eyes of death calmly, fearlessly, with the confidence of a child. Old in experience of the world, born into great riches and station, and given to all the luxuries and dissipations of his class, of which he has reserved nothing in his confessions, he was born again into the simpler physical and a new spiritual life. A great man, great in every sense of greatness; a man who left the courts of princes to follow the Man born in a manger.

To me it was one of the great events of my life to have spent a few hours under his roof. And now his death is a new inspiration. For now all the contradictory things, the things not understandable, will fall away, and the majesty of this prophet of brotherhood and justice in our modern world will shine out. Great is Tolstoy; greater the truths he taught; and greater still will both become as the centuries roll on.

\* \* \*

## THE FELS FUND MEETING IN NEW YORK.

New York Correspondence of the Johnstown (Pa.)  
Daily Democrat of November 23, From Its  
Editor, Warren Worth Bailey.

After a three days' session, including a number of informal conferences and a free interchange of suggestions, criticisms and congratulations, the Fels Fund Commission of America wound up its

business here last night [Nov. 21] and the members have gone their ways.

The meeting of the Commission was made the occasion of probably the most important gathering of single tax people ever held in this country and in a sense it was also the most representative gathering, although it was numerically smaller than that at New York in 1890 or that at Chicago in 1893. Some of those who participated in the conferences with the Fels Fund Commission here have behind them constituencies big enough to control the politics of sovereign States, and others can boast of constituencies practically nation-wide.

Of course, the central figure at this meeting was Joseph Fels of Philadelphia and London, founder of the fund, and undoubtedly the most energetic and resourceful propagandist the Henry George idea has thus far produced. Mr. Fels, affectionately described by some of his admirers as the "big little Jew," has been enormously successful in business on both sides of the water; and since he has gone into politics in Great Britain as a staunch backer of Lloyd George and the Liberal program, he has demonstrated that the same qualities which have served him so well in making money are effective in bringing concrete results along the lines of his chosen social activity.

The Fels Fund was established something more than a year ago by the famous soap man. He agreed to give \$25,000 a year for a period of five years in the interest of single tax work in this country, provided the friends of the cause in the United States would contribute a like amount. He went even further, agreeing to match every dollar above that sum which might be thrown into the fund. Thus far the total contributions to the fund have been somewhat in excess of \$50,000, but as yet the single tax folks of the United States have hardly got awake to the possibilities of the undertaking, only a very small proportion of their number having pledged even a penny. It is believed that as a result of the meeting here and the elaborate and highly encouraging reports submitted by the Commission and by others, a lot of the sleepers will wake up and that, with a red hot fight on in Oregon, Missouri and perhaps Rhode Island and New York for the straight single tax, the militancy of Anti-Poverty crusading days will be revived.

Tom L. Johnson was another notable figure at the gathering. Mr. Johnson has not been in good health of late, but he is improving, and he was able to take active part in the business sessions as well as in the public conferences and discussions. He made a characteristic speech at Saturday's talk fest and it was received with every manifestation of cordial approval. Mr. Johnson is treasurer of the Fels Fund and it is certain that when he gets back on his feet firmly he will add a lot of ginger to the campaign which the fund is designed to maintain.

But perhaps the man at the meetings who attracted the most attention, or at least who excited the greatest curiosity, was W. S. U'Ren of Oregon, the gentleman who was characterized by Lincoln Steffens in one of his magazine articles as "the people's damned rascal." Oregon has been doing some very remarkable things in a political way during the last eight or nine years, and back of most of these things has been this man U'Ren. But not very many people knew it. In fact not many people know it now. Mr. U'Ren is probably the champion pussy-foot in American politics today. He has a way of slipping around quietly and unbeknownst and doing things which afterwards other people believe they did themselves. He doesn't burn any red fire. He keeps well out of range of the lime light. He takes no brass band along with him when he goes hunting for the Beast. He is the very least and the most shrinking among those who figure in the drama of peaceful revolution which has been running in a continuous performance in Oregon for more than a decade. And so there was great curiosity to see and hear this modest man who loves to get off in a remote corner and sit down on his heels for a nice, quiet rest while orators are entrancing the multitude in front. In fact this is a favorite attitude with U'Ren. He will deliberately vacate a nice easy chair and noiselessly retire to a corner and squat there for an hour, rubbing his lips from time to time with a handkerchief drawn across and across. But when he does come out of his corner and when he does speak, it is found that he has something to say—and he never speaks except on the question before the house. He keeps right to that and no one can divert him to anything else. He has achieved political miracles in Oregon in his unassuming way, and yet if he had never done anything in his life except to eat and sleep and keep in out of the wet he could not make less fuss about it.

Among others who participated in the affair were Louis F. Post, editor of the Chicago Public; Dr. William P. Hill of Missouri, who led the great and successful fight in that State for direct legislation; Frank Stephens of Philadelphia, founder of the single tax colony at Arden, Del.; Dr. Lucius F. C. Garvin, thrice Governor of Rhode Island; Charles A. Prizer of Reading and Philadelphia, who is at the head of the hot-air heating interests of the United States; John Z. White, who has been doing direct legislative work in Missouri, Arkansas, New Mexico, Arizona, Idaho and other States, with most encouraging results, all of these States having made progress along these lines; Judge Ben B. Lindsey of the Denver Juvenile court, author of "The Beast and the Jungle;" Prof. L. J. Johnson of Harvard, head of the civil engineering department of that great seat of learning; ex-Congressman Robert Baker, the man who put the political pass out of business; Congressman-elect Henry George, Jr., of New York, whose

recent victory was one of the spectacular incidents of the elections; Jas. R. Carret of Boston, who is at the head of the direct legislation movement in Massachusetts and an oldtime apostle of economic freedom; ex-Senator James W. Bucklin of Colorado, who was sent to New Zealand and Australia by his State to study their tax systems and whose report to the Colorado legislature was one of the strongest documents of its character ever produced in this country; Judge John S. Crosby, Byron W. Holt, Joseph Dana Miller, Benjamin Doblin, Maurice Fels and many others, including Mrs. Robert Baker, Mrs. John S. Crosby and a number of the active single tax women of New York. One of the persons in attendance at some of the sessions and who was much with Fels, Johnson and others among the leaders, was Rudolph Spreckels of San Francisco, the leader of the great regenerative movement which has done so much in that city. Mr. Spreckels is understood to be in close sympathy with the spirit of the single tax propaganda.

Naturally some criticism of the Commission and of its work was heard, and a few of the critics were rather bitter, evidently because they had been more or less under misapprehension concerning the activities carried on with the Fels Fund. Some of these critics thought that money devoted to direct legislation was a diversion of the fund from its true purposes, and others who did not take precisely this view objected to the policy of the Commission on the ground that it was obscuring the single tax by giving great prominence to a purely subsidiary issue. When it developed through the reports of the Commission that only about one-tenth of the money expended had been devoted to direct legislation work, and that the other nine-tenths had gone into single tax propaganda wherever chances seemed to be hopeful, the critics found themselves disarmed, and most of them cheerfully joined in the general approval of the course of the Commission.

It was announced by W. S. U'Ren and Dr. W. G. Eggleston that Oregon was now ready to enter into an open fight for the adoption of the straight single tax. All the measures which have hitherto been struggled for were merely preliminary to the great one that is now to come up on initiative petition for a vote in 1912. There will be a close and hard campaign from this time forth. There will be little noise and the least possible red fire. Mr. U'Ren says he relies "on the printed page." He thinks if the single tax is to be adopted in Oregon it will be done by men who have sat quietly by their firesides and weighed all the arguments for and against and who have reached intelligent convictions. All the forces which he can bring to bear will therefore be devoted to this end. Object lessons of the most convincing nature have already been prepared and these will be supplemented by others as the fight progresses, and both Mr. U'Ren

and his able coadjutor in the work, the versatile Dr. Eggleston, will bend practically all their energies to the educational campaign. The adoption of the tax amendment by a comfortable majority at the November election is taken by them and by others as an indication that Oregon is ripe for the single tax without frills. All that the opposition could say against it has been said in the fight to defeat the amendment just mentioned. In fact the real purpose of this amendment was to draw the fire of Big Business and the success was complete. Big Business simply blew its own head off in its bitter denunciations of a harmless amendment; and now, when the real thing is trotted out by Mr. U'Ren, the steam is all gone.

Before the sessions closed the conference passed a vote of confidence in Chairman Daniel Kiefer and in the members of the Commission. Kiefer has worked like a horse ever since the Fels Fund was started, giving all his time to the duties of the chairmanship and practically abandoning his private business, all of course without reward. Lincoln Steffens, a brilliant magazinist; ex-Senator Fred C. Howe, lawyer, author, publicist; Jackson H. Ralston, the great international lawyer; and George A. Briggs, successful manufacturer, the other members of the Commission, have been almost as self-sacrificing as Chairman Kiefer, letting no other interest interfere with their duties in connection with the fund. They constitute a body of men, according to those who took every possible opportunity at the conference here to applaud and encourage them, which would be hard to match in intellect, in professional business standing or in unselfish devotion to a great purpose. It was noted that Joseph Fels was one of the most enthusiastic of the "boosters" all the way through. He was evidently well satisfied with the way things had been going.

"I don't want my money to count for anything in my favor," said Joseph Fels, when he arose to tell of what is being done abroad under the auspices of similar funds which he has established in Great Britain, France, Denmark, Germany, Spain, Italy and Sweden. "I want to be considered only for what I am personally, for what I am able to do, for my individual qualities. If these do not commend me to you, let nothing else do so. I want to stand among you simply as Joseph Fels and to be estimated precisely as you estimate any other man who is shoulder to shoulder with you in the great struggle for economic freedom." This is the spirit of the man. He is a regular dynamo for energy. His capacity for work is amazing—and he wants every one else to work at the same high pressure; and they've got to work if they stay around him. He will remain on this side until March or April and he has already accepted a large number of invitations to speak before business and other organizations in United States and

Canada during his tour of the country which will extend to the Pacific coast.

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## BOOKS

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### A PSYCHOLOGICAL DRAMA

*The Tragedy of Hamlet.* By Henry Frank, Boston, Sherman, French & Company. Price, \$1.50.

One may imagine the ghost of Shakespeare reading with amazement the countless analytical studies of his works and figuratively tearing his hair in the vain effort to recall whether he had this or that motive in mind—as affirmed by his critics—when he projected a certain character upon the stage of action.

But Mr. Frank has discerned a psychological reason for the inequalities of Hamlet's character which, perhaps, is new to some of the students of Shakespeare. It offers a very rational explanation of the changing moods of the Prince of Denmark. He is like the victim of a double personality. When he sees or thinks of his uncle, the king, he is overwhelmed with madness. He becomes a lunatic with whom it is vain to argue. Torn between hatred of the murderer of his father, and devotion to his deceived and betrayed mother, he is the mad and melancholy Dane. But under the reign of other thoughts and interests he is the intellectual, witty, charming scholar, delighting his world with flashes of human wisdom that appeal to human sympathy. "The Tragedy of Hamlet" includes a study of Shakespeare; and the book, with its flavor of the author's mental philosophy, is a fine contribution to the Shakesperian literature which constitutes a library in itself. The volume contains twelve photogravure portraits of famous actors, who have given worldwide fame to the character of Hamlet. So variously interpreted, and so profoundly interesting to students of human nature.

A. L. M.

\* \* \*

### MATTHEW FOWLDS.

*Matthew Fowlds. Centenarian Weaver. 1806-1907.* And other Fenwick Worthies. With Brief Histories of the Martyrs and Covenanters of Fenwick, the Secession Church, and the Weavers' Society. Edited by J. Kirkwood Fairlie.

The very title is a cordial invitation to dip into the book. Matthew Fowlds, the father of the present Minister for Education in New Zealand, was a weaver in Fenwick, who lived out a full century in the place of his birth, where he was one of the best known and most highly respected men of the whole country side. There were no sensational events in his long life, but it had a historic setting. A direct descendant of an illustrious Covenanter of Fenwick and a member of the

Fenwick Weavers' Society, he felt the force of receding religious controversies and of advancing economic changes. The personal groupings of the book bring readers into the life of the time and place as if they were themselves living it as Matthew Fowlds did.

## BOOKS RECEIVED

—On the Firing Line in the Battle for Sobriety. By Jenkin Lloyd Jones. Published by the Unity Publishing Co., Chicago. 1910. Price, 50 cents.

—International Arbitral Law and Procedure. By Jackson H. Ralston. Published by Ginn & Co., Boston, for the International School of Peace. 1910.

—Twenty years at Hull House. With Autobiographical Notes. By Jane Addams. Published by

WE have on sale 32 imprints, on heavy paper, of

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## Leo Tolstoy's

Letter on the Land Question entitled

## A Great Iniquity

which appeared in the London Times of August 1, 1905, and was reprinted in The Public of August 19, 1905, can be had in book form, red paper covers, with three portraits, for 10 cents, postage included in price.

ALSO, copies of The Public containing the reprint are for sale at five cents a copy, including postage.

THE late William Lloyd Garrison said of "A Great Iniquity":

"Its substance touches the marrow of the conflict between democracy and privilege, at present nowhere raging more fiercely than in Great Britain."

THE PUBLIC, Book Dept. Ellsworth Bldg. CHICAGO

The Macmillan Co., New York. 1910. Price \$2.50 net.

## PERIODICALS

Swedish Tidings.

Svensk Unitarisk Tidning (Swedish Unitarian Tidings), the Liberal religious monthly, edited and published by August Dellgren, 1529 Wellington St., Chicago, Ill., explains the Henry George reform and tells the important news about it, in the Swedish language, in every issue. Its subscription price is 60 cents a year and sample copies are sent free.

♦ ♦ ♦

And then a little man, poor, unknown, a printer, almost starving, meditating in this city of the Golden Gate on the problem of the House of Have and the

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omist since Adam Smith, the ultimate perfection of antithesis to Nicolo Machiavelli.—Alice Hubbard in The Fra for December, 1910.

+ + +

"Well, little girl," said the druggist, "what can I do for you?"

"I want," said the juvenile customer, "two teeth

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