

# The Public

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

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

## ADVISORY AND CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

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

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

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

Vol. XIII.

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1910.

No. 63 7

Published by LOUIS F. POST  
Ellsworth Building, 387 Dearborn Street, Chicago

Single Copy, Five Cents      Yearly Subscription, One Dollar  
Entered as Second-Class Matter April 16, 1906 at the Post Office a  
Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

### CONTENTS.

#### EDITORIAL:

The Elements of Social Science.....	553
The Progress of Insurgency.....	553
Legislative Security .....	554
Socialistic Public Service.....	554
Mr. Roosevelt's Brave Platitudes.....	554
Majestic Manners .....	554
Journalistic Reputation-Murder .....	555
Race Homicide .....	555
Comic Supplements .....	555
Conservation of Our Natural Resources (Victor E. Fehrstrom) .....	555

#### EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE:

Pinchot and Garfield at St. Paul (C. J. Buell).....	559
---	-----

#### NEWS NARRATIVE:

Gifford Pinchot's Speech at St. Paul.....	560
Garfield's Speech at St. Paul.....	561
Insurgents at the Iowa Primaries.....	561
Standpat Republican Politics in Wisconsin.....	562
Progressive Movement in Illinois.....	562
Industrial Conferences in Chicago.....	562
Finland Loses Her Autonomy.....	563
Religious Toleration in Spain.....	563
News Notes .....	563
Press Opinions .....	565

#### RELATED THINGS:

The Lure of the Land (Bert Huffman).....	568
Moral Education (M. L. Johnson).....	568
Teddy, the Tory (G. T. E.).....	569
Insurgent Christianity (Ralph E. Flanders).....	569

#### BOOKS:

The Making of a Nation.....	571
In the Civil War With a Musket.....	571
A Study in Normalism.....	571
Books Received .....	572
Periodicals .....	572

## EDITORIAL

### The Elements of Social Science.

The condition of civilized life is trade; of all life, land. Those who prosper by trade obstructions, or by land monopoly, are enriched not by their own deserts but at the cost of their brethren.

+ +

### The Progress of Insurgency.

A high note in Republican politics was struck last week by Gifford Pinchot and James A. Garfield at St. Paul. The Insurgency which La Follette began and has fought for steadily, and toward which Cummins, Dolliver, Murdock and a handful of other Republican leaders in Western States have turned, is vitalized as a national movement by those speeches. They hold aloft the old Republican banner of moral ideals, under which the Republican party originally won in American politics the place it has long since justly forfeited and is now beginning visibly to lose. Whether purposely or not, Mr. Pinchot's speech sketches in broad outline, and Mr. Garfield's accentuates, the issues in our politics which having torn the Democratic party hopelessly asunder are at last pulling the Republican party apart. The development of those issues is apparently leading on to a complete national realignment of parties, with privileged interests on one side and a genuine democracy, alive with moral ideals, on the other. What the attempted extension of slavery was to Ameri-

can politics in the fifties, the obstruction of trade by tariffs and of original production by land monopoly, promise to be to American politics now; and in that connection the Pinchot and Garfield speeches have much the sound of a clarion call.

+ +

#### Legislative Security.

Regarding the conference at Peoria, called for the 27th and 28th to consider the question of crooked legislation and legislators, it is urged by confiding good government folks that it should take action looking to the election to the legislature of men who command the confidence of their communities. If nothing more effective than that is to be done, the conference might better dissolve as soon as it meets. Did not the legislators who are proved to have been bribed in the recent senatorial contest—did not they possess the confidence of their respective communities until they were found out? At least one of the most conspicuous of them did, and in high degree. The fidelity of legislatures must be secured by something stronger than community confidence. Both the good man who goes wrong and the bad man who gets found out, enjoy the confidence of the community while going wrong and until found out.

+ +

#### Socialistic Public Service.

Mayor Seidel's defense, in reply to partisan socialists, of his appointment of a non-socialist to the technical post of health commissioner, should be read everywhere, not alone in testimony of the Milwaukee mayor's ability as a municipal executive, but also for its value as an example in good citizenship. A socialist had complained to Mayor Seidel for appointing Dr. Rucker, intimating that he might therefore leave the Socialist party; and from Mayor Seidel's reply we quote:

No sane man would ask me, when my child is sick, to get a Socialist to cure him, but I would be expected, as a sane father, to get a physician, and if I were the right kind of father I would get the very best physician that I could possibly find, asking no questions as to politics, religion or color. . . . There is no such thing as Republican medicine, Democratic geometry or Socialist mathematics; hence, when it comes to the question of ability, the Socialist, as I understand him, proposes to do the best that can be done. . . . As to the personality of Dr. Rucker, he has not voted the Republican or Democratic or any other ticket for a good many years, but has devoted his entire energy and effort to the study of the problem of eliminating plagues and epidemics. Thus he has been very active and successful in his work at New Orleans fighting the

yellow fever pest, likewise in his conduct of the crusade against the bubonic plague on the Pacific coast. He is a man who has attained a world-wide reputation, and if it should drive you from our party because we Milwaukeeans have succeeded in getting this man, I do not feel sorry for the party but for you. To be plain, where it concerns the policy of our party, in any position, we expect to appoint Socialists. Where a scientific problem comes in question we expect to get experts who are willing to work hand in hand with us to carry out our policy.

That final clause states the whole underlying principle of government: for performing technical services, experts; for determining public policies, the people.

+ +

#### Mr. Roosevelt's Brave Platitudes.

Charles O'Connor Hennessy of New York, has said of Mr. Roosevelt's stentorian platitudes what many another man would no doubt be glad to have been the first to say. He refers especially to the rhetorical part of Mr. Roosevelt's Oxford address, in which, as he remarks, "the eternal verities are bravely re-asserted" and "obvious evil of the kind that has no powerful supporters is denounced." Quoting examples from that address, Mr. Hennessy tells the New York Sun that Mr. Roosevelt's "solemn asseveration of these undeniable and long familiar propositions," must be "intended for the captivation of the intellect of that sort of man who finds moral stimulus and inspiration in the bathos of the music halls and who is stirred to the depths by the lady who sings "You Should Never Strike Your Mother When She's Down."

+ +

#### Majestic Manners.

It is with much salt that the reports of a Royal rebuke to Winston Churchill by the new King—new in a double sense if these more than doubtful reports be true—should be received. Not at all likely is it that an English king of the twentieth century would have the bad judgment, to say nothing of the bad manners, to order out of his presence a cabinet member at a cabinet meeting for asserting his disagreement with a Royal opinion. But if King George is a king so far to forget the century in which he reigns, he ought to follow President Taft's example and get a Norton for secretary. When Mr. Taft was about to insult Congressman Harrison (who, with another Congressman, was waiting upon him officially in a matter of public business) because Mr. Harrison had criticised Mr. Taft on the floor of the House, Mr. Taft's tactful secretary quietly drew the offending Congressman

into another room and entertained him there with a candid explanation while his colleague finished their joint business with Mr. Taft. Thus a "bad break" by the President was averted, while the sting of the inexcusable insult was in no wise lessened.

\* \*

### Journalistic Reputation-Murder.

The center of the evil power of newspapers has hardly been better described than by Charles Edward Russell, who, in a recent issue of *La Follette's*, said of it:

Let a newspaper attack you in its editorials and you go unscathed. Nobody reads the editorials. But let its news columns give an account of something you are alleged to have said or done and your dearest friends on earth will not escape the infection. Always, thereafter, that thing will stick in their minds. They read it in the news columns, there must be something in it, they believe it in spite of themselves, in spite of loyalty, in spite of everything in the world. The news columns of a newspaper can ridicule a man out of the affections of his own family, out of the esteem of his friends, out of the support of his party and his colleagues. They can make the men fighting with him for the same cause distrust and dislike him. Even when the ridicule or the lie appears in a newspaper that they know perfectly well hates the man and wants to destroy him, they will make no allowance for that fact. They will believe what they read in the news columns and disregard everything else.

Two conspicuous victims of this abuse whom Mr. Russell names are ex-Senator Pettigrew and Francis J. Heney.

\* \*

### Race Homicide.

The currency which Mr. Roosevelt gave to the term "race suicide" has needed a check, and this has been given, we venture to hope, by Dr. Charles Gilbert Davis. In responding to the courtesy of the Chicago Law School in conferring upon him on the 10th the degree of LL.D., Dr. Davis bluntly said that "instead of preaching against race suicide Colonel Roosevelt should have directed his efforts toward preventing race murder." While living children are killed by economic maladjustments, the others need not so much concern us. To deplore "race suicide" while ignoring "race murder," is to crowd pretty close up to that "sentimentality" which Mr. Roosevelt tells us is worse even than injustice. It is at any rate putting justice to the born, beneath sentimentality about the unbegotten.

\* \*

### Comic Supplements.

The "comic supplements" of Sunday newspapers have come in for much well deserved criti-

cism. They have developed, however, to a point at which, though the fun be often boisterous and the influence not especially uplifting, their effect is usually harmless upon the minds they happen to entertain. This is not objectionable. There is such a thing as amusement for the sake of amusement; and so long as its influence is harmless it need not be "improving" in order to be approved. For some of the "comic supplements," however, no excuse need be made; and the dreams of little Nemo, by Winsor McCay, is one of these. From their beginning they have been imaginative, decorous, artistic insofar as their medium permits, gently satirical, stimulating, and rationally amusing. The satire in the current series is especially significant and keen. A planet where one man monopolizes air so that every one must buy breathing supplies, and even language so that no one can express his thoughts without buying words, offers an abundance of humorous opportunities to a skillful cartoonist, and Mr. McCay is making the most of it in his brilliantly fantastic Nemo dreams.

\* \* \*

## CONSERVATION OF OUR NATURAL RESOURCES.

There is a story which is fairly indicative of how our government has handled the people's great heritage—the land and the riches contained therein. It runs something like this: The keeper of a fruit stand one warm day fell asleep at her place of business. A wag, noting the situation and seeing nearby a bunch of "take-one" signs on a stack of advertising matter, transferred the signs to the fruit stand and then stepped aside to watch the effect. A street arab first grasped the situation. With a whoop he descended upon the spoil. Others like him followed until by the time the fruit vender had been aroused, there was little left of her stock in trade.

What the wag did for the fruit vender the American people, with their theory of a do-nothing government and their notion that our resources were inexhaustible, have virtually done for this country. They have scattered their "take-one" signs over the public domain—the lands, forests, gold mines, silver mines, coal mines, oil and gas wells and what not; they have taught their children to sing, "Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all a farm," and what have they found? Their great highways of commerce, the rivers, competitors of the railways, choked and unnavigable; their desirable public lands practically all appropriated, many of them by gigantic corporations; their gold and sil-

ver, iron, zinc, lead, coal, oil, gas, largely in private hands, with the result, for example, that they have found themselves in the midst of a coal famine at a time when the coal supply, actual or potential, could abundantly have met the people's needs and at a reasonable price; their Hudson Palisades turned into a stone quarry, their Niagara in process of conversion into a factory backyard, their big trees dating back to the time of Solomon or Moses being ruthlessly cut, and their forests destroyed at a rate and by methods that should make the angels weep.

+

The first land act of any importance was passed in the year 1824. It provided for sales of public lands at public auction. Even then the robbery began. Land speculators would come to "an agreement among gentlemen" not to run up prices to their mutual loss. Speculators from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and points nearer the land offered for sale might be on the spot; but when it was sold and paid for, the records presented a monotonous list, page after page, of sales at \$1.25 per acre.

Right here a difficulty arose. In many instances, immigrants had already settled upon and improved some of the very tracts the speculators had bought. When they were confronted by the land owner, it was a case of pay his price or get off the land and forfeit the improvements.

The "pre-emption act," passed in 1841, partly remedied this evil. It gave to the actual holder of the land a first opportunity to come legally into possession of it.

Then there grew up the sentiment that "Uncle Sam was rich enough to give us all a farm."

So Congress, on May 20, 1862, passed the "homestead act." This entitled any person twenty-one years of age and otherwise legally qualified, to enter a quarter section of surveyed land, and after having lived thereon and cultivated it for five years to receive patent therefor.

These laws were passed for the express purpose of ensuring proper distribution of the public lands to honest settlers. But as a fact they are used by dishonest land speculators to defraud the government. The report of the Committee on Public Lands of the House of Representatives, submitted December 19, 1892, reads: "In many sections of the country the evasion of the pre-emption law has become a regularly organized business, and offices are opened for the express purpose of pre-empting and selling lands. Men are employed and paid definite amounts to make pre-emption locations, and agreements are made to transfer the

lands so acquired the moment the title vests in them. But, beyond making such agreements in defiance of law, these locations are in every respect fraudulent—the parties to them never making the required improvements, and seldom going upon the land claimed. The consequence is that this law is now made use of *almost exclusively* to accomplish results which it was enacted to prevent; to wit, the transferring of the public domain into the hands of speculators, instead of reserving it for the actual settler; and not only this, but in too many cases, passing it into the hands of dishonest speculators, who are willing to become parties to perjury and fraud.

+

By means of an illustration we may see how the honest settler is forced to pay to the dishonest parasite a goodly sum.

An unscrupulous lawyer—for convenience of reference let us call him "Ketchem"—locates himself in a region where there is government land. He makes use of everybody in the village or country, or elsewhere, with a sufficiently elastic conscience. Such confederate may be less than twenty-one years of age, or a foreigner, or a resident of anywhere or nowhere; he does not have to swear to his qualifications; all he is wanted for is to sign his name perfunctorily to a pre-emption declaratory statement, which (when signed) the lawyer sends to the local office. The local office mark on their plats and record books that the tract described in the application received has been "filed upon" by the party named therein.

This is the first step in the fraud—to cover as many tracts as possible with bogus pre-emption filings. One lawyer in South Dakota filed in the local office applications in the names of his youngest son (aged four months), of his deceased father and grandfather, of his wife under her maiden name, and several of his and her down-east relatives, and of his saddle mare. The local officers had no means of knowing that "Nancy Ketchem" had four legs.

Now, Mr. Strange (let us call him) comes into that region from the East—an honest man, honestly seeking a quarter section of land upon which to make a home. He selects an apparently unoccupied tract, and forwards an application to the local office. If he should call upon Lawyer Ketchem to make out the application for him he falls into his clutches the first step; if not, he will before long. For one of Ketchem's confederates has a "filing" on that tract, and Ketchem, as his attorney, has sent to the local office a certificate of

his attorneyship, with a request that he be informed of all action taken in connection with that land. So within twenty-four hours after Strange's application is received, Ketchem is notified of it.

By due course of mail the local officers write to Strange that his pre-emption filing has been received, and is held "subject to the prior filing of Michael McGrath." Strange does not quite understand, but upon inquiry he is informed that the quoted words mean that one McGrath had filed an application for the land before he did, and, therefore, has the prior right.

Strange hauls a load of lumber to the land and is laying the foundation for a house when a wagon drives up and the driver unloads a breaking-plow with which he begins to break the sod. Strange goes to him and inquires what he is doing. The man with the plow explains that the owner of the land, McGrath—or, to be exact, his agent, Lawyer Ketchem—has sent him out there to begin making improvements. Strange hurries to McGrath's agent, Ketchem. What follows depends entirely upon how eagerly Strange wants the land, how badly he is scared and how much money he has. Without detailing the conversation between the two, the conclusion of the whole matter is that Ketchem ingeniously worms out of Strange the admission that sooner than have any trouble with McGrath over the matter he would pay a hundred dollars for a waiver of his rights.

After a lapse of sufficient time for the lawyer to correspond with McGrath, a letter is alleged to have been received from him, offering to relinquish his claim for \$125. Ketchem makes out a formal "relinquishment," signing the same as McGrath's attorney. Strange pays Ketchem the \$125 and leaves the office rejoicing that the "cloud" has been removed from his claim, and that his home is now secure, even if it has cost him \$125 more than he expected to pay.

Ketchem crosses the street to the saloon and hands \$25 to the barkeeper, Mike McGrath, an Irish lad not yet nineteen years old, not a citizen if he were of age, and, of course, incapable of legally holding the claim for an instant. Ketchem puts the even hundred dollars in his pocket and returns to his office rejoicing at the success of his little scheme for swindling another down-east "tenderfoot."

This is not an exceptional instance. Nor is it the only form of fraud practiced. But it is typical of all, although the large land syndicates would not stoop to such a little transaction. They prefer to defraud the government of large tracts of fertile lands along some river, these stretches

sometimes reaching a hundred miles in length. The fraud nevertheless is no more veiled than that indulged in by our friend Ketchem.

✦

We have been told that there is enough public land for all. But within the last quarter century, between vast grants to railroad companies and gigantic swindles by corporations and by individuals, our public domain has almost disappeared. Here then is a condition for enmity and ill will. Let me illustrate. If passengers upon an ocean steamer should find upon going into the dining cabin that there were seats and plates and food enough for three times as many persons as there were on board, they would be very likely to be well behaved and courteous, "in honor preferring one another." But if they knew there were only seats enough and food enough for one-third of the passengers, and that who ever failed to get a seat at the table must starve, there would inevitably be crowding and crushing and trampling under foot; the necessity of the case would compel everyone to be selfish and inconsiderate. This is just what happened at the opening to settlement of the lands of Oklahoma.

The brutal disregard for the rights and lives of others in that mad scramble has rarely been equaled outside the struggle of the British prisoners to obtain access to the single window that admitted air into the "black hole" of Calcutta. Is it entirely complimentary to American statesmanship that our lawmakers have as yet been unable to devise any method of dealing with our public lands that will not inevitably lead to such injustice and such tragedies?

✦

Perhaps it would be well to take an inventory. Let it be under four heads: lands, forests, minerals, and waters. In fact, we may say under one great head, land, and three sub-heads or divisions, because in the last analysis the source of them all is in the land itself.

The land area of the United States, excluding Alaska and the insular possessions, is about 3,000,000 square miles, or 1,920,000,000 acres. A little less than half of this is occupied as farm land. About five-sixths of the land area has passed into private holdings. Of the original 1,920,000,000 acres there remained July 1, 1908, 387,000,000 acres open to entry; nearly all of this is arid or otherwise unsuitable for settlement by families. Much the larger portion of our lands, therefore, have been vested in private individuals, and these are the very best tracts obtainable.

Our land policy has been a mere business proposition. No care has been exercised in the handling of the public lands, the people's heritage. The whole matter may be summed up shortly and sweetly by quoting one of our prominent and beneficent millionaires when he said: "The people be damned; we are in business to make money." Just how long the laboring man is going to accept all this buncomb as a matter of course I am not prepared to state, but it seems to me high time that he began to demand his own. "Man is a land animal."

+

In our consideration of the conserving of our lands, we must not overlook the fact that that which is contained within the bowels of the earth, as well as that which has its roots planted deep in the soil, is sometimes of more value than the land itself. Therefore we must find out how our forest lands are distributed.

Originally the forest land covered not less than 850,000,000 acres, but today a conservative estimate of the area of the forest lands would be 550,000,000 acres. Four-fifths of this is in private holdings, leaving one-fifth of the total credited to the public. In connection with this fact it is significant to note that those lands which are privately owned are much more valuable than that portion which is controlled by the government.

Now it is perfectly obvious to all thinking men that in order to ensure an economical handling of these vast timber lands, we must take them out of the realm of pure business operations. To parcel them out indiscriminately to large corporations for the purpose of disposing of them at a profit, makes it absolutely impossible to exercise any degree of supervision over their handling. The government should have full control over the timber cutting industry, to the end that the watersheds be left standing, the waste by fire be minimized and the replanting of trees be systematically accomplished. All of these things are pertinent to the future welfare and efficiency of our nation.

What has been said of the forests may be equally applicable to our mineral resources which, in value, now exceed \$2,000,000,000. In dealing with the mineral resources of our country we will limit our discussion to the three great products, coal, iron ores, and petroleum.

According to the government reports as to our supplies of commercial coal, it is estimated that 1,400,000,000,000 tons will cover the available supply. They say further that "at the present increasing rate of production this will be depleted and will approach exhaustion before the middle of

the next century; and the additional 1,600,000,000,000 tons of inferior coal and lignite not now available economically will approach exhaustion before the end of the next century."

Here is an alarming condition which merits the attention of every man and woman in this great country. Already the price of anthracite and some other coals is advancing because of exhaustion of thicker beds and increased cost of working. Notwithstanding this scarcity of the product itself, we aggravate the circumstance by allowing a few wealthy individuals to control the output, which simply means that we grant to them the absolute ownership of that which God intended for humanity's comfort. They dictate the terms under which we are privileged to own a ton or two of this natural product of the land.

Passing to iron ores what do we find? The same report estimates that the supply of this ore cannot be expected to last beyond the middle of the present century. There are few men who do not recognize the fact that much the greater portion of this ore is owned by the United States Steel Corporation. And the directors of that huge combination of capital, value this natural product at its true worth. Chas. M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel Corporation, testifying before the Industrial Commission, May 11, 1901, said: "If I were valuing the raw materials in this capitalization it would not be big enough. This company has 500,000,000 tons of ore in sight in the Northwest. We own something like 60,000 acres of Connellsville coal. There is no more Connellsville coal. You could not buy it for \$60,000 an acre. This ore is the greatest asset of all. Works can be duplicated, but this ore cannot."

With reference to petroleum and natural gas, we are told that the supply cannot under any computation last through the present century. I need say nothing as to the ownership of this commodity, because the great Standard Oil Company is constantly in evidence.

Last but not least of the natural resources of this vast country are its great waterways. The acquisition by private corporations of riparian rights has resulted in so tying up these waterways as to render them unnavigable, and therefore obviating the possibility of any competition with the railways. These rights have been granted freely to the petitioners for them, without any return to the government resulting therefrom. Happily this irregularity is being discovered in a measure, and the government slowly but surely is demanding its rights in this matter. And yet there is ample room for improvement.

Having established the fact that the greater part of our land is in the hands of private owners, let us for a moment consider that evil of our system of landlordism—the alien landlord. We are reconciled, no doubt, to the practise of paying rent to a landlord for the privilege of occupying a very small plat of ground, but do we recognize the fact that a great area of these United States is owned by foreigners who get tribute from us?

The power of the purse is greater than the power of the sword. Suppose a foreign nation were to send an iron-clad to the coast of New Jersey and capture a bit of sandy beach on which to erect fortifications, and over which to float its flag. How our American blood would boil. The bit of worthless sand would be reclaimed if it cost the life of every able bodied man in America. Yet foreign landlords have sent that other war power, the purse, into the very heart of this nation, and have captured many thousands of acres of the best lands on the continent, without our American blood boiling to any alarming extent.

Why would a foreign power wish to capture this country with the sword? The answer is plain: That she might levy tribute on our people. Why do foreign landlords capture our lands with the purse? The answer is equally plain: That they may levy tribute on our people.

One William Scully, a British landlord, has sent his purse to America and captured many thousands of acres of the richest lands in the State of Illinois. And American citizens living on those acres pay hundreds of thousands of dollars a year to that British landlord for the privilege of cultivating the American soil on which they and their children were born. They pay greater tribute than King George expected to exact by the sword in the days of 1776. That same landlord, William Scully, of London, has captured several thousand acres in Marshall and Marion counties, Kansas, and other thousands of acres in other parts of that State. All this is done by the war power known as "the purse." It is done in order that Mr. Scully may levy tribute on the people of America; that his children may levy tribute on our children; that his grandchildren may levy tribute on our grandchildren—and so on down to the latest generation.

Aside from these individual holdings are large holdings by foreign land syndicates. For instance, a Dutch syndicate owns 4,500,000 acres of our land in New Mexico and adjoining territories. Another Dutch syndicate owns 3,000,000 acres in Texas. An English syndicate owns 1,800,000 acres in Mississippi. A Scotch syndicate owns 500,000 acres in Florida. In addition to this,

fifty-six foreign persons and corporations own more than 26,000,000 acres of our land—an area equal to that of Ohio, Kentucky or Virginia.

Do the people of the United States know these facts? Or are they indifferent?

I appeal to all good citizens to work earnestly for some satisfactory system of land laws that will stop the accumulation of land in the hands of the few, and guarantee homes and work to the many.

✦

Let us see to it, at least, that the remaining resources not privately owned, are retained by the people. The great coal fields of Alaska (p. 460) are still the heritage of the people; but under the law the government is absolutely limited to a charge of \$10 an acre, which has been officially estimated as less than one-tenth the real value of these coal lands. Shall we allow the coal barons to buy up our coal supply in Alaska, as we have those located in other parts of our country?

✦

One question to close with.

Would it pay anyone to own land of any kind without using it, if it were fairly taxed?

In the answer to this question is the solution of our problems. To answer No, would effectually dispose of the operations of such men as Lawyer Ketchem and Wm. Scully, and of the immense monopolists who control not only the industrial world but also the political activities of our country.

VICTOR E. FEHRNSTROM.

---

## EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

---

### PINCHOT AND GARFIELD AT ST. PAUL

St. Paul, Minn., June 13.

The banquet at the Ryan Hotel Saturday evening in honor of Pinchot and Garfield was a very notable event and one that ought to give hope to every fundamental democrat. All the speeches went to the heart of the question and were enthusiastically received by over five hundred guests at the banquet.

Mayor Keller's speech was a plain, straightforward statement of the principle that the public utilities of a city must be conserved for the benefit of all the people, not granted away to corporations.

Both Garfield and Pinchot were emphatic and uncompromising in their declarations against private monopoly of natural resources.

Justice Jaggard of the Minnesota Supreme Court, who introduced the speakers, remarked to me at the close of the banquet, "Well, Buell, the ideas that you have been preaching for twenty-five years are no longer anarchism. They are now good orthodox doctrine."

Surely the world moves, and it moves fast.

C. J. BUELL.

---

## NEWS NARRATIVE

---

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

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

---

Week ending Tuesday, June 14, 1910.

---

### Gifford Pinchot's Speech at St. Paul.

Before the Roosevelt Club at St. Paul on the 11th Gifford Pinchot (pp. 182, 200, 217) made an address in which he gave to the Insurgent movement a broad national and high moral character. Conservation of natural resources, and abolition of plunder by means of tariffs, were the timely concrete questions he discussed under the general moral issue of equal rights, and in both connections he denounced business in politics.

+

On the subject of conservation of natural resources, here are some of the more significant things Mr. Pinchot is reported in the news dispatches to have said:

The conservation issue is a moral issue, and the heart of it is this: For whose benefit shall our natural resources be conserved—for the benefit of us all, or for the use and profit of the few? This truth is so obvious and the question itself so simple that the attitude toward conservation of any man in public or private life indicates his stand in the fight for public rights.

Efforts to obscure or belittle the issue have only served to make it larger and clearer in the public estimation. The conservation movement cannot be choked by the baseless charge that it will prevent development, or that every man who tells the plain truth is either a muck-raker or a demagogue. It has taken firm hold on our national moral sense, and when an issue does that it has won.

All monopoly rests on the unregulated control of natural resources and natural advantages. . . .

One of Mr. Pinchot's references to the tariff question was equally pointed:

The tariff, under the policy of protection, was originally a means to raise the rate of wages. It has been made a tool to increase the cost of living.

+

The newspaper reports of Mr. Pinchot's discussion of the present political situation with special reference to conservation and the tariff, contain these excerpts from his speech:

All monopoly rests on the unregulated control of natural resources and natural advantages, and such control by the special interests is impossible without

the help of politics. The alliance between business and politics is the most dangerous thing in our political life. It is the snake that we must kill. The special interests must get out of politics, or the American people will put them out of business. There is no third course.

Every man who knows Congress well, knows the names of Senators and members who betray the people they were elected to represent, and knows also the names of the masters whom they obey. A representative of the people who wears the collar of the special interests has touched bottom. He can sink no farther.

The black shadow of party regularity as the supreme test in public affairs has passed away from the public mind. It is a great deliverance. The man in the street no longer asks about a measure or a policy merely whether it is good Republican or good Democratic doctrine. Now he asks whether it is honest and means what it says, whether it will promote the public interest, weaken special privilege, and help to give every man a fair chance. If it will, it is good, no matter who proposed it. If it will not, it is bad, no matter who defends it.

The brand of politics served out to us by the professional politician has long been composed largely of hot meals for the interests and hot air for the people.

The protest against politics for revenue only is as strong in one party as in the other, for the servants of the interests are plentiful in both. In that respect there is little to choose between them. Differences of purpose or belief between political parties today are vastly less than the differences within the parties. The great gulf of division which strikes across our whole people pays little heed to fading party lines, or to any distinction in name only. The vital separation is between the partisans of government by money for profit and the believers in government by men for human welfare.

When political parties come to be badly led, when their leaders lose touch with the people, when their object ceases to be everybody's welfare and becomes somebody's profit, it is time to change the leaders. One of the most significant facts of the time is that the professional politicians appear to be wholly unaware of the great moral change which has come over political thinking in the last decade. They fail to see that the political dogmas, the political slogans, and the political methods of the past generation have lost their power, and that our people have come at last to judge of politics by the eternal rules of right and wrong.

A new life is stirring among the dry bones of formal platforms and artificial issues. Morality has broken into politics. Political leaders, trust bred and trust fed, find it harder and harder to conceal their actual character. The brass bound collar of Privilege has become plain upon their necks for all men to see. They are known for what they are, and their time is short. But when they come to be retired it will be of little use to replace an unfaithful public servant who wears the collar by another public servant with the same collar around his neck. The motto in every primary—in every election—should be this: No watchdogs of the interests need apply.

The people of the United States demand a new deal and a square deal. They have grasped the fact that the special interests are now in control of public affairs. They have decided once more, to take control of their own business. For the last ten years the determination to do so has been swelling like a river. They insist that the special interests shall go out of politics or out of business—one or the other. And the choice will lie with the interests themselves. If they resist, both the interests and the people will suffer. If wisely they accept the inevitable, the adjustment will not be hard. It will do their business no manner of harm to make it conform to the general welfare. But one way or the other, conform it must.

The overshadowing question before the American people today is this: Shall the nation govern itself or shall the interests run this country? The one great political demand underlying all others, giving meaning to all others, is this. The special interests must get out of politics. The old style leaders, seeking to switch public attention away from this one absorbing and overwhelming issue, are pitifully ridiculous and out of date. To try to divert the march of an aroused public conscience from this righteous inevitable conflict by means of obsolete political catchwords is like trying to dam the Mississippi with dead leaves.

To drive the special interests out of politics is a vast undertaking, for in politics lies their strength. If they resist, as doubtless they will, it will call for nerve, endurance, and sacrifice on the part of the people. It will be no child's play, for the power of privilege is great. But the power of our people is still greater, and their steadfastness is equal to the need. The task is a tremendous one, both in the demands it will make and the rewards it will bring. It must be undertaken, soberly, carried out firmly and justly, and relentlessly followed to the very end.

To these ends, many unfaithful public servants must be retired, much wise legislation must be framed and passed, and the struggle will be bitter and long. But it will be well worth all it will cost, for self-government is at stake.

This nation has decided to do away with government by money for profit and return to the government our forefathers died for and gave to us—government by men for human welfare and human progress.

+ +

#### Garfield's Speech at St. Paul.

Though not so fully reported as Mr. Pinchot's, James A. Garfield's speech, also before the Roosevelt Club at St. Paul and on the same occasion, appears from the news dispatches to have been in similar temper and to the same purpose. He was "no less emphatic" than Mr. Pinchot, as described by the reports, "in his attack on the foes of conservation." Following are reported excerpts:

The chief opposition to conservation comes from men who have been stopped from doing that which was wrong.

And that wrong is stealing coal and timber lands and water power. The man who steals public property should be treated the same as the man who steals private property. The evil done by the men

who steal these things is vastly greater than the crime of the individual against an individual.

The man who pollutes the water course and is the means of permitting typhoid germs in the drinking water supply of a community is equally a murderer with the man who shoots his neighbor.

The man who steals a public franchise is equally a thief with the man who steals a chicken, and we must learn that a corporation manager who steals from the public is only fit for the penitentiary.

Conservation means the wiping out of unjust monopoly. Regulation of the great corporation is necessarily a part of the great conservation idea. We must conserve our political liberties.

I believe I am right in saying that many of these corporations have been a great controlling influence in our political life. They have had a great influence in controlling our public officials.

We have had enough of that cry, "Don't disturb the business interests," and of that policy of "let well enough alone." I take it that the American people are not content to let things drift. We demand constructive conservation legislation, and we demand that our public officers take the lead in securing it.

As a nation we must take up these problems seriously. It does not mean that the States will be compelled to give up their rights. We must recognize that in dealing with water rights all have a voice in deciding what shall be done with them. It is the same with coal. Coal is local to many States, yet it is the entire nation which is dependent on coal for its fuel. We demand that not one acre of coal land shall be sold. We demand that any one shall have the right to mine the coal. We demand that the forests of our public lands shall be cut in the same manner as we would have our coal mined.

We have for four years demanded legislation of Congress which would conserve the coal of Alaska and prevent its being stolen. We have not been heeded, and we have reason to believe there are great interests which do not desire that legislation. It now behooves you people to leave those men at home who do not heed the public will and to send progressive men to Congress who will serve the public interest.

+ +

#### Insurgents at the Iowa Primaries.

At the primaries in Iowa on the 7th Gov. Carroll was the Standpat Republican candidate for renomination. Warren Garst was the Insurgent candidate. Garst was defeated by about 1,500. Two years ago Carroll defeated him at the primaries by 23,000.

+

In the Congressional districts, C. A. Kennedy, Walter I. Smith and H. M. Towner (Standpat), and Charles Grik, C. E. Pickett, Gilbert N. Haugen, James W. Good, N. E. Kendell, S. F. Prouty, Frank P. Woods and E. H. Hubbard (Insurgents) were nominated. Prouty (Insurgent) defeated Congressman Hull (Standpat). Prouty carried every county in the district, winning by 3,100. The Standpat Republicans claim a Standpat majority of 120 at the State convention, to be held

August 3; the Insurgents, on the other hand, claim an Insurgent majority of 100.

+ +

#### Standpat Republican Politics in Wisconsin.

An unofficial State convention of Wisconsin Standpat Republicans was held at Milwaukee on the 8th. It originated about a month ago in a conference called by Emanuel L. Philipp, a bitter political adversary of Senator La Follette's. This conference decided to issue a call to all Republicans wishing to return to the old system of party control, to meet in State convention—the first Republican convention in Wisconsin since the direct primary law. County conventions, all unofficial, were accordingly held for the naming of delegates to the convention, and when the convention met, Mr. Philipp called it to order. It was composed wholly of anti-La Follette Republicans. Among the speeches made before it on the 8th was one by Vice President Sherman. A platform was adopted on the 9th endorsing President Taft's administration, and in response to a message of congratulation Mr. Taft wired his thanks. A reorganization committee of 22 was appointed, and William D. Connor was chosen as State chairman.

+ +

#### Progressive Movement in Illinois.

An open call for a people's conference on legislative conditions in Illinois, originating at Peoria, has been taken up in other cities, and in Chicago is being promoted by Harold K. Ickes as chairman of the local committee, with headquarters at the City Club. Among the Chicagoans who are taking an active interest are Towner K. Webster, Frank H. Scott, Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Frank J. Loesch, Harry Pratt Judson, S. S. Gregory, Merritt Starr, Dr. Henry B. Favill, Louis F. Post, Clifford W. Barnes, George E. Cole, Walter L. Fisher, Allen B. Pond, Charles E. Merriam and John P. McGoorty. The call alludes to the disclosures of legislative bribery (p. 543) as an unusual opportunity for "the unselfish citizenship of Illinois to insist upon a legislature that shall be truly representative, shall really conserve the interests of the State, and shall assure the enactment into law of the progressive legislation demanded by the people of the State." Following are the terms of the call:

The undersigned citizens call upon their fellow citizens throughout the State to meet at Peoria on June 27 and 28 next to consider the breakdown of the representative government of Illinois and to devise ways and means, if possible, of restoring it. This conference will be called to order Monday afternoon, June 27, at 2 o'clock in the assembly room of the City Hall, Peoria. The afternoon of the second day will be devoted to the consideration of resolutions. It is the idea of those signing this call that the con-

ference will prove most useful if it undertakes to speak through resolutions only on matters on which there is substantial unanimity of sentiment.

Persons having suggestions to offer are invited by the provisional committee to mail them to H. M. Pindell, Jefferson Building, Peoria, or to Charles T. Hallinan, 115 Adams street, Chicago.

+ +

#### Industrial Conferences in Chicago.

The Third National Conference on Industrial Accidents and Workmen's Compensation (p. 468) was held at the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, on the morning and afternoon of the 10th. Reports were read from State commissioners and a workers' compensation code was discussed at length. Chas. P. Neill acted as chairman of the conference.

+

On the evening of the same day, at the same place, was held the first National Conference on Industrial Diseases (p. 468), with Dr. Henry B. Favill as presiding officer. Among the other speakers were Prof. Henry W. Farnum and Prof. Irving Fisher from Yale University. Prof. Chas. R. Henderson of the University of Chicago, spoke on "Occupational Diseases in Illinois." Dr. John B. Andrews, with the subject of "Phosphorous Poisoning in the Manufacture of Matches," spoke hopefully of the possibility of eliminating many causes of industrial disease. "Through the initiative of the International Association for Labor Legislation," he said, "nine of the leading industrial countries of Europe have signed a treaty agreeing to absolutely prohibit the use of poisonous phosphorous in the manufacture of matches." A harmless substitute has been found for the poison, and American manufacturers will gladly use it just as soon as Congress passes the bill introduced recently by Representative Esch, providing for uniform regulations to put all manufacturers of matches on equal footing with respect to necessary patents. The disease "phossy jaw" not infrequently requires the removal of an entire jaw by surgical operation and there have been many horrible deaths. Dr. Alice Hamilton of Hull House, medical investigator and member of the Illinois Commission on Occupational Diseases, spoke of her study of lead poisoning in Illinois smelters, white lead works, varnish and paint shops, and the manufacture of storage batteries. "Much of the labor employed in these trades is unskilled," said Dr. Hamilton, "and the men tend to drop out as soon as they have had from one to three attacks of lead poisoning." Protective measures within the factories in many cases are inadequate.

+

The general Administrative Council of the American Association for Labor Legislation (p.

468) met in the same place on Saturday, the 11th, to lay out its plans for future work.

+ +

#### Finland Loses Her Autonomy.

The Russian Douma on the 10th passed the bill (p. 543) which practically deprives Finland of her ancient rights of autonomy. The vote on the third reading of the bill was 164 to 23. When the victory of the government's measure was announced Vladimir Purishkevich, the president of the reactionary "League of the Archangel Michael," sprang to his feet and triumphantly shouted: "Finis Finlandiae." The bill does not, however, nominally completely destroy Finland's independent existence, for her Diet is not abolished; but so much of her government is transferred from her Diet to the Douma that her rights of local self-government are practically gone. These autonomous rights were affirmed to the people of Finland when the Grand-duchy was ceded by Sweden to the Czar of Russia in 1809, as a continuation of the rights of the Finns under the Swedish constitution of 1772 and 1789.

+ +

#### Religious Toleration in Spain.

The Government of Spain (p. 492) announced on the 9th an impending decree abolishing the article in the constitution which forbade non-Catholics to worship publicly in Spain. The dispatch which reported this news stated that this prodigious step in religious toleration had caused a sensation and was likely to arouse much opposition. The step had been taken under the leadership of Premier Canalejas (pp. 160, 255, 351, 445) and other Liberals, who had been aided by the sympathy of the King with the proposal. On the 11th the decree was issued amending the constitution, and authorizing the edifices of non-Catholic religious societies to display insignia for public worship and other ceremonies. This decree became promptly the subject of protest from the Vatican. On the 13th the Premier declared in the Chamber of Deputies that unless the constitution were respected he would resign. He asserted that he was undisturbed by the protest from the Vatican, although the Government was still corresponding with the Vatican upon the matter. He announced that the Government was resolved to live up to the constitution and to settle the religious question from the standpoint of reform; and further, that they meant to regenerate Spain intellectually, and from the economic and military points of view.

+ + +

William Pitt when overwhelmed with official duties, divided his work into three parts—that which was not worth doing, that which would do itself, and that which was quite enough for any man to attempt.—Sent by Bolton Hall.

---

## NEWS NOTES

---

—The National Mothers' Congress is in session this week at Denver.

—Seattle suffered from a million dollar fire, on the 11th, along its northern water front. No lives were lost.

—Louis R. Ehrich has been elected president of the American Free Trade League, the headquarters of which is at 6 Beacon St., Boston.

—Ex-President Roosevelt (p. 514), and his family sailed for home from Southampton, June 10, on the steamship Kaiserin Auguste Victoria.

—The appointment of Sir Charles Hardinge as Viceroy of India (p. 111) in place of the Earl of Minto, was announced in London on the 10th.

—The revolt of the Indians of Yucatan against the Mexican government (p. 542), is reported to have included a massacre of government officials at Valladolid.

—At a special referendium election in Oklahoma on the 11th, Oklahoma City was chosen for the State capital, by a plurality of 50,000 over Guthrie and Shawnee.

—George E. Hooker, civics secretary of the City Club of Chicago, is making a special study of the city-building exposition in progress in Berlin, at the instance of the directors of the club.

—Charles H. Heike, secretary of the Sugar trust, was convicted on the 10th in the Federal court at New York, of conspiracy to defraud the government of customs duties on imported sugar (p. 350).

—The Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow will speak at the First Universalist Church of Elgin on Sunday morning, June 19, at 10:30 o'clock, taking for his subject, "Les Miserables—The Sermon on the Mount of Fiction."

—Mrs. John Franklin Johnson, principal of the Organic School at Fairhope, Ala., will address the Chicago Single Tax Club at its hall in the Schiller Building on Friday evening, the 17th, on "Organic Education."

—Presidents of Eastern railroads met President Taft at the White House on the 7th with reference to the arrangement made with Western roads (p. 539), and after a conference a similar arrangement was made regarding the Eastern roads.

—At a committee hearing in Washington, preliminary to a Congressional investigation of American relations with Mexico (vol. xii, p. 1064), witnesses testified last week that political refugees from Mexico are transported unlawfully by American officials.

—The supports of a great steel water tank on the roof of the Herald building in Montreal collapsed on the 13th, and 25 tons of metal and water crashed through the building to the basement. Fire broke out immediately, and added to the fatalities, which amounted to between 20 and 30.

—A deal in behalf of the Steel trust was reported from Marquette, Mich., on the 1st, in which this trust takes from the Michigan Iron and Land Com-

pany an option covering the standing timber on 300,000 acres and another on the mineral deposits in 119,000 acres, all in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

—The Congressional railroad bill as amended by the Senate (p. 539) was referred to conference committee on the 7th by the House after an Insurgent motion to accept the Senate's amendments had been defeated by 162 to 156. Of Insurgent Republicans in the minority there were 26, the remaining 130 being Democrats.

—Francis I. Madero, candidate against Diaz for the Presidency of Mexico (p. 532), was arrested at Monterey on the 5th, and on the 6th was imprisoned "incommunicado." The news dispatches from Monterey state that he is charged with having aided Rouque Estrada, "a prominent anti-electionist," to escape the service of a warrant.

—English is to be the official language in China for all scientific and technical education, under a decree of the Peking government just reported here. The study of English is to be compulsory in the scientific and technical high schools of the Provinces. Final Peking examinations for degrees in these subjects are to be held in English.

—Mayor Seidel of Milwaukee (p. 492) has appointed Walter Thomas Mills a special commissioner on municipal enterprises to make a tour of the world and report. Mr. Mills, who campaigned in Great Britain last winter for the Independent Labour party, is to investigate public utilities in several American cities and in European, South African and Australasian cities.

—A Woman's City Club of more than 300 members has been formed in Chicago with Mrs. Mary H. Wilmarth as president, Mrs. Edward L. Murfey as secretary, Mrs. Albert H. Wolf as treasurer, and Miss Jane Addams, Mrs. Charles Henrotin, Mrs. John O'Connor, Mrs. Henry Solomon, Mrs. William F. Dummer, Mrs. Arthur Aldis and Mrs. Medill McCormick as vice presidents.

—According to a report sent to Congress on the 11th by the War Department in response to resolutions introduced by Congressman Martin of Colorado, friar lands (p. 395) are being leased to favored persons in the Philippine Islands. A cablegram from Manila received on the 11th by Mr. Martin told of a large mass meeting there protesting against the sale of friar lands to the "sugar trust."

—Goldwin Smith died at his home in Toronto on the 7th at the age of 87. He was born in England, graduated at Oxford where he was afterwards professor of history, occupied the chair of constitutional history at Cornell, and from 1871 was a writer on public questions. He wrote against the British war in South Africa and the American subjugation of the Philippines when those were burning questions.

—Arrangements were practically completed on the 11th by which the Commercial National bank of Chicago will merge with the Continental National bank of Chicago. The capital stock of the combined banks will be \$20,000,000 and the surplus will be made approximately \$12,000,000. George M. Reynolds, president of the Continental, will dominate the new institution, which will be called the Continental-Commercial. E. H. Gary of the Steel trust and a

heavy stockholder in the Commercial bank will have a leading financial interest in the consolidated bank. J. Ogden Armour will be another heavy stockholder, having held the heaviest interest in the Continental.

—In addressing the "Hungry Club" of Pittsburg—a millionaires' lunching club—former Senator William Flinn made a straight out and clear-cut speech on the 1st in favor of the referendum, the initiative and the recall. It appears in full in the Pittsburg Despatch of the 2d. Senator Flinn, who was formerly the leading "organization" man in Pittsburg and Allegheny county, is now leading the independent movement there.

—While the expulsion of the Jews from Kiev (p. 518) and from the various health resorts of Russia continues, a dispatch from St. Petersburg under date of the 13th reports that a bill has been introduced in the Douma (p. 543) for the abolition of the Jewish Pale (p. 518), the district to which the Jews in Russia are by law restricted, and to which they are now being forced back after various grants of rights of residence elsewhere. This abolition bill is said to have the support of 160 members of the Douma.

—The exports and imports of the United States (p. 396) for ten months of the current fiscal year, ending April 30, 1910, as given by the statistical sheet of the Department of Commerce and Labor for April, were as follows:

	Exports.	Imports.	Balance.
Merchandise ...	\$1,485,991,906	\$1,318,259,472	\$167,732,434 exp.
Gold .....	116,246,190	35,620,650	80,625,540 exp.
Silver .....	46,568,724	38,554,308	8,014,416 exp.
	\$1,648,806,820	\$1,392,434,430	\$256,372,390 exp.

—The Illinois Special Tax Commission (p. 524), of which John A. Wilson is president and Edmund James, president of the State University, is secretary, "invites tax officials and all other persons and associations interested in problems of taxation, to submit in writing, at their earliest convenience, complaints of the present tax laws and their administration, and suggestions as to proposed changes in the revenue laws of the State." Such complaints and suggestions should be addressed to John A. Fairlie, Chief Clerk, Urbana, Ill.

—According to La Follette's for June 11th, the action of the States on the Federal income tax amendment has been as follows:

Adopted by Alabama, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi and South Carolina—6.

Rejected by Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Virginia—3.

Action postponed by Georgia and New Jersey—2.

Adopted by Senate and rejected by House in New York—1.

Adopted by House and not acted on by Senate in Louisiana—1

—Of Sir Edmund Verney, who died at his home in Buckinghamshire on the 8th of May, in his 73d year, "Land Values" of London for June says: "In his death the movement loses a warm supporter. Well advanced in years before he became interested in the taxation of land values, Sir Edmund displayed great enthusiasm in advocating strong and universal measures. Many will remember his speech at the Conference held in Caxton Hall, in February, 1909, and similarly robust

speeches at meetings of the English League. Sir Edmund was a good type of those English gentlemen who occasionally stand out from their class and take a courageous part in promoting causes which they believe to be good for their country."

—A spectacular aviation flight (p. 543) over New York harbor was made by Charles K. Hamilton on the evening of the 11th. Mr. Hamilton drove his Curtiss aeroplane through and above and below heavy clouds at altitudes varying from 15 to 1,500 feet. On the 12th Mr. Hamilton made a similar flight in a rainstorm, and on the 13th he flew without break from New York to Philadelphia, a distance of 88 miles, in one hour and 51 minutes, and then, after a brief intermission, flew back to New York, making only one stop on the return journey.

—A commission of fine arts, to pass upon the location and plans for future buildings, monumental and the like, in the District of Columbia, was appointed by President Taft on the 13th in conformity to a bill recently passed by Congress. The commission is as follows: Daniel H. Burnham, architect, Chicago, chairman; Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., landscape architect, Boston; Thomas Hastings, architect, New York; Daniel C. French, sculptor, New York; Frank D. Millet, painter, New York; Cass Gilbert, architect, New York, and Charles Moore, Detroit, Mich.

—A postal savings bank bill (p. 231) passed the lower house of Congress on the 9th. It provides that all savings banks be controlled by a board consisting of the Postmaster General, Attorney General and Secretary of the Treasury; that any person may make deposits in multiples of \$1, from \$1 up to \$500, the limit being \$500; and two per cent interest to be paid; depositors may, at their option, invest in a special issue of government bonds in denominations of \$20, \$40, \$70 and \$100; any deposit may be withdrawn; five per cent of the deposits shall be retained in the Treasury as a reserve, 30 per cent invested in government bonds, 65 per cent deposited in local banks; the President may, in an emergency, withdraw all deposits and invest in government bonds; deposits in banks must be secured by the government.

---

## PRESS OPINIONS

---

### "Golden Rule" Kohler of Cleveland.

The Pittsburg Dispatch (ind.), June 2.—The preferring of charges against Chief of Police Kohler of Cleveland was too hastily assumed by many commentators as conclusive, one or two finding an acute pleasure in recalling that he had been, according to report, approved by Mr. Roosevelt as "the best chief of police in the country." This and the fact that he had been appointed by Mayor Johnson appeared to be sufficient to condemn him off-hand in certain quarters, a remarkable illustration of the tendency to form judgments upon prejudices wholly irrelevant to the question at issue. The investigation of the charges has now been under way for two days and is still pending, but unbiased reports agree that the bulk of the evidence so far is incon-

clusive, contradictory, or so palpably based upon animus as to be unreliable. Of course, there is yet a possibility of producing indisputable testimony, but at this stage it is by no means clear that either Mr. Roosevelt or Mayor Johnson were so mistaken in their judgment as their critics would like to believe.

† †

### Roosevelt in Egypt.

Manchester Guardian (Lib.)—Because some crazy extremists in Egypt had committed a detestable murder, Mr. Roosevelt talked as if the whole Egyptian people had adopted assassination as a political method, and had thus "forfeited all right to be treated as worthy of self-government." This is not robust or virile thinking; it is muddled, boyish thinking, and if it were the thinking of the English nation on the subject of Egyptian nationalism, with such phenomena before our eyes as the political new birth of Turkey and Persia, then the English nation might perhaps be trusted with an elephant rifle in Mashonaland, but it would not be fit to have control of an empire.

† †

### "His Majesty."

Chicago Record-Herald (ind. Rep.), June 13.—Kings in the council chamber seem to suffer from the same disadvantage that afflicts ministers in the pulpit or professors in the chair. They have it all their own way. There is no challenge, no opposition, no wholesome give and take. When a parishioner rises in his pew or a student from his bench the riot act is likely to be read and the interrupter ejected. Thus it was with King George at the first meeting of his cabinet. The monarch might have been a clergyman or a pedagogue. "I do not agree with your Majesty there," said Winston Churchill, Home Secretary. "Leave my presence immediately," commanded the King. We blame Mr. Churchill's American blood. It runs counter to deference and subordination. We blame his American brain. It has ideas which, while not royal, may yet be valuable. We blame his American tongue. It says what he thinks. We blame the whole American influence that is recasting English life. It ignores old-time conventions and drives straight toward the realities. A fortnight of Colonel Roosevelt should have prepared the new royal circle for Winston Churchill.

† †

### Mexican Politics.

The Chicago Daily Tribune (Rep.) June 9.—The Mexican Presidential election will be held week after next. President Diaz, yielding with reluctance to the demands of a grateful country, has consented to run again. Under these circumstances it is an affront to the dignity of the nation for any one to run against him. It is a palpable reflection on President Diaz, a bold declaration that he is not the best man for the place he has filled so long. Anything short of an unopposed, unanimous re-election would be scandalous. Francisco J. Madero courted his fate when he set himself up as a candidate for the presidency. . . . He has been arrested and locked up in an unpleasant prison in the city

of Monterey. He is booked as having helped some fellow to escape justice. The real charge is that he has outraged popular sentiment and been guilty of aggravated disorderly conduct by presuming to make a contest for an office which the people wish another to have.

+

The Chicago Daily Socialist (Soc.) June 10.—The testimony before the Congressional committee that is debating the question of an investigation of American complicity in Mexican atrocities is proving anew the fact that Diaz is only the tool of American capital. It is the copper trust, the rubber trust, the Standard Oil and railroad trust that is really ruling Mexico. . . . We read of men and women whipped to death, shot down by the hundreds in the streets, cast into foul jails without trial, murdered by wholesale, in almost every possible manner. These brutalities are not simply condoned by the rulers of this country. They are maintained by those who rule this country. If it were not for American support these atrocities would cease. Capitalism is international. It has no patriotism. It holds itself above all countries. It leaves patriotism and legality to other classes of society. In its support of Mexican slavery the powers of exploitation enslave Americans also. They suppress freedom of speech and of the press on this side of the Rio Grande, that slavery and torture and murder may continue unchecked on the other side.

+ +

#### The End of Finland's Autonomy.

Chicago Record-Herald, June 13.—When the government bill making the Russian "parliament" supreme over Finland passed the дума the leader of the extreme reactionary group, a violent and unbalanced man, shouted gleefully: "Finis Finlandiæ!" If the new law in regard to Finland's rights spells the end of Finland as a free, autonomous country, the civilized world, instead of hailing the fact with delight, will feel that the occasion requires sackcloth and ashes. It is revolution in the interests of autocracy and bureaucracy, of intolerant and bigoted "nationalism," that has triumphed in the case of the Finnish measure. Russian Liberals, as well as many of the moderate Conservatives in the Empire, deeply regret its success. Finland, by the terms of its old constitution and repeated pledges of Russian rulers, is a separate state—an integral part of the Russian Empire as far as foreign policy, war and defense are concerned, but autonomous in everything else. She has her own legislature, her own courts, her own banking system, her own coinage and postal system, her own suffrage laws. The czar is a constitutional ruler in Finland—a grand duke. Finland is wealthier, thriftier, better educated than Russia. Her schools are superior, her relations to the West closer, her laws more modern. . . . Eminent jurists of England, France, Holland and Germany have examined the bill in question and pronounced it a flagrant violation of the Finnish constitution and of the treaty whereby the duchy was annexed to Russia. The reactionaries who are celebrating the "end of Finland" evidently agree with the liberal jurists as to the essential facts, although they deny that the bill is a gross breach of faith. What will

be the effect of the fateful step? Will Russia enjoy the good will and the loyalty of the Finns? Will she not rather make bitter enemies of them and add to her troubles, dangers and complications?

+ +

#### English as an Official Language in China.

London Globe, June 11 (by cable).—It is a considerable step forward that China is taking. Its results cannot be predicted. If the Chinese merely learn English as a utilitarian language it may help their trade considerably, but it will scarcely affect their conception of life. The Chinese are a literary nation. It is highly improbable that, once the door of English literature is unlocked, they will refrain from reading English philosophy. The effect of the views of John Stuart Mill and Herbert Spencer, to say nothing of the theories of living scientific men, may prove extraordinary. It was very largely the doctrines of John Locke that produced the French philosophy which led to the French Revolution. A considerable amount of the present unrest in India may be traced to the results of the fermentation of novel doctrines in the Eastern mind through the same medium of English literature. The Celestial is by nature a philosopher. It may be to his advantage in the end to adopt Western modes of thought, but the change from accepted traditions may produce strange convulsions in the state.

+ +

#### The Australian Labor Party's Land Policy.

The (Sydney) Worker (Lab.), April 21.—What will the Labor Party do? They will proceed to carry out the Labor platform. Foremost in the campaign they placed land value taxation, and one may expect to find a measure embodying the principle of the progressive land tax in the forefront of the programme for the session. In this regard, "The Worker" would insist that the measure must go far beyond that introduced into the last Parliament by the Fisher government. That bill provided for a maximum tax of 4d. in the pound of unimproved value. Such a tax would fail in its object of breaking up the big estates. To make the holding of the greater areas really unprofitable a tax of one shilling in the pound should be imposed. That seems to us the lowest figure that can be imposed with any hope of achieving success. And upon our ability to force the large areas into profitable use the success of the party at future elections will largely depend.

+

The (Sydney) Standard (s. t.), April 15.—There is the graduated land tax, with a £5,000 exemption. This proposal was supported by many arguments all over the country, to which we take no exception. In many respects they were admirable. They formed a pleasing contrast to the rubbish uttered by some Fusion candidates and their allies. But let us honestly ask ourselves whether the proposal itself is capable of doing what is claimed for it. It cannot destroy land monopoly, for any man can hold £5,000 worth of land absolutely idle without being asked to pay a penny. Any number of men can do likewise. In fact, the idle land so held now is a serious problem. Such a tax, where it does operate, will be un-

equal in its incidence. It will hit some who ought to be hit. It will oppress others who are worthy of consideration. As a remedy for land monopoly it will fail. In fact, it cannot do anything but fail, because it bears the same relation to our proposals as the counterfeit does to the genuine article. But that is not all. There is substantial reason for believing that the Federal Constitution will not allow legislation of that character. In other words, that it would, if passed, be challenged in the High Court, and thrown on the scrap heap. If this view proves correct, then there will be no Federal graduated land tax passed during the next three years. All that could be done, if the Labor party still insists on going on with such an unjust proposal, would be to propose to amend the Constitution in 1913. The reader will see the vast difference between the proposal itself and getting it passed, and a land value tax without exemptions as a substitute for existing labor taxes, to which no Constitutional objection could be taken. We hope that Single Taxers generally will continue to agitate for the adoption of the unadulterated Georgian principles. We object most strongly to the prospect of years of delay before getting a graduated tax, which is incapable of solving the land problem, which is really the labor problem. That is not the way to make progress. We must oppose the £5,000 exemption, and continue to advocate a uniform tax on land values, without exemptions, and the abolition of existing labor taxes.

+ +

#### A Filipino View of the Sale of the "Friar Lands."

Summary of editorial in the *Vanguardia* (Manila), April 15.—The friar lands question offers at present two distinct and opposing aspects. On the one hand, a special committee has been appointed by Congress, on the motion of Representative Martin of Colorado, to investigate the legality of the sale of the San José estate (55,000 acres) in Mindoro. On the other hand the Dillingham syndicate of Hawaii has just purchased from the government 10,000 acres of the old Calamba estate, besides an equally large tract adjoining this estate, and composed of both public and private land. We are not informed how much of this second lot is public land, but we assume that it does not exceed the legal limit. The inconsistency is self-evident. While Congress is engaged in discussing the constitutionality of the sale of friar lands in amounts larger than 2,500 acres, the Insular Government, resting upon the Wickersham decision and completely disregarding the issue raised by Congress, is pushing forward in the belief, apparently, that Congress will in the end be forced to sanction the sales in question. Is this indeed what the Government proposes? Does it really intend to sell the friar lands to the first bidder, at the earliest possible date, with the object of anticipating and frustrating Congressional action? The haste shown gives ground for such a suspicion. Such conduct is certainly in accordance with the avowed plans of the Administration. The Secretary of War has attempted to justify this spoliation of our public property, arguing that the friar lands were bought for a commercial purpose, and are not public lands since they were not included in such lands at the date of the transfer of the archipelago to the

United States. He argues that it is desirable to bring capital into the islands, and that it is absurd to suppose that large capitalists will be attracted by a mere 2,500 acres. It is impossible to foretell the result of the Congressional investigation. Representative Martin's purpose is to compel the government to respect the organic law which specifically limits the amount which may be sold to corporations. He does not stand alone; with him are all the independents who are fighting the trusts, and who, perceiving the evils of monopoly and exploitation at home, wish to protect the Filipinos from the insatiable monsters which have devoured American resources. American public opinion is roused; the people are revolting against political corruption and capitalistic control. America is in the throes of a revolution, bloodless but decisive. The program now being followed by the Insular Government, even if it is technically legal, is clearly contrary to the spirit of our organic law and of American public spirit. In the face of such a manifest transgression and the tremendous dangers with which the disloyalty of the government to its principles and promises threatens us, encouraged by the example of Representative Martin and the American people, shall we remain indifferent? The moment for action has come. Fortunately the Assembly is in session, and it is the undoubted interpreter of the aspirations of the people; it represents all parties, all our national interests. It has before it in this question a vital problem in which every Filipino is interested and in regard to which there are no two opinions. The Wickersham decision violates both the letter and the spirit of our organic law. The friar lands became public lands when they were acquired by the Government in order to settle an agrarian conflict. We are convinced that there is not an assemblyman who would dissent from this opinion. Why should this fact not appear before the Congress of the United States? Why should not the Assembly, even though extra-officially and merely as a popular representative body, make an energetic and well-founded protest against the spoliation of our country?

+ + +

The Walrus and the Ballinger

Were walking hand in hand;  
They wept like anything to see  
Such quantities of land.

"If we could only grab it all,"

They said, "it would be grand!"

—Collier's Weekly.

+ + +

Our people are like a hive of bees, full of agitation before taking flight to a better place. Also they are ready to sting.—Gifford Pinchot at St. Paul.

+ + +

The Greeks had emerged from the wooden horse and were smiting the Trojans hip and thigh.

"When they brought us in here," explained the Greeks, "they virtually gave us the freedom of the city."

Later they even found fault with Troy's management of its colonial possessions.—Chicago Tribune.

---

## RELATED THINGS

### CONTRIBUTIONS AND REPRINT

---

#### THE LURE OF THE LAND.

For The Public.

What is the murmur you hear afar  
Down where the hungry and homeless are?  
What is the cry from the gilded street  
Down where the Vampire's hot veins beat?  
What is the stir in the halls of state,  
Where the Octopus leers, insatiate?

Thru ages of Lust and Greed has rolled  
The murderous, fevered lure of Gold!  
But lo! From mountain to barren strand  
The world is a-fire with the Lure of Land!

Men from palaces, men from dens;  
Men from pulpits and prison pens;  
Men from tenements—bench and bar—  
Hungering, praying to lucky star!  
Men of learning thrilled with the Call;  
Dreamers, poets, students—all  
Rushing wild in a leaderless band,  
Hearts on fire with the Lure of Land!

Out through the wilderness, struggling far—  
Out beyond where the dim trails are;  
Starving, thirsting, bearing their load—  
Spurred like a steed, with a fiery goad!  
Cold of the Northland—tropic fires—  
What are these to the heart's desires?  
What are these to the brain and hand  
Thrilled with the maddening Lure of Land?

Strange as the dreams of a drunkard's brain,  
Strange as the midnight call of the main,  
All this frenzied thirst and lust—  
All this gripping of hands in the dust!

The World is old as the stars are bright;  
Its Lands are wide as the robe of Night!  
For you are its priceless treasures set,  
But O, you Slaves, you forget—forget!  
For ages under your sightless eye  
Its uttermost bounties you passed by!  
No wonder you start when your dream is broken,  
As though a fiend in your heart had spoken!

BERT HUFFMAN.

\* \* \*

#### MORAL EDUCATION.

For The Public.

The Moral Education League of London urges the introduction of moral and civic instruction into all schools and to make the formation of character the chief aim in education.

Character is the chief aim in education. None dare dissent from this view. Individual right living and social justice are the great ends to be attained, and it is right that our schools should give

the youth the highest ideals of individual and civic righteousness.

But how is this to be done? The League advocates formal instruction in morals, but this seems to me an error.

Moral ideals may be attained only through growth—experience. The conception comes only through unconscious living in the right way. A child may not be taught love by lessons on love. He learns it from experience with loving companions. In the same subtle unconscious way does the moral ideal develop in the mind of the individual. He learns what is right only by doing right and living in the atmosphere of righteousness.

That which holds the interest determines the action. The moral failure in life arises from just one cause. The right thing fails to hold the interest, and as long as wrong is able to hold the interest, the conduct must inevitably be wrong; for conduct always follows the line which interest indicates.

How, then, shall we cultivate the interests of the youth that they may be centered in right, and thus assure right conduct? Clearly, by providing an environment which is not only wholesome but which will enlist his keenest interest. For only by the development of an all-absorbing interest is the inner being, the will power, cultivated.

School should be a place for active life, experience and growth; not merely a place to learn lessons and receive instruction. All instruction is not educative. Only such activities as enlist the child's entire being and interest are truly educative. Occupations instead of lessons should be the main work of the school. The child's native interests should be followed in providing these occupations.

Teachers and parents should not force the attention of the child, for in so doing the entire being is not actively interested and the will of the child is weakened instead of strengthened.

The child should be allowed more freedom, more self prompted activity, if we would cultivate abiding interests, and only by developing abiding interests may we hope to cultivate high moral ideals. The child who is always controlled and does not develop self-control, who is ever directed and never self-directed, whose attention is constantly ordered and never allowed self-activity, will always be weak in interests and consequently weak in will power and immoral in action.

Character is the sole aim of education, but it depends on sound nerves, and a free mind, and these can be attained only by making education a life—an experience, rather than the acquisition of knowledge alone. School must be a place where children are free to work and play and dream, not a place where they must crush the natural interests and activities and forever "give attention."

Ideals of civic righteousness must be gained

through experience as well as by precept. If the law itself is unjust, even a perfect administration of such a law could hardly convey the proper conception of civic righteousness. A law which taxes industry and puts a premium on idleness and cunning, and allows the individual to take values which do not belong to him,—such a law, even if enforced by a “clean administration,” cannot give the youth the right idea of social justice and civic purity.

If teachers and parents could become aroused to a consciousness of this glaring and fundamental violation of social justice, and strive to remedy it, their very protest would be a means of developing in the minds of the school children a proper conception of civic righteousness such as no preaching or formal instruction could ever secure.

MARIETTE L. JOHNSON.

+ + +

### TEDDY, THE TORY.

For The Public.

Teddy, the Tory,  
Your savage and gory  
Speech that you made on the Pharaohs' Land  
Was not made vainly,  
For it told all plainly,  
Just where on Americanism you stand.

Teddy, the Tory,  
Would you have sought glory  
Beneath the King's flag, had you lived in the days  
When the fathers were striving  
For freedom by driving  
The red-coats before them in bloody affrays?

Teddy, the Tory,  
We're proud of your story—  
The part that would gladden a Lincoln's warm  
heart—  
But we are not ready,  
And will not be, Teddy,  
To say we are proud of the Tory-tinged part.

Teddy, the Tory,  
We hope when you're hoary  
And feeble, and weary, should ever that be,  
You will still not be holding  
Your view, unennobling,  
That trodden-down man has no right to be free.

G. T. E.

+ + +

### INSURGENT CHRISTIANITY.

A Part of a “Prayer Meeting” Talk, Given at the  
Twenty-Third Street Y. M. C. A., New York  
City, April 21, 1910, by Ralph  
E. Flanders.

What does the Christian find when he gets  
body, mind and spirit consecrated to service?  
How does the world look to him?

Henry Drummond wrote a book which he  
called “The Greatest Thing in the World.” Ac-

ording to his idea, the greatest thing is love.  
He and St. Paul are agreed on this point.

But I think we will find that there is a step  
beyond love. Love is of the soul—it is a spir-  
itual quality. If we add to this spiritual qual-  
ity the clear vision of the intellect, we get love  
plus intelligence, and that makes justice. The  
whole is greater than a part. You cannot be  
truly just to a man and not love him; but you  
can love a man devotedly and not be just to him.  
Many a father loves his son, but is not just to  
him. His injustice is a mental deficiency—his  
soul is all right. Many Christians love their fel-  
low men, while still exceedingly unjust to them.  
And then they wonder that their love breeds  
anger and strife! Their souls are all right, but  
their brains are weak.

This strange mental deficiency runs like an  
hereditary taint through the whole of the deal-  
ings of the church with the world. It takes in-  
telligence to discern injustice—except for the  
victim, he can feel it. And because the church  
has not discerned the mass of injustice in the  
world, it has cried “Peace! Peace!” where there  
was no peace. In carrying out this work of sooth-  
ing the troubled and oppressed with promises of  
rest in heaven instead of justice on earth, religion  
has proved itself the mightiest bulwark of priv-  
ilege and oppression the world has known. It has  
been so through all history, and is so today. What  
a position for the followers of the loving and sym-  
pathizing Christ!

We must train our minds, then, to the discern-  
ment of injustice and the search for the remedy.  
This is a hard and thankless task. It is an eter-  
nal task. Strive as we may, we will never exter-  
minate wrong and injustice. But we will make  
gains on it; we will take this stronghold and that  
one. The task will be hard, not only in the actual  
accomplishment, but in the planning and under-  
standing as well.

It hurts to reason—to think. There is very lit-  
tle thinking done. You may not believe this,  
but any psychologist will tell you it is so. When  
we say that we think so-and-so about a thing,  
the chances are that we have not thought about  
the matter at all. We have an opinion, but that  
opinion has come to us from the outside. It may  
have been handed down from our parents. We  
may have absorbed it from the circle of society in  
which we live. It may be the automatic, uncon-  
scious expression of the narrow selfishness of our  
business life. Or perhaps it has been handed out  
to us from pulpit and platform, and we have swal-  
lowed it whole like a gelatine capsule, instead of  
opening it up and tasting it, to see whether it is  
nourishing food or rank poison. So we think we  
think, but we don't think. And the reason we  
don't think is because it is hard work. It is the  
most exhausting work there is. Ditch digging is  
nothing to it. And men never will think logically,

surely, along the unselfish lines required for the bringing in of the kingdom of God on earth, until soul and brain and healthy body are welded together into the whole man. The endurance of the healthy body, and the energy and fire of a soul filled with the love of God and man, are both needed. But when to these is added the consecrated brain, then, finally, can man effectively undertake the full service of his fellows—and not till then.

So far we have been talking about the great features of the problem before us. They are full of the highest inspiration. But when we get down to the details of our work in the world, these details seem mean and uninspiring. Why is this? Why do we find it so difficult to apply the lofty aspirations of the spirit to the things of common life? In thinking of this I have often been reminded of the advice that Kipling gave to the seniors of a Canadian University. Said he: "Take everything in life seriously—except yourselves." This is good advice. We must take life seriously, because life is a serious matter. But if we get to taking ourselves seriously, we will most likely get the habit of feeling that we must tackle the tremendous problem of life at one fell swoop. If we look at things in this unfortunate way, the world will look gloomy indeed, for we will be foredoomed to failure.

A view like that is all wrong. We must remember that great reforms are brought about by the separate actions of millions of people, moved each by his own single light of feeling and understanding. And as God makes even the wrath of men to praise him, we will find on close investigation that the details of the great movements in which we are interested are liable to be almost sordid in appearance. We must not let even this disappoint us. As to the smallness of our individual part, let us remember that there can be but a few great leaders. Our work may be no more than to back up those leaders. The world's reformers are helpless unless there is behind them a mighty mass of men, each filled in some measure with the same spirit as that which animates the great leaders of the movement. Our part may be small, but it will be necessary. At the same time, we must not put any limits to our part. It may prove to be very great indeed.

Here are some of the immediate ways in which we may apply our Christian insurgency. For one thing, let us make a desperate effort—and it will surely have to be desperate—to read the Bible in general, and the gospels in particular, with a clear and understanding eye. Cast aside, so far as possible, all the weight of petty doctrine which has been handed down to us from men, and seek to learn from Christ's own lips what his life and words really mean to the world. To what degree was his mission one of vicarious sacrifice, and to what degree was it one of social reform? Was

he an effeminate and despised outcast, or a man of mighty personality, arousing the hatred and fear that only a strong man could arouse? Do those tremendously hard sayings of his really mean what they say, or do they mean something easier—more like the bloodless generalities we have made of them? This study of the life of our Master will strengthen us spiritually, and give us that burning zeal which is essential for doing the work of the world.

Now as to the training of the brain in service. We ought by all means to sharpen our faculties to the discernment of injustice. Let no man, no matter what his position or reputation, say to you that modern political institutions give substantial justice—they do not. Let no man say to you that modern business methods, particularly in the matter of distribution, are based on principles of equity and righteousness—they are not. And let no man say to you that the law itself, the very guardian of Justice, gives more than a half-measure of justice in the average of its dealings—it does not. How to bring about the reign of honesty toward our fellow men in these matters is a long and difficult problem—so long and difficult that we had best begin on it right away.

There are many solutions offered. Let us examine them with open and attentive minds. Trust regulation, government ownership, woman suffrage, prohibition, socialism, single tax, tariff revision—examine them all. Some claim to be partial solutions, some claim to be universal. Come to clear, thoughtful conclusions on all these matters.

And if we are really sincere, we will find some near-at-hand ways in which we can serve with the whole man—body, mind and spirit. There is a chance for injustice in all the dealings of man with man, and if we do not carefully guard our steps it is certain that we will make many slips of our own in this matter. Nothing does more harm to the spread of the teachings of our Master than such slips on the part of believers. So let us employ the virtues of the whole man in all our personal relations.

It would be strange also (if we really have body, mind and spirit in this matter) not to find some public service we can render. We can convince others of righteousness in civic matters. We can use our influence with one man, or a thousand, depending on the size of the talent intrusted to us, toward the settling of social problems in the right way. We will make mistakes, but we will learn from our mistakes. As we learn we will grow, and as we grow, we will fill still larger and larger spheres of usefulness in the service of the world.

It is a great thing to be an insurgent. There is distinction in it. It takes no courage to be numbered among the soldiers of the "god of things as they are." And the worshipers of that

god are on the losing side. Maybe not tomorrow, or next week, or next year, or for many years, will we make substantial headway against their dull and stolid phalanx. But we are cheered by the thought that again and again in the world's history have they been thrown into wild rout, while precious ground was gained in the fight for the kingdom of God on the earth.

It looks as though another pitched battle were in sight. Insurgency, the union of body and mind and spirit in the service of the world, is to be found elsewhere besides at Washington. The whole earth is stirring with the larger Insurgency. In England, Russia, Turkey, Germany, Spain, China,—the whole world over—a spirit of restlessness, of dissatisfaction with ancient evils, is stirring the souls of men. This thing is of God. He who fights it is allied with the powers of darkness. He who breathes it and lives it, for good or for ill, has for his support the almighty powers of love and truth.

---

## BOOKS

---

### THE MAKING OF A NATION.

*Lady Merton, Colonist.* By Mrs. Humphry Ward. New York. Doubleday, Page & Co. Price, \$1.50.

In her latest work the author, who has heretofore dealt largely with English aristocracy and politics, makes a new departure and gives her readers a taste of the American wilderness with its throbbing pulse of aspiration and progress.

The splendor and promise of the new land, with its rapidly developing resources, thrills the whole being of the young English woman, Lady Merton, with an enthusiasm that quite transforms "the product of twentieth century culture, refinement and luxury" into a possible helpmeet for the brave, loyal Canadian, George Anderson, with whom she falls irrevocably in love. Journeying with her invalid brother in a private car through the lake, mountain and forest scenery of the Canadian Pacific railroad, she finds the young mining engineer with his unselfish devotion, his passionate love and service of his country, a marked contrast to the English suitor, who has followed her from the old world only to sigh for his Cumberland house, his classical library and the comely and dignified ways of life, while she is burning with an ardor inspired by the possibilities of a magnificent new country, with its eyes scanning the universe for the light of progress.

Without intention, perhaps, Mrs. Ward denies the tradition of heredity in the noble manhood of George Anderson descended, as the story proves, from a drunken criminal father, whom he loyally acknowledges, as he believes, in the face of outraged love, and defeat of all his brilliant pros-

pects of public usefulness. Happily and justly, both love and friendship rally to his support in the tragedy which he meets with the courage and honesty of a true hero.

The charm of the story rests chiefly in the large atmosphere of the region in which its scenes are laid. In its descriptive passages the vastness, grandeur and beauty of the Canadian world is blown in upon us with a freshness and power that inspires us with Lady Merton's own enthusiasm and faith in the future of the country of her adoption.

A. L. M.

+ + +

### IN THE CIVIL WAR WITH A MUSKET.

*History of the 103d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. 1861-1865.* By Luther S. Dickey, Corporal of Company C, with Sergeant Samuel M. Evans as Collaborator.

This is one of the few thorough-going contributions to the history of the American Civil War which have the peculiar value of telling the story from the point of view of the man who carried a musket. The horizon of these writers may not have been as wide as that of their generals, but within its scope they saw more keenly. Though the general swept a wide area with field glasses, the privates and non-commissioned officers knew what was going on about them. And if the man with the musket be competent, as in this instance he is, to gather historical documents, critically to consider them in the light of his own knowledge, and then to give adequate expression to his conclusions, his work is likely to be better, within his narrower field of observation, than that of the men higher up—or, perhaps in this connection one should say, "farther back."

Making no pretense to do more than collate the records in readable form of one regiment of the Civil War, in minute detail and for the special interest of its survivors and the descendants of its members, Corporal Dickey has not only succeeded in this purpose, but has also made a convincing defense of the Division in which his regiment served at Fair Oaks (Seven Pines) from aspersions upon its conduct in that battle which had become history. Military books are not often interesting—outside of military circles—but this one comes within the exceptions to that rule.

+ + +

### A STUDY IN NORMALISM.

*The Philosophy of Happiness.* By R. Waite Joslyn, LL. M. Normal Publishing Co. Elgin, Ill. Price, \$1.00.

An analysis of the conditions that conduce to a normal state of happiness will be interesting to the reader who enters readily into the author's

cool, comparative process of reasoning. But when one has carefully traced the thread of logic running through 200 pages he may turn back to page 30 to find a rational conclusion on the question of happiness:

"Happiness is an inner fact—a fact of the spirit, and must therefore be dependent upon conditions within us more than on conditions without."

We are assured that a normal balance of activities—physical and psychical—will yield such happiness as the individual is capable of realizing.

In a word—"The conditions of happiness for the individual are fixed in his own nature."

A. L. M.

---

## BOOKS RECEIVED

---

—Our Nation's Altar. By Asenath Carver Coolidge. Published by Asenath Carver Coolidge, Wauertown, N. Y. 1910.

—Governmental Action for Social Welfare. By Jeremiah W. Jenks. Published by the Macmillan Co., New York. 1910. Price, \$1.00 net.

—American Sociological Society, Papers and Proceedings, Fourth Annual Meeting. December 27-31, 1909. Published for the American Sociological Society by The University of Chicago Press. Chicago and New York, 1910.

---

## PERIODICALS

---

An excellent statement of American politics from the point of view of opportunist American Socialism, and in substance an accurate one from any point of view, appears in the June number of the Socialist Review (Manchester), organ of the Inde-

pendent Labour party of Great Britain, over the signature of Walter Thomas Mills.

+

Physicians interested in the economics of their profession will find it worth their while to send to Dr. L. F. C. Garvin, Lonsdale, R. I., for a copy of the "Transactions of the Rhode Island Medical Society" for 1910, in which there is a paper of his on "The Economic Side of Medical Practice." It gives cogent reasons from the professional standpoint for the exemption of personal property and landed improvements from taxation.

+

British Columbia as a whole is not so far along toward land value taxation as Vancouver. Its legislature, now controlled by the Conservatives, has just passed a law (United States Consular Reports, June 4) providing for the perpetuity of all existing timber licenses, making them renewable from year to year under certain easy conditions—a law pleasing to the thousands of American capitalists who have heavily invested in the timber lands of the Province.

A. L. G.

+

The Spanish daily, "Heraldo de Madr'd," which has been running Senor Antonio Albendin's translation of Edward Homer Bailey's booklet, "How to get Rich without Working," concludes the story in its issue of April 3. In its issue of May 14, the same paper prints a column and a half article, on its front page by Senor Albendin on the British budget which became a law on April 29, an event which he prophesies will make that date celebrated in the annals of history. He comments freely on the land situation in Great Britain from a Single Taxer's point of view, emphasizing the importance of the land valuation clause, and quotes from Lloyd George's address to the Gladstone League in Queen's Hall, London, in which Mr. George said that "economic independence was essential to political independ-

## Co-Operation.

Appreciative as The Public readers must be of the high values represented by this caption, it should only be needful to call their attention to the fact that I now need a most practical demonstration from them.

The co-operation of the existing 10,000 subscribers of The Public in reproducing themselves, means that each and everyone should get some friend to subscribe.

This might be called "nervy" but for the fact that this paper is run solely for its readers and the public that may benefit through them, which makes this simply an appeal for *more beneficiaries!*

Cincinnati, June 13, 1910.

DANIEL KIEFER.

## The Single Tax Blotter

The fastest selling tract. Out one month—sold 10,000. Get a dozen by mail for 10 cents.

JOHN J. EGAN, 510 W. 169th St., New York

## DR. CHARLES L. LOGAN OSTEOPATH

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

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

CHICAGO

ence." Senor Albendin has a comprehensive grasp of the economic situation, and is doing fine work.

C. L. LOGAN.

+

In writing about the improved mail facilities of China, our Consul at Tsingtau (United States Consular Reports, June 4), says: "Parcel-post systems with all the European cities are carried on, which makes excellent opportunities for the increase of the mail-order business in Europe, but such mail-order business is impossible with the United States, owing

to the exorbitant cost of postage or express. A small package recently purchased in San Francisco, which has been brought to my attention, having originally cost \$2, was shipped to Tsingtau by post and express, and the receiver was obliged to pay over 600 per cent for transportation charges. It would have come to this place from any European city for 20 cents." The Bureau of Manufacture adds in a note: "The Post-Office Department at Washington states that 'articles of merchandise other than bona fide trade samples can only be sent to Tsingtau, China,

### Summer Camp and Play School

A minister and a college professor will take 20 boys camping in the wild dunes of Northern Indiana on Lake Michigan. Instruction in Athletics, Swimming, Boating, Crafts, Photography, Nature Study. Tutoring in one study. July 5 to Sept. 1st. \$60.00. Address,

Rev. W. H. Macpherson, 3142 Prairie Ave., Chicago

### Public Policy League of Illinois

King's Restaurant, 112 Fifth Ave., Chicago  
Banquet Hall, Third Floor, take elevator

Tuesday, June 21, 6:30 p. m. sharp; Dinner, 7 p. m. sharp  
Table d'hote Dinner, 50 cents per plate.

Mr. S. A. Baldus, Subject: "The Fallacy of Woman Suffrage."

Followed by five minute talks by well-known leaders in the Woman Suffrage Movement.

Members and friends are invited.

Please notify Secretary-Treasurer of the number of plates desired. Make reservations by phone, postal card or letter.

John J. Sonstebj, Sec'y-Treas., 153 LaSalle St.  
Phone Central 7026

### Real Estate and Investments

R. E. CHADWICK

1141 D Street San Diego, Cal.

### Real Estate For Sale and Exchange

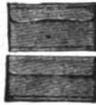
EDWARD POLAK

4030 Third Ave. New York City

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



Dull razor blades resharpened by Keenedge Electric Process ('the only way'), 30c the dozen. 80,000 repeating customers. Send address for convenient mailing wrapper.  
KEENEDGE CO., 416 Keenedge Building, CHICAGO.



## TOM L. JOHNSON

WRITES THIS OF "SOCIAL SERVICE" THE NEW BOOK BY LOUIS F. POST:

"I am inclined to think it is destined to make more converts than any other book on political economy yet written except 'Progress and Poverty.'"

PUBLISHED BY

A. WESSELS, New York

SOLD BY

A. C. McCLURG & CO., Chicago

ALSO BY

THE PUBLIC, Ellsworth Building, Chicago

Price, One Dollar, Postpaid

## AN ODD VOLUME SALE

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

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

54 copies "Land Values and the Budget."

A manifesto put out in January, 1909, from London, by the United Committee for the Taxation of Land Values. With the historic British Budget of 1909 at last passed, and the mighty struggle of its passage fresh in memory, this manifesto takes on added interest. While the supply lasts these large, red-bound pamphlets will be sent for a nominal charge (to cover postage and handling) of.....\$0.10

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

when fully prepaid at the letter rate, which would amount to 50 cents for the first pound and 48 cents for each additional pound, regardless of the weight of the parcel.

A. L. G.

Key charges, by of immobility—men's minds by standing on—afford Pinchot at St. Paul.

"How did it happen, Colonel," asked one of his

countrymen, who chanced to be over there, "that you didn't say anything about the poet laureate's last ode?"

"Gadzooks!" exclaimed the Colonel, smiting his brow, "I forgot that! Cur-r-r-ses on my wretched memory!"—Chicago Tribune.

"The teacher of one of the classes in a school in the suburbs of Cleveland had been training her pupils in anticipation of a visit from the school com-

### To Advertise THE PUBLIC

We have a little Folder—just right to slip into an envelope—on which is printed in large, clear type, letters from Judge Lindsey, from Rt. Rev. Charles D. Williams, from Brand Whitlock, and from Lincoln Steffens, saying what they think of THE PUBLIC.

When Mr. Briggs of Elkhart saw it, he said: "Send me 100 of them. I will mail one with my card to 100 people I know in a 2-cent envelope, and you ought to get a lot of other fellows to do the same thing. That's fine advertising for THE PUBLIC."

I wish we could put out 50,000 of them. If you will send them out we will send you as many as you can use.

The circular contains besides the above four letters, a brief description of THE PUBLIC, what it stands for and aims to be, subscription price, etc., so you need do no writing. The circular is complete and effective as it stands—all you need do is to send them out.

How many can you use?  
Use a post card, and address it:

**THE PUBLIC, Ellsworth Bldg., Chicago**

EMIL SCHMIED, Mgr.

### FROM THE MANAGER

#### Some Shops Have It.

An old Chicago friend of The Public, now living in California, in renewing for himself and subscribing for two others, makes the following suggestion:

"Thousands of its friends make semi-occasional visits to barber shops. Other thousands do likewise, spending much time waiting their turn, when if The Public was around it would doubtless meet the eye of many of them.

To get it there regardless of the proprietor's predilections, our S. T. who frequents any particular shop is more or less familiar with him (the proprietor), and could offer to send him the paper for a year for the value of one dollar in shaves or haircuts or both.

In this way our S. T. would only be paying a few weeks in advance for the barber's service, while the latter would obtain the paper without having to pay cash, thus securing the benefit of the paper himself as well as those of his employes and such customers as would see it, but would also engender a more friendly feeling on the part of our S. T.

If every shop frequented by the friends of The Public had a copy every week, who knows how many new subscribers might result."

EMIL SCHMIED.

## The Public

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Terms of Subscription

Yearly .....	\$1.00
Half yearly .....	50
Quarterly .....	.75
Single copies .....	.05
Trial subscription—4 weeks.....	.10

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

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

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

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

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

### Advertising Rates

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

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

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

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

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

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

missioner," said George S. Wells of Pittsburg at the Shoreham. "At last he came and the classes were called out to show their attainments.

"The arithmetic class was the first called, and in order to make a good impression the teacher put the first question to Johnny Smith, the star pupil.

"Johnny, if coal is selling at \$6 a ton and you pay the coal dealer \$24, how many tons of coal will he bring you?"

"Three," was the prompt reply from Johnny.

"The teacher, much embarrassed, said, 'Why, Johnny, that isn't right.'

"Oh, I know it ain't, but they do it, anyhow.'"—Washington Post.

+ + +

The diminutive office boy had worked hard on a "salary" of \$2 a week. He was a subdued little chap,

faithful and quiet. Finally, however, he plucked up courage enough to ask for an increase.

"How much more would you like?" inquired his employer.

"Well," answered the lad, "I don't think that 50 cents more a week would be too much."

"You are rather a small boy to be earning \$2.50 a week."

"I know I am small," he replied, "but to tell the truth, since I've worked here I've been so busy I haven't had time to grow!"

He got the raise.—Chicago Journal.

+ + +

Edith, age 6, had just been informed that twin boys had been added to the family.

"That's funny," she mused. "Ethel and I both

## Our Ten Cent Books.

- |   |    |    |    |                       |
|---|----|----|----|-----------------------|
| <b>A Great Iniquity</b>   | :: | :: | :: | By Leo Tolstoy        |
| Red portrait cover. Full length frontispiece portrait of Tolstoy in peasant costume |    |    |    |                       |
| <b>Gerrit Smith on Land Monopoly—</b>   |    |    |    |                       |
| With Introduction   | :: | :: | :: | By Wm. Lloyd Garrison |
| Green portrait cover  |    |    |    |                       |

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

## Our Five Cent Books.

- |   |   |   |                         |
|---|---|---|-------------------------|
| <b>How to Get Rich Without Working</b>  | ✓ | ✓ | By Edward Homer Bailey  |
| <b>Franklin and Freedom</b>   | ✓ | ✓ | By Joseph Fels.         |
| <b>The Single Tax—What It Is, and What It Will Accomplish</b>                               |   |   | By Judson Grenell.      |
| <b>National Decay Caused by Political Corruption; and the Remedy</b>                        | ✓ | ✓ | By Wm. Preston Hill     |
| <b>Direct Legislation—The Initiative and Referendum</b>                                     | ✓ |   | By John Z. White        |
| <b>Smaller Profits, Reduced Salaries and Lower Wages—The Condition, The Cause, The Cure</b> | ✓ | ✓ | By George L. Rusby      |
| <b>Thomas Jefferson</b>   | ✓ | ✓ | By Sterling E. Edmunds. |
| <b>The Mission of a Liberal Church</b>  | ✓ | ✓ | By Herbert S. Bigelow   |
| <b>A Syllabus of Henry George's "Progress and Poverty"</b>                                  | ✓ |   | By Louis F. Post.       |
| <b>The Open Shop and the Closed Shop</b>  | ✓ | ✓ | By Louis F. Post        |
| <b>Success in Life</b>  | ✓ | ✓ | By Louis F. Post        |
| <b>Marriage as a Present Day Problem</b>  | ✓ | ✓ | By Alice Thacher Post.  |

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

prayed for a baby brother, but we thought it was the same one."—Everybody's Magazine.

+ + +

"How can you tell a Yale man from a Harvard man?"

"Well, a Yale man always acts as if he owned the world."

"Yes?"

"And a Harvard man always acts as if he doesn't know what vulgar person owns the world; furthermore, he doesn't care to know."—Cleveland Leader.

## Wash day used to

mean a long day's drudgery with hot fires and steam and nasty smells. Fels-Naptha has changed all that. Fels-Naptha has made wash day as pleasant as any other day, because Fels-Naptha has made washing easy.

More than a million women are washing clothes with Fels-Naptha in cold or luke-warm water, without boiling or hard rubbing. Wash day has no terrors for them. And the drudgery of household cleaning is lightened, too, by Fels-Naptha. It whitens floors, brightens paints, brings out the colors in linoleum, takes dirt off varnished surfaces without dulling the varnish, removes grease spots and stains in carpets, rugs and upholstery.

Be sure to follow directions on the Fels-Naptha red and green wrapper.

## A Letter from Sir Thomas Lipton

*196 City Road*  
*London, E.C. 5th March, 1910*

Mr. J. H. Ostrander,

Optician

810 Fine Arts Building Chicago.

Dear Mr. Ostrander,

It gives me the very greatest pleasure to testify to the excellence of the glasses with which you have supplied me on various occasions. They are certainly the finest I have ever had - I cannot get glasses like them in England and your painstaking and ingenious methods of testing the sight were quite a revelation to me.

I am greatly obliged to you for all the trouble you have taken in the matter of fitting me and I wish you all possible success in your profession.

With many thanks and best wishes.

Yours faithfully

*Thomas Lipton*

Mr. Ostrander is original and ingenious, not only in his methods of testing the eyes, but in the details of his business.

For instance, instead of putting out the ordinary spectacle and nose-glass cases, his cases all carry a message.

Here is one, "God made the land for the people, also the air and the water." Another, "Charity will cease when justice shall prevail." And, "Blessed is the man who has found his work."

These cases are given to customers, or may be had by non-residents by sending thirty-seven two-cent stamps.

Get one for your neighbor. They will help in making converts.

They are a handsome seal-skin case. Nothing better. Address

**J. H. OSTRANDER**

**Fine Arts Building, 203 Michigan Avenue  
CHICAGO**

Please mention THE PUBLIC when you write to Advertisers.