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EDITORIAL

Edward VII.

If the career of King Edward during his later life is rightly understood in Great Britain, his memory deserves better signs of affection than those which hysterical worshippers of royalty, sensational newspapers and commercial mourners are so fond of displaying. These are apt to indicate vanity or cupidity rather than grief. Thrust out for exhibition regardless of the human worthiness of their object, they would tend to depreciate the memory of even the best of men. History may reveal Edward VII as deserving only such tributes, but this is not his reputation now. He appears to have been a king who acutely realized and democratically acquiesced in the changing order. Through the old forms of kingly prerogative he appears to have seen the new substance of popular power. And instead of resisting stubbornly or yielding sullenly, he seems to have cooperated with intelligence and good faith. The memory of a man who has thus risen above his accidents—out of a gilded cradle into democratic manhood, out of royalty into democratic statesmanship—is something for a nation to cherish; and at the close of such a career, though tears may indeed be shed, and all the more because he has won over a whole people to be of his household, expressions of grief springing from nothing nobler than love of princes count more against his memory than for it. Apart from fears that undemocratic influences may misdirect the sympathy

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thies and activities of his successor, all genuine public sorrow over King Edward's death may well be swallowed up in the invigorating remembrance of his having except in name turned his accidental kingship into one of the higher types of Twentieth Century manhood.

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How to Make a Great City of a Small Village.

An instance illustrating the natural effect of the recent abolition of taxes on improvements in Vancouver, British Columbia, is vouched for as absolutely true by the Everett (Washington) Tribune of April 27. It seems well worth retelling just as the Everett Tribune has told it:

An Everett citizen who owns lots on Hewitt avenue had intended to improve his property by the erection of a brick building; but he has changed his mind and gives the following reason for so doing: "I own business lots in Vancouver, B. C., and received the following response to an inquiry which I made:

Vancouver, B. C., April 20, '10.

Dear Sir:—Replying to your favor of the 18th inst. we beg to say that your information is correct. There is no tax on building or personal property in this city. Total tax for 1909 was 22 mills. Yours truly, ALLAN BROS., 509 Pender Street.

"The above information decided the matter for me. The building I had planned for Hewitt avenue will be erected in Vancouver, B. C., where improvements are exempt from taxation. In that city I will be compelled to pay no more nor less than the man who holds idle lots on either side of me. I would rather have built in Everett, but didn't like the prospect of paying an annual fine on the cost of my investment. So I am adapting myself to our system, which makes it more profitable to hold land idle and escape taxation than to use it. Some one has said that our system of taxation enables land owners to 'sleep and thrive.' I propose to build in Vancouver and sleep in Everett."

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La Follette Misquoted.

Three weeks ago (p. 365) we made the following quotation in our News Narrative, from Senator La Follette's speech in the Senate on the 12th of April:

The mask is off. Mr. Mellen, Mr. Byrnes, and others of their kind are but hired megaphones through which a beefy, red-faced, thick-necked, financial bully, drunk with wealth and power, bawls his orders to stock markets, directors, courts, governments and nations. We have been listening to Mr. Morgan.

The quotation was taken from current telegraphic dispatches. They had either been poorly made at Washington or badly edited in the daily newspaper offices,—probably the former, for the report in different newspapers was the same. Our attention is now called by La Follette's Magazine, to the official report of the speech at page 4707 of the Congressional Record. It appears that

Senator La Follette, in the course of his remarks on some of the Taft legislation, dwelt at length upon railroad conditions in New England, and, as bearing upon these conditions, read to the Senate, for what it might be worth, an editorial which had been printed in the Commercial Bulletin of Boston, of February 19. Near the middle of that editorial is the language quoted above. It was Gov. Guild's language (he being the editor of the Commercial Bulletin), and not Senator La Follette's.

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Land Value Taxation in Great Britain.

We are informed that at a recent conference of the Independent Labour Party of Great Britain the following resolution was adopted, and that it is being widely circulated among and adopted by different British organizations and meetings:

That this conference of the Independent Labour Party, recognizing the intimate connection between the use of land and the employment of labor, pledges itself to attack land monopoly, which is responsible for depriving labor of access to land, and with a view to this end, they call for a heavy tax on the value of land which is held out of use.

Many worse things might be done in the United States and Canada, than promoting the frequent and extensive adoption of the substance of that resolution. It is a declaration of social need and purpose which might well be made by a great number and variety of organizations and meetings—political, industrial, social, religious and educational—regardless of party or denomination, or anything else but concern for good citizenship and just government.

+ +

William Kent for Congress from California.

Newspaper dispatches from San Francisco report the candidacy for the Republican nomination for Congress from the second California district, of William Kent, formerly of Chicago but now of Kentfield, California. Mr. Kent was in the thick of the fight in Chicago against the gray wolf pack fifteen years ago, and as one of the incidents of that fight he served efficiently in the City Council. He is a Republican of the Abraham Lincoln type—a democratic Republican. If Congressman McKinlay, the present member from the second California district, is the representative of the Interests that the news dispatches describe him as being, Mr. Kent is the very kind of person to put into his place in Congress. A man of right convictions, he also has the political intelligence and the moral courage without which even the best convictions may cut but a sorry

figure in public affairs. In the campaign for nomination, Mr. Kent will doubtless have to encounter the opposition of the railroad ring, brutal or wily or both as circumstances require, and upon winning at the primaries he will be confronted by the same opposition at the election. It is earnestly to be hoped, therefore, that every democratic Republican in his district will vigorously support his candidacy at the primaries, and that upon his nomination every democratic Democrat there will join the democratic Republicans in making his election to Congress sure. Although the district is said to be strongly Republican, there is no telling what the Interests might try to make it if the party nominates such a man as Mr. Kent, whose convictions they fear and whose fighting qualities they do not despise.

* *

Another Sign of a Great Tendency.

The opening of the minds of good men of whatever social class goes on apace with reference to the essential difference between ameliorative charity for the poor and that larger charity whose other name is Justice. Another instance appeared in the Cincinnati Times-Star of April 29, in the course of a report of the annual meeting of the United Jewish Charities. The president of the Cincinnati organization, Max Senior, a man of light and leading among the Jews of Cincinnati and of general popularity as well, confessed his conviction that charity of the ameliorative kind, such as charity organizations usually indulge in, offers no solution for the problem of poverty. As quoted by the Times-Star he said:

With heartbreaking regularity each year brings its crop of unfortunates. They are victims of social injustice—of a neglect by the community of its obligations. Against these fundamental conditions the charity organization is powerless. We must take part in the great movements which shall eradicate the causes of distress. I am an optimist and see the day, not far off, when charity shall cease and justice prevail.

* *

Quinby for Congress from Nebraska.

Laurie J. Quinby, who is known far beyond Omaha, for he edits and publishes the "Chancellor," has announced his candidacy for Congress as a democratic Democrat. His platform, which declares for the initiative, referendum and recall, for postal savings banks localized and not centralized, and against ship subsidies, makes this further explanation of his views on national questions:

I am an advocate of a just system of taxation by which government shall be supported by a tax upon

monopoly and not upon thrift; upon privilege and not upon labor; upon idleness and not upon industry; upon those avenues of wealth now monopolized by the pets of privilege, not upon the food and clothing and shelter of those whose enterprise and toll create the wealth of the world. I am an advocate of the exemption of the home and all the products of human toil from the blight of taxation. . . . I assert the proposition that commerce is the greatest civilizing power in the world, and that the removal from it of all taxes and other unnatural restrictions upon it will most contribute to the building of our merchant marine and all other enterprises. There are about sixty billions of dollars represented in the value of the land of the United States, of which not more than ten billions are owned by the farmers of this nation. The government of the United States does not tax this immense value one penny. I propose that the taxes upon the farmer and mechanic and upon the implements they use shall be repealed, and that this immense value of sixty billions of dollars be made to bear its share of the expenses of the Federal government. Such a system of taxation will do more to conserve natural resources and protect the people from all forms of extortion than will all the penal laws against land frauds upon our statute books. Further it will prevent the growth of land monopoly in the United States. I am an advocate of the natural right of every man to toll, and I assert that the labor and enterprise of this land do not depend upon any special favors granted by government, but upon freedom in the application of their skill and genius to the boundless resources of this God-blessed land. Our need is not protection or charity, but justice. I stand for commerce and peace as against hatred and war; for the shop and the factory as against the army and the bloody field; for the merchant ship rather than the destructive iron clad of the sea; for the citizen rather than the soldier; for the home as against the garrison. And I assert the proposition that good will toward all mankind is the best and safest asset of any people, and the surest impetus to the advancement of civilization.

Mr. Quinby's qualifications for champion of those truly democratic doctrines in Congress are as strong as the doctrines themselves are sound.

* *

The Police "Sweatbox."

Interesting indeed, as public opinion awakens to the iniquity of the police "sweatbox" (p. 363), are the indignant protests of police "sweatboxers" that there is no such thing. But it happens to be a fact that there is such a thing. It was introduced into this country by a New York superintendent of police who counted Jay Gould among his friends and died a millionaire. In all its phases, whether cruel or not, it has been and is in flagrant violation of the law. The pages of The Public for ten years are dotted with editorials denouncing it (p. 363) in connection with specific cases found in newspaper reports which quoted with approval the boastings of police of-

ficials regarding it. The duty of a policeman, whether of low degree or high, when he makes an arrest, is to enter it in a public record and to bring the prisoner at once before a magistrate, meanwhile warning him that he need not say anything, and if he does it may be used against him. Instead of doing this, American policemen have developed a custom of holding accused persons for days together upon bare suspicion, without "booking" them, without warrant and without bringing them before a magistrate. The purpose is to frighten or wheedle suspects into making confessions which are as likely to be false as true. Depriving a prisoner of sleep, doping him with drugs, hitting him in the face, confronting him with tableaux reproducing dramatically the circumstances of his alleged crime, are among the common-places of the "sweating" process. It may be that an inquiry into this subject by Congress would be outside the jurisdiction of that body; but Senator Heyburn of Idaho is reported to have secured authority for a Senate Committee to make one, and in the interest of law and order in dealing with crime, it is to be hoped that this report is true.

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Chautauquas for Organized Labor.

A "Labor Chautauqua" is about to be undertaken by the Central Labor Union of Lincoln, Neb. The general idea is a ten days' session—tenting out, campmeeting-wise—with a "chautauqua" program restricted to trades union and kindred topics. It is hoped by its projectors that its success may make it the pioneer of a highly useful and influential chautauqua circuit of organized labor throughout the Middle West and possibly all over the country.

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Business Acuteness and Moral Obtuseness.

Business men have no difficulty in understanding the money-grabbing side of social phenomena. It is the moral side that puzzles them. Here is an instance. A business enterprise in Cleveland, known as the Deming Realty Co., has issued a prospectus from which this extract has been taken by the Cleveland Plain Dealer: "The man who today buys a well located lot and erects a home thereon not only saves his rent, but, without additional effort on his part, is worth more money every day that dawns, every week that ends, every year that comes. He can't help adding to his estate. His neighbors build, the population increases, Cleveland grows and becomes a greater

business and manufacturing center, and all these tend to enrich the land owner." Now, why should the financial benefits of Cleveland's growth belong to the land owners of Cleveland? That is the moral question. We suspect that the Deming Realty Co. people would be quite obtuse on that point.

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An Independent Campaign for Congress.

Word comes up out of Massachusetts that the Rev. Lathrop Meeker, a Unitarian clergyman, has gone upon the stump for the seat in Congress now held by Ernest W. Roberts of Chelsea. Mr. Meeker has no formal nomination but his own, no party but the voters who may ratify his nomination when they vote, and the briefest yet one of the most far reaching of platforms. His platform has three planks: Government ownership and administration of all natural resources, taxation of land values, and free trade to follow the other two reforms.

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An Educational Blotter.

Frequent requests to explain "briefly" what the Single Tax means, often from inquirers who expect to have all their thoughtless and fanciful objections removed in a paragraph, tempt us to give a gratuitous editorial advertisement to the desk blotters which John J. Egan, of 510 West 169th street, New York City, offers by mail at the rate of 10 cents a dozen or 50 cents for six dozen. The blotting side of Mr. Egan's blotters is suggestive of blotting out privilege and the poverty it makes, while the other side contains an excellent 300-word explanation of the Single Tax—what it is, what it is not, what it would do, and how and why it would do it.

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Mr. Roosevelt's Martial Peace.

There are two coercive methods, opposites in character, whereby universal peace may be established. One method is through the bloodless and gently coercive influences of universal free trade; the other is by armies and navies. The former depends upon useful industry and may be promoted by any nation acting alone, to its own advantage commercially from the start. The latter is along warlike lines and depends upon arbitrary power. The former leads to fraternal federation, the latter to piratical empire. Ex-President Roosevelt preferred the latter in his Norway speech, when he advised the great powers to form "a league of peace, not only to keep the peace among themselves, but to prevent, by force if nec-

essary, its being broken by others." This would eventuate in the peace that Rome exemplified. It would be like the peace of the battlefield at midnight—the peace of international death and not of international life. That an American ex-President can command general applause for such a recommendation goes far to show how true the saying is that civilization is only skin deep. Does it not indeed go far to show that what this generation is pleased to call civilization is no farther advanced than the civilization of Rome? A league of armed nations to maintain the world's peace, would make the world a slaughter house if it failed, a military empire under a military despot if it succeeded. That "they that take the sword shall perish with the sword," is God's truth even as to peace leagues.

* * *

A REVOLUTION IN CHRISTIAN MISSIONS.

There has just been held at Chicago a convention of large importance and meaning. Nobody who is interested in the deeper currents of world history can afford to pass it over without notice.

The gathering styled itself "Men's National Missionary Congress," announcing that it was "the culminating meeting of the national missionary campaign of the laymen's missionary movement." It was not an ordinary "religious affair." It was an unconventional convention in every sense of these words. It indicates a change in the attitude of the Protestant churches toward the present rapidly changing social order.

The Congress consisted of more than four thousand delegates from nearly every State in the Union, and from nearly every Protestant denomination; and its membership was more lay than clerical. It was the logical product of earlier missionary movements in contact with Twentieth Century conditions.

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Missionary enterprise began amid religious disunity, and went upon the assumption that the denominational badges worn by Christians in America and Europe could be transferred to peoples in a lower state of culture. The old-style missionary thought he had two tasks, first, to convert the natives to the religion of the Bible, and second, to make them good Presbyterians, or Methodists, or Baptists, or Congregationalists, or Episcopalians in accordance with the tenets of the particular denomination behind the missionary. But this campaign simply failed to work in view of the appalling conditions prevailing in the

heathen world. The missionaries made some progress in a small way, and then found that they were up against a problem which demanded work upon broader lines. As a consequence of practical exigencies, and not because of mere theory, the missionary movement passed into a new phase almost without anybody realizing it.

For one thing, it was found that no Christian sect was equal by itself to the task of converting the heathen world. It was also found that the process of discrediting heathen myths could not be pushed to the limit without inducing skepticism on the part of the natives toward similar elements in the Bible. This problem was not at first realized by missionaries; and they have not yet fully solved it.

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Meanwhile, another species of missionary began to complicate the situation. It was discovered that the natives not only needed ministrations for the soul but for the body as well. Heathenism is a vast unsanitary, dirty world, full of diseases which are attributed to the interference of devils. Hence the medical missionary appeared. The Christian doctor, with his modern scientific training, not only talked against devils and mythology; he went vigorously to work, and by his acts proved that diseases come not from devils but from dirt and ignorance.

Other circumstances also complicated the situation. Chief among these were the military and commercial contact of modern civilization with heathenism. This revealed the weakness of the natives to themselves as nothing else could, and it created in them a strong demand for modern scientific education. Witness China and Japan. The heathen world reached out for a purely scientific training with reference to the processes of war, of trade, of manufacture, and of medicine. "Give us schools! Give us teachers!" the natives cried. "We must learn the scientific methods of controlling nature and of developing the earth's resources!" Foreign faces began to appear in the colleges of Europe and America. Heathen temples began to be turned into schools, while the gods were unceremoniously tucked away in back rooms. "We don't quite dare to destroy the idols yet," said a missionary to China on the floor of the convention, "for fear the people won't stand for it; but in a few years we shall throw them into the river." An appalling fact now began to loom up. Modern civilization was destroying the heathen religions, and propagating Western science minus Western religion, thus exposing heathendom to the inroads of atheism.

In the face of this remarkable situation, which the earlier missionaries could not possibly have foreseen, their successors in the present generation have been forced to adopt new policies. These policies are shown in two ways: doctrinal and practical. The criticism of heathen mythology by the missionaries and by the scientific spirit of the age has reacted upon parts of the Bible. Although most missionaries imagine themselves to be thoroughly "orthodox," they have been compelled to emphasize the fundamental peculiarity of biblical faith as the religion of a God who seeks to redeem the world from sin and injustice by working through human personality.

Heathenism has thus forced the sects to sink their petty differences, to unite in common organizations on the mission field, and to emphasize the simple gospel of the Nazarene.



The influence of the foreign situation upon religious affairs at home has been to administer a blow to clericalism, as such, in the Protestant church, and to put the laity into a new place of usefulness and power.

Hence, all the denominations of America unite in a common movement, not merely of clergymen from all sects, but of laymen as well. And it is distinctively a laymen's movement.

This is the most remarkable religious event in the history of America. Denominational differences were proclaimed to be the outgrowth of historical conditions which no longer exist. The note of unity and universality was heard from first to last. The absolutely necessary emphasis upon the moral heart of Christianity gave a democratic undertone to the Congress. The sentiments most applauded were, that the entire impact of civilization upon the heathen world must be Christian in its effect—that there must be no economic exploitation of the heathen, and that imperialism and greedy commercialism are incompatible with Christianity.

This Congress, without fully realizing it, was unanimously "insurgent."



Psychologically, it was preoccupied with the fact that it stood for the triumph of unity over disunity, and the fact that it stood for the victory of the lay spirit over the clerical.

As to this last, nobody rejoiced more than did the many representative clergymen who were in attendance. This preoccupation with purely formal and incidental facts, without realizing where the facts lead or what they imply, is a character-

istic of the mind of all crowds at all periods of history.

The simple truth is, that those who are leading this laymen's missionary movement do not begin to realize the tremendous moral and social possibilities of the gospel of God's universal fatherhood and man's universal brotherhood.

LOUIS WALLIS.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

POLITICS IN DENMARK.

Olystykke, Den., Apr. 27.

Not until now have all the Danish "Housemen" (small free-holders) been united on the same political platform. The majority of the housemen in Jylland, the western part of the country, have for some years hesitated to accept the principles of the Køge resolution: equal rights for all, the land for the people, true free trade, no special benefits, no state-gifts, no monopolies. But their hesitation is now at an end.

The different associations of the Danish Housemen have this year united into one co-operative organization, and at a meeting in the city of Odense (March 19-20) some 120 delegates from all parts of the country unanimously agreed to a manifesto, the most important items of which are the following:

"The right of the people to the soil of their country must be secured and extended. As the value of land, both in city and country, is due to the life and activity of the community, our efforts must be to make the ground values created by the community public property by means of a ground value duty.

"During the transition to such duty a graduated tax on (personal) property and income is to be retained.

"To further lighten the access of the laboring people to the land, public loans to the greatest possible extent but without any loss to the community, must be given to establishing small holdings, and to associations for parcelling out land and for building purposes.

"The small holdings are to be freehold property, but on condition that the ground value rent be a continual duty to the community.

"Tariffs for revenue are gradually to be diminished, until they are completely abolished. Protective tariffs must be systematically and gradually abolished.

"With regard to utilities that are real or legal monopolies, the interests of the community must be protected. If necessary such utilities must be taken over by state or municipality."



The Liberal (radical) party, which is the party of the present Government, held its annual meeting of delegates in Odense, April 23-24. The greater part of the proceedings and discussions turned upon party policy and tactics. (New parliamentary elections are to take place on May 20.) But the land question was also dealt with.

At the former annual meeting of the party, held in Copenhagen, April, 1909, a committee of 15 was appointed to consider the land question—Mr. Jacob

E. Lange, the Danish translator of "Progress and Poverty," being the chairman. The report of this committee caused some discussion on land value taxation at this year's meeting. The delegates did not agree as to the solution of this question; but a resolution containing thanks to the committee for its work and expressing sympathy with the efforts of the Government to prepare land value taxation, was unanimously carried. The close of this resolution runs as follows:

"The meeting expresses its adhesion to the Ministry in its efforts, through the separate land valuation, which has been opposed by other Ministries, to prepare legislation for converting the real estate tax into a ground value duty."

During the recent Parliamentary session the home secretary (Dr. P. Munch) had moved that a separate land valuation be made in certain parts of the country for experimental purposes, so as to anticipate the effects of a general land value duty. But the united efforts of the Moderates and Conservatives who furiously opposed the motion, necessitated its temporary abandonment.

P. LARSEN.

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THE ELECTION IN ST. PAUL.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 4.

The election of Herbert P. Keller as mayor of St. Paul yesterday, is to my mind, all things considered, the most remarkable victory for good municipal government for a long time. Keller is labeled a Republican, but is in fact a real democrat, capable and progressive.

To win an election in St. Paul against the local machine was seemingly a hopeless undertaking, for St. Paul is one of the worst boss ridden cities in the United States. The machine was, as is the usual rule, a complete alliance, offensive and defensive, between the public service corporations and all forms of vice under the personal direction of as resourceful and competent a manager as exists in any city anywhere. Yet the people won by more than 5,000 majority.

That the people have good judgment, when interested and alert, is shown by the fact that they have not elected all the ticket labeled Republican.

This victory in St. Paul should give us all new courage and determination. If St. Paul can be cleaned up no city is hopeless, not even Philadelphia. St. Paul will now try for the commission form of government, and will I am confident succeed.

S. A. STOCKWELL.

INCIDENTAL SUGGESTIONS

IRRESPONSIBLE JUDICIAL POWER.

Ransomville, N. Y.

In an editorial item in the Public of April 15, entitled "Packing the Supreme Court" (p. 338), occurs the following language: "When the Supreme Court was placed by the Constitution upon an equality with Congress, the seed of judicial despotism was sown. When Judge Marshall raised it above Congress, politically, by deciding that it was empowered to veto Congressional legislation in private lawsuits, the seed began to sprout."

The reference herein to Judge Marshall brings to mind some of the revelations made public through the Journal kept by President Madison. A statement is therein made to the effect that a proposition was made in the Convention of 1787 which framed the Constitution, that the judges of the Supreme Court should be clothed with the power to declare an enactment of Congress unconstitutional and void; and that upon no less than four different occasions at various times during the sitting of the Convention a vote upon the subject was taken, and that upon every trial such authority was denied by an overwhelming majority.

From a fair construction of the intent of the framers of the Constitution there would seem no room for doubt, that while the Supreme Court might decide, in controverted cases, as to the meaning of the language of that instrument, it did not receive authority to nullify the acts of a co-ordinate branch of the government.

How, then, it may be asked, has it come about that the vote of one lawyer upon the bench of the Supreme Court, has, simply by a change in his own opinion, for whatever cause, transferred more than \$100,000,000 of annual taxation from the superfluous wealth of the rich to the backs of the poor, where it has remained for 15 years?

History will affirm that for 14 years after the decisive refusal of the Convention of 1787 to grant this authority to the judges of the Supreme Court, the matter lay quiet, when, in the case of Marbury vs. Madison, John Marshall assumed the power to overthrow the acts of the Convention. And thus, it would seem, was a precedent established by that eminent jurist, which, for more than 100 years, has been taken as a justification for similar action.

In a government by the people, professedly, is it not a matter of surprise, when we consider that such arbitrary power does not exist in even any monarchical government on the globe? Can a body of men holding their office for life, hence beyond the reach of the people, be safely entrusted with such irresponsible power?

R. L. LAMB.

+ + +

TO THE MEMORY OF MARK TWAIN.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Through the death of Mark Twain, the world loses not merely a great writer and an incomparable humorist, but a powerful defender of human liberty. Great writers are not so scarce but that there is always a supply to be found among the living. But the man of genius is much too rare, who finds himself becoming famous, who sees his works become popular even with the powerful and the influential classes, and yet continues to use his talents in behalf of the wronged and oppressed and against the measures which no one can oppose without risking the disapproval of fortune's favorites. Such a rare character was Mark Twain. His humor was not the kind that aimed merely to enable one to enjoy an unusually witty remark. In all his humor there appeared a serious purpose, to expose the hypocritical frauds and shams by means of which the people of the United States and elsewhere are despoiled and oppressed.

In his "Yankee at King Arthur's Court" he not

only makes monarchy and hereditary aristocracy ridiculous, to the great joy of the patriotic American; he also exposes the stupidity of this same American in approving and applauding a defrauder and oppressor of his own—the protective tariff. The economic truths that he proclaimed in this work, were made additionally clear by the accompanying illustrations of the artist, Dan Beard, a single taxer who, with Mark Twain's approval, showed the great fundamental wrong to be the private ownership of the earth.

He did not stop with denouncing wrong at home. Many a pseudo patriot can forgive unsparing criticism of his government's domestic policy, even though the criticism does show him to be an ass. But there is no pseudo patriot who can forgive denunciations of outrage and wrong which his government has committed upon a defenseless foreign nation. This pseudo American patriot will applaud an unsparing denunciation of England's policy in Ireland, India, or South Africa. He is ready to grow indignant over Belgian atrocities in the Congo. He will get black in the face denouncing massacres of Christians in Armenia, and massacres of Jews in Russia. But ask him to hear the truth about American outrages in the Philippines, and then you realize what it means to commit an unpardonable sin. Mark Twain did not hesitate to risk all the consequences of this offense. His "To the Person Sitting in Darkness" brought upon him a shower of abuse from those who make the flag a fetish, but have no sympathy for the principles of which it is but a symbol.

To the real American patriot, if not to the counterfeit variety, it is a matter of pride that the country should have produced a genius possessed of such candor, and so strongly attached to his convictions. Examples of great writers who have had similar opportunities and failed to use them, are too plentiful. The instance of Herbert Spencer, who presented the pitiful spectacle of a great thinker repudiating a great truth that he himself had shown and merely that he might enjoy the social favor of the titled aristocracy, and the example of Rudyard Kipling misusing his talents to uphold wrong and oppression committed by his government abroad and at home, show that it is not so easy a matter for even a genius to remain faithful to unpopular truths.

Mark Twain was a genius who had the courage at all times to use his talents in behalf of the right. That is the highest praise that may possibly be spoken of any man.

DANIEL KIEFER.

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THE WHITE PLAGUE.

Warren, Pa.

If I kept a diary, it would have in it something like this:

Sunday, April 24, 1910.—Today, all over this country, preachers have been talking about the "White Plague." I did not trouble myself to hear any of them. I am quite confident they did not tell very much of the truth on the subject. To do that would stir up a hornet's nest, and most people are very cautious about disturbing hornets.

If within my range there had been a single

preacher who was at all likely to uncover any luminous truth concerning the "White Plague," I should certainly have been present to hear him (choosing a back seat near the entrance—where few of the well-dressed congregation would see me in my old-fashioned, much-worn clothes—where the usher would willingly put me—where, when the preacher had done, I could quickly disappear).

Most preachers, like most of the people they talk to, can easily see a little thief with the naked eye, but can hardly see a big one with a magnifying glass. These good fellows have never gone very deep into the eighth commandment. If I should shake my finger in the face of one of them and tell him that violations of that commandment is the chief cause of tuberculosis, he would think I had just escaped from a lunatic asylum.

What fun it would be, for a fellow who has a little courage and knows something about thieves, to preach a sermon on the "White Plague" and set the hornets to buzzing and stinging!

ASHER GEO. BEECHER.

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, May 10, 1910.

"The King Is Dead; Long Live the King."

Edward VII, King of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India, died in London at 11:45 p. m. on the 6th, at the age of 68, after reigning nine years (vol. v, pp. 183, 200, 295) as immediate successor to his mother (vol. iii, pp. 657, 663, 680), Queen Victoria. The reported cause of his death was pneumonia following a bronchial attack. Gossip from Buckingham Palace, where the late King died, describes him as conscious of approaching death, and quotes him as saying, "It is all over, but I think I have done my duty."

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The Privy Council was immediately summoned, and on the 7th it assembled in the throne room of St. James' Palace to formally proclaim Edward's successor, who, however, pursuant to the act of Parliament under which British monarchs hold, not by "divine right" but by consent of the people, succeeded instantly to the office, and simply from the fact of his father's death. The successor, who is Edward's second son, the oldest having died eighteen years ago, bears the name of George Frederick Ernest Albert, and chooses as King the designation of George V. He is 45 years old, hav-

ing been born June 3, 1865. His speech upon the assembling of the Privy Council in the throne room at St. James' was as follows:

My Lords and Gentlemen:—My heart is too full for me to address you to-day in more than a few words. It is my sorrowful duty to announce to you the death of my dearly loved father, the King. In this irreparable loss, which has so suddenly fallen on me and the whole Empire, I am comforted by the feeling that I have the sympathy of my future subjects, who will mourn with me for their beloved Sovereign, whose own happiness was found in sharing and promoting theirs. I have lost not only a father's love but the affectionate and intimate relations of a dear friend and adviser. No less confident am I in the universal and loving sympathy which is assured to my dearest mother in her overwhelming grief. Standing here little more than nine years ago, our beloved King declared that so long as there was breath in his body he would work for the good and amelioration of his subjects. I am sure that the opinion of the whole nation will be that this declaration has been fully carried out. To endeavor to follow in his footsteps and at the same time to uphold the Constitutional government of these realms will be the earnest object of my life. I am deeply sensible of the very heavy responsibilities which have fallen upon me. I know that I can rely upon the Parliament and upon the people of these islands and my dominions beyond the seas for their help in the discharge of these arduous duties, and their prayers that God will grant me strength and guidance. I am encouraged by the knowledge that I have in my dear wife, one who will be a constant helpmate in every endeavor for our people's good.

Thereupon the King took an oath of office, and, in accordance with custom, the members of the Cabinet offered him their resignations. He returned the resignations, and the Cabinet officers swore allegiance. The new King was formally proclaimed in the City of London with medieval ceremony on the 9th.

The new Queen Consort, born in London at Kensington Palace May 26, 1867, is a great-granddaughter of George III, her mother having been a daughter of his youngest son, the Duke of Cambridge. Her father was the Duke of Teck, a middle age duchy which now belongs to Wurtemberg. Originally affianced to the present King's elder brother, Clarence, who died January 14, 1892, she was married to George at St. James' Palace July 6, 1893. Of their four sons and one daughter, the eldest son, Albert Edward, becomes successor apparent to George V.

Return of Tom L. Johnson.

Tom L. Johnson landed in New York from the *Mauretania* (p. 420) on the 6th. He was then reported by the Associated Press as saying in response to questions:

"I shall stay in New York a few days and then go

on to Cleveland. I went away a sick man. I am a good deal better than I was, although I have not recovered entirely." "Are you out of politics?" he was asked. "I am in politics until I die," was the answer.

Since then he has returned to Cleveland, and his health is clearly better than when he left.

While in London, Mr. Johnson was entertained, April 27, at dinner under the House of Commons by thirty-five members of Parliament. The occasion is jocularly reported to have been notable, in addition to its tribute to Mr. Johnson, for being the first time all the radical wings in Parliament—Labor party, Irish party and radical Liberals—have "trusted themselves and one another to meet socially in one room." Among those present whose names have floated across the Atlantic were Redmond, O'Connor, Dillon, Wedgwood, Chancellor, Whitley, Hemmerde, Raffan, Neilson, and Keir Hardy. While the dinner was in progress the members went up into the House to vote on the Budget (p. 417), and then returned for the after-dinner speaking, at the end of which they went again into the House to listen to the discussion on the "Verney resolution," which is explained below.

The "Verney Resolution" in the British Commons.

A resolution, adopted by the British House of Commons after the Lloyd George Budget (p. 417), gives added significance to that most historic of British budgets. The resolution was introduced by F. W. Verney (Liberal), on the 27th of April, as follows:

That, in the opinion of this House, the present system of taxation, rating and tenure of land tends to restrict the best use of the land and the application to it of capital and labor, thereby hindering the production of wealth and causing unemployment.

S. Walsh (Labor) seconded the resolution, and it was forthwith debated at length. In the course of the debate the approval of the Ministry was declared. The resolution was adopted by 179 to 136—a majority of 43.

The President's Railway Bill.

A collapse in the Standpat policy with reference to President Taft's railway bill (p. 419) is reported to have occurred. Both houses on the 3d struck out the provisions permitting pooling, and the Senate struck out the one permitting mergers in cases in which one railroad owns more than 50 per cent of the stock of another. This triumph of the Insurgents caused the President to cancel speaking engagements (p. 420) and hurry back to Washington.

New Crystallizations in Politics.

One of the results of the defeat of the Standpatters regarding the pooling and merger clauses of President Taft's railway bill noted above, was a definite and formal organization on the 4th of the Standpat Senators, or "regular" Republicans, for a political war of extermination against the Insurgent Republicans. Senator Aldrich is the leader of this caucus organization, and President Taft is reported to approve the movement. The Standpatters claim 47 Republican Senators for their "regular" organization.

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The Insurgents also have organized a Senatorial caucus. They deny that there are as many as 47 Republicans in the other caucus.

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Regarding these two Senatorial organizations within the Republican party, a staff correspondent of the Chicago Tribune makes this reasonable report upon its significance:

The situation in the Senate has reached the stage of that in the House just prior to the overthrow of Speaker Cannon. Either Insurgency is destined to receive a serious blow, or the leaders of the body are doomed to overthrow. It is a realization of the imminence of the decisive battle that has caused Aldrich and his lieutenants to attempt to make a compact organization which will fight to the last ditch and give no quarter. Defeat will mean an Insurgent triumph of greater significance than that which was achieved in the House.

The President's program is the immediate issue, but back of that the Standpat Republicans are believed to be fighting consciously for political life.

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Women's Suffrage in Congress.

Through Senator Owen of Oklahoma, on the 4th, a memorial asking legislation favoring women's suffrage and replying to President Taft's objection that the franchise might be monopolized by an undesirable class (pp. 361, 366) was presented in the Senate of the United States. The petition, which is signed by the officers of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, asks Congress to submit to the States an amendment to the Constitution securing voting rights to women. It was ordered printed and referred to the committee on woman suffrage. The reasons for asking the franchise for women are thus enumerated in the memorial, as reported in the Washington dispatches: The women of the United States are citizens of the United States, entitled by nature to an equal right to enjoy the opportunities of life; they perform half the work of the United States; they bear all of the children of the United States; they educate these children; they inculcate in these children lessons of morality,

religion, industry, civic righteousness, and civic duty; they deserve to be honored by the children of the country as entitled to equal dignity and honor possessed by men; they pay half of the taxes of the United States; they possess half of the property of the United States, or at least they are entitled to possess half of the property of the United States by virtue of labor performed and duty well done. Of President Taft's objection the memorial asks, "Will you suggest that good women will not vote and bad women will vote?" and this is its answer: "This untrue and unkind suggestion has been answered by history, which demonstrates that the same percentage of women votes as men and that the vote of undesirable women is a negligible quantity. Women are not to be regarded as bringing to suffrage a preponderance of evil. Their vote has brought to the use of the State an important influence in the interest and well being of children, new and stronger laws for the protection and advancement of the interests of children, new and better laws for the preservation of the public health, new and better laws for decency in administration and the beautifying of cities, and more worthy candidates by all parties are offered where women vote."

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Political Co-operation of Trade Unions and Farmers' Unions.

The executive committee of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union (p. 421), in session at St. Louis on the 5th, after a four days' conference with Samuel Gompers and other leaders in the American Federation of Labor, unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

1. As far as the constitution and charter of the Farmers' Union permits, we pledge to our fellow workers in industrial pursuits our best efforts to the end that their rights and liberties, with our own, shall be preserved.

2. Our officers are authorized and directed to confer with the officers of bona fide organized labor organizations to this end.

3. We pledge ourselves to give preference to the products of the industrial workers who manifest their intelligence to protect themselves by organization and urge reciprocal purchase of products of union farmers.

4. Our legislative committees are pledged to cooperate with the similar officers and committees of organized labor to secure such relief and reformatory legislation as may be necessary to conserve the rights and freedom to which the workers as men and citizens are entitled under the Constitution of the United States.

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An Embryonic Single Tax Party.

A call for a convention at New York City, the 21st, for the purpose of organizing a Single Tax political party, has been issued by some of the New York advocates of the single tax upon land

values as proposed by Henry George. The signers of the call declare that they—

believe that a number of reasons now exist for the formation of a single tax political party, as follows:

1. The world-wide interest excited by the recent English campaign against the privileged classes, for the taxation of land values.

2. The movement for the conservation of natural resources.

3. The cost of living agitation, which involves the basic economic question of an equitable exchange of labor values under free conditions.

4. The concentration of privilege; and the ever clearer confrontation of the exploiters and the exploited, now gradually marshalling themselves in the consciousness of the people into two sharply defined and hostile camps.

5. The great social unrest.

6. The increasing demand for woman suffrage, which cannot be dissociated from any movement in behalf of economic progress.

7. The complete discrediting of the Democratic and Republican machines, not only because of their corruption and of their failure to frame vital party issues, but also more especially because, being notoriously controlled by Privilege, their platforms do not respond to the demand of an aroused people for adequate social solutions.

8. The failure of all existing parties to present to the people the first true step of an economic revolution, namely, the land for the people.

9. The loss of confidence by the people in proprietary third parties.

10. The incompleteness of purely propaganda methods, and of diluted and inexplicit political efforts for the dissemination and the effectuation of our principles.

The call thereupon proceeds:

Convinced therefore that the "psychological moment" has now arrived for an American Single Tax Party, both for propaganda and for practical purposes, we beg to notify you that if you are among those who agree with this opinion, you are invited to join with us in participating in the first convention of such a party, to be held at W. T. U. L., 43 East 22d street, Manhattan, New York City, on Saturday, May 21, 1910, at 10 a. m., for the purpose of organizing the same, of choosing its name, of deciding upon its tactics and propaganda methods, and of framing a call to all opponents of special privilege to unite with us in restoring to the people the opportunities that belong to the people.

Following are the signers under whose names the above call is issued:

John Filmer, Jerome O'Neill, Antonio Bastida, Joseph Dana Miller, Joseph F. Darling, Gustave Bassler, George A. Hang, John H. Kelly, B. T. Sample, Robt. Poock, Bernard McKiernan, James F. Morton, Jr., Maud Malone, Elizabeth B. Ferm, John T. McRoy, Jens Peter Hansen, Mary Dixon Jenson, Edw. Ernst Nobis, Henry W. Mitchell, William J. Wallace, Chas. LeBaron Goeller, Thomas F. Lewis, John Cooke, George L. Fallon, Wm. F. Casey, Amy Mall Hicks, David Littlejohn, Rosalie Jonas, George Wallace, A.

G. Sullivan, E. F. Greene, C. H. Kavanagh, A. L. Graham.

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Serious Earthquakes in Costa Rica.

Earthquake shocks destructive to property, but not involving loss of life, were reported from Costa Rica three weeks ago (p. 369). At that time San José, the capital city of this little, most southern of the Central American republics, chiefly suffered. On the night of the 4th the ancient capital city of Cartago, lying fourteen miles from San José, was not only thrown into ruins, but about 1,500 of its 10,000 inhabitants were killed. Cartago was Costa Rica's oldest city, and had been its capital until 1823. It has suffered frequently from earthquakes and was partially or in greater part destroyed in 1723, 1803, 1825, 1841, 1851 and 1854. To these earlier earthquakes the picturesque city owes its decline. Among its present ruins is the beautiful "peace palace" erected by Carnegie. Later shocks have followed the first, most terrible one, and some smaller towns have since been jarred into ruins, so that to its frightened inhabitants the whole little country has seemed to be rocking. Great suffering from the stricken districts is reported. The government is doing what it can, and Red Cross relief is being sent from the United States.

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The Anti-Imperialists Honor Mark Twain.

The Executive Committee of the Anti-Imperialist League, meeting in Boston on the 5th, passed the following minute, to be entered on its records, and communicated to the family of the late Mark Twain (pp. 385, 395):

In the death of Samuel Langhorne Clemens, an honored Vice-President of the League, the loss to the nation's gaiety is even less than the loss to mankind of one who zealously advocated justice and liberty and from whom public and private wrong met stern rebuke.

The basis of Mr. Clemens' humor and the sport of his lighter vein were that sense of proportion which enabled him to see clearly and to expose with force and vigor all such violations of it as that which the League strives to amend—the subjugation by a democratic Republic of an alien people. He made exceedingly valuable contributions to the cause, and some of the most pungent and convincing words in its behalf were those written for the enlightenment of "the person sitting in darkness" upon the gratuitous inconsistency of our seizure of the Philippines.

The Executive Committee, in recording its own sorrow, extends its condolence in their bereavement to the family and friends of Mr. Clemens.

MOORFIELD STOREY,
President.

ERVING WINSLOW,
Secretary.

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Soil, with or without plowing, is the gift of God.—
Thomas Carlyle.

NEWS NOTES

—The second session of the eleventh Parliament of Canada (p. 395) was prorogued on the 4th.

—The income tax amendment (p. 420) was killed in the lower branch of the legislature of Massachusetts on the 4th, by a vote of 126 to 102.

—The Massachusetts Senate passed to third reading on the 5th the bill for direct nomination of members of the legislature (pp. 256, 322, 350, 420), subject to referendum at the next election.

—The annual convention of the Baptists North of Mason and Dixon's line, began at the Chicago University on the 6th, and was presided over by Harry Pratt Judson, president of the University.

—The Men's National Missionary Congress (pp. 420, 437) was held in Chicago on the 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th, with 4,000 delegates representing the laymen of all the Protestant churches of the United States.

—The owners of the Cleveland Plain Dealer acquired on the 5th full control of the Boston Traveler, and John H. Fahey, who, as editor of the Traveler has conducted a strong campaign against corporate aggression, has resigned.

—The International Association of Chiefs of Police (vol. xii, p. 614) is in session this week at Birmingham, Ala. Fred Kohler, the Cleveland chief, has addressed the convention on the Golden Rule method of treating criminals (p. 322).

—The Buffalo Bureau of Single Tax Literature distributed from November to March 800 pieces of literature at a cost of only \$7.00, not "\$700," as the types made The Public report last week (p. 421). The new address of the Bureau is 155 Hughes Ave.

—The executive committee of the American Civic Alliance issued a call on the 6th for a mass meeting to be held in New York on May 15, for "the inauguration of a popular movement for the purpose of ascertaining the free will of the people upon the problems of government now agitating this nation."

—Second elections in 229 districts for members of the French parliament (p. 394), and not 231 as originally reported, were held on the 8th. Only partial returns are available, but no change in the relative strength of parties is indicated. The Radical and Socialist groups are largely in the majority.

—Congressman Sulzer's unyielding efforts to secure the removal from Havana harbor of the U. S. battleship Maine (p. 299), which sank just before the Spanish-American war, have finally been successful. The House bill providing for its removal and burial was passed by the Senate on the 4th.

—Francis J. Heney, who prosecuted the traction bribery indictments in San Francisco, has gone to New York to practice law. He is quoted as saying he feels "that the result of last year's election was a repudiation of my work in San Francisco. I've put all past fights behind me and am seeking a new career."

—From the Consular Reports for May 7 it appears that the building permits at Vancouver, B. C., for March amounted to \$1,786,996, and the city will

spend \$2,000,000 during the year for street improvements. Vancouver is the Canadian city (pp. 243, 252) which has adopted the single tax on land values for local purposes.

—Thomas F. Byrnes, the originator of the police "sweatbox" in the United States, and who was at one time Inspector and afterwards Superintendent of Police of New York, died at his home in that city on the 7th at the age of 66. He retired from the police force in 1895, and is reported to have died a multimillionaire.

—As a result of the referendum vote cast by local unions of the Western Federation of Miners on May 1, the count of which was completed on the 5th, that organization will ask for a charter from the American Federation of Labor. The proposition carried by 7,000 votes, and out of the 265 locals only five voted against affiliation.

—As the result of a terrific explosion at one of the coal mines at Palos, Ala., on the 5th, 45 white men and between 130 and 140 Negroes were entombed. All perished. Palos is 40 miles west of Birmingham and therefore not far from the scene of the disastrous explosion in the coal mines of Mulga on April 20 (p. 395).

—The Diet of Finland accepted on the 7th the report of its constitutional committee submitted on the 30th (p. 418), recommending that the bill dealing with the extension of the authority of the Russian parliament over Finland (p. 418) be returned to the Czar without action. It is believed that now the Diet will shortly be dissolved.

—W. J. Henley was indicted by the special grand jury at Chicago on the 7th for embezzlement of \$28,000 from the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Co., of which he was president. The indictment was found upon accusation of J. C. Fetzer (p. 419) that the defendant had used this and other sums charged to Fetzer, in bribing the Illinois legislature.

—The second International Free Trade Congress (vol. xi, pp. 445, 515; vol. xii, p. 1158) is to be held at Antwerp, Belgium, on the 9th, 10th and 11th of August next. American free traders expecting to be in Europe at that time, or willing to go for the purpose, are invited to secure representative authority from the American Free Trade League.

—At the election in the International Typographical Union to be held on the 18th, Charles H. Govan of New York is a candidate for first vice-president. Mr. Govan, in addition to having a long record of fidelity to the organized labor movement, is also among those who have for many years recognized the more fundamental principles of economic development.

—The New England Arbitration and Peace Congress began its session on the 9th at Hartford. Dean Henry Wade Rogers of Yale law school presided and addresses were made by him and by Benjamin F. Trueblood and Jackson H. Ralston. Letters were read from President Taft, Secretary of State Knox, Ambassador James Bryce, William J. Bryan and Samuel Gompers.

—The Wisconsin bureau of labor statistics has set on foot a system of agricultural employment and farm renting agencies, by enlisting the aid of

county clerks. The plan is to make the county clerk's office, when the county clerk volunteers co-operation, a place where farmers and men and women wishing employment on farms may be brought together without expense.

—Elections were held on the 8th throughout Spain. The returns available indicate that the present Ministry (pp. 255, 351) are likely to have a working majority. They will have 225 supporters, while the Conservatives will hold 98 seats, Republicans and Socialists 46, Carlists 8, Catalanists 8, and Independents 11. In Madrid the Republicans and Socialists cast 42,500 votes, against 30,500 polled by the Monarchists.

—Mrs. Marion Heald Perkins, who died on the 3d, had been for ten years head resident of the Fellowship settlement house in Chicago. She was the widow of a former treasurer of Cook County who died in 1871, and mother of Dwight H. Perkins, the architect. Mrs. Perkins was a member of the first high school class graduated in Chicago. Her attitude toward public questions was democratic in the fundamental sense.

—The Russian Premier, Mr. Stolypin, has issued a decree forbidding people who live within the limits of the Russian Empire to use any other language than Russian, according to the Chicago Record-Herald. The Record-Herald continues: "This ukase affects 60,000,000 people who either cannot or do not at present speak Russian. These people are also prohibited from forming societies, from speaking their own languages and from being represented in the schools."

—A National Farm Homes Association, having for its purpose the colonization of city dwellers on model farms, was formally organized at St. Louis on the 5th, with Gov. Hadley of Missouri as president, and Gifford Pinchot as first vice-president. The directors include Archbishop J. J. Glennon, Rabbi Leon Harrison, Adolphus Busch, Gov. Deneen and Gov. Hughes. The association purposes providing "model farms for worthy applicants," the farms to be conducted under the supervision of skilled agriculturists.

—Commander Robert E. Peary (vol. xii, p. 1235) was presented before a vast audience in Albert Hall, London on the 4th, by the Royal Geographical Society with the special gold medal of the Society. The explorer was welcomed by the President of the Society as "the first and only human being who ever led a party of his fellow creatures to a Pole of the earth." A silver replica of the medal was presented to Captain Robert A. Bartlett, who commanded the steamer Roosevelt and who accompanied Peary to the last camp before the dash to the Pole.

—Supplementary to the statement of Charles A. White, a Democratic member of the Illinois legislature (p. 419), that he had been bribed to vote for Senator Lorimer and had also participated in a legislative "jackpot," another Democratic member, H. J. C. Beckemeyer, made a similar statement on the 5th. On the 6th the special grand jury at Chicago indicted Lee O'Neil Browne (the Democratic leader in the lower house of the Illinois legislature) and Robert E. Wilson (a Democratic member), for bribery, and Michael S. Link (a Democratic member) for perjury before the grand jury in denying bribery. On the

7th the last indictment was dismissed because Mr. Link had gone again before the grand jury and testified to his having been bribed as White and Beckemeyer were.

—"Mothers' Day" (the second Sunday in May) is reported to have been officially observed on the 8th in Illinois, Ohio, Texas, California, South Dakota, West Virginia, Florida and Mississippi and unofficially in nearly every other State in the Union. Anna Jarvis of Philadelphia is the reputed founder of this red letter day, which dates from 1908. She advises the wearing of a white carnation as a badge and that celebrants "if away from home on this day write mother a love letter, send her a telegram, use the long-distance phone, or the special delivery of the postoffice."

—Through an explosion consequent upon a fire at the plant of the General Explosives company near Hull, four miles from Ottawa, Ont., on the 8th, 15 persons were killed and 50 injured. The fatalities were largely among a crowd from a nearby ball field that surged about the plant when it was seen to be on fire. The building in which the main explosion occurred was built of solid stone, the walls being two feet thick. Fragments of stone weighing up to a half ton were shot through the air for a quarter of a mile. Most of those killed were crushed to death by these huge falling fragments.

PRESS OPINIONS

Now You See It, and Now—

The Nashville American (Dem.), April 22.—So the claim is made that Taft came into office "when the country was in the slough of adversity," and after one year has placed it "on the high road to prosperity." Can any one recall that a single Republican spieler mentioned this "slough of adversity" in the campaign of two years ago? What newspaper of that persuasion did not vehemently resent the charge? Probably the tolling millions would appreciate a glimpse of the prosperity that is overwhelming the country at present.

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Capitalistic Landlordism.

The (Portland, Ore.) Labor Press (labor), April 30.—It is said that the royal family in England is interested in thousands of acres of timber land on the Pacific Coast through corporations in which they hold stock. We are a loyal people in Oregon to these royal timber speculators. We assess ourselves at from five to twenty-five times as much as we do the timber speculators, and our farmers gladly allow their lands to be valued at \$70 an acre, while the timber land of His Majesty and His Royal Highness, worth fully as much, and generally more, is assessed at from \$5 to possibly \$15 an acre. One of the corporations in which royalty is largely interested is fighting an assessment of \$12 an acre, some of which property has the finest timber on it in all Oregon, and its average value is fully \$50 an acre at most conservative estimates. Yes, indeed, we are more "loyal to the Crown" than

the English people. These latter would make the land owner come through, and are going to do it with a vengeance before long.

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The Single Tax in British Columbia.

Johnstown (Pa.) Democrat (dem. Dem.), May 2.—In the last ten years the city of Vancouver, B. C., has increased from less than twenty millions of valuation to over seventy-five millions. This year she assesses nearly twenty-four and a half million dollars' worth of property absolutely nothing, concentrating all the city revenues on the remainder of over forty-eight millions. Since 1906 improvements have paid but four mills on the dollar of assessed values. Land has paid sixteen mills. Hereafter land values will pay it all. This city of nearly 80,000 people wants improvements. It places no premium as we do on land speculation—the vacant lot industry.

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A Socialistic View of Chicago Corruption.

The Chicago Daily Socialist (Soc.), May 3.—To a mere spectator it looks as though something interesting might happen in the fight for graft in Illinois. John E. W. Wayman went into office as the tool of Lorimer. He quickly decided that it was better to stand in with the Busse-Deneen ring. . . . Lorimer saw how easy it is to scare Wayman and took a hand through the Inter Ocean. . . . Things began to get pretty hot. The Tribune, that had put Busse in the mayoralty chair and received the heads of the school board as a reward, took a hand. Every newspaper in Chicago has, as a matter of regular information, enough testimony on hand to send the present city government to the penitentiary. The Tribune tipped out a portion of its hand in a couple of editorials. The Tribune, having shown Busse that it had the goods, waited for him to "come across." Rumor has it that Busse, like Crockett's coon, came down without waiting to be shot at. . . . At any rate, the Tribune closed up like a clam. . . . The band was now almost complete. Deneen, Busse and the Tribune joined hands with Wayman. . . . But Lorimer was still outside. So the exposures of Busse and Wayman went on. . . . It became necessary to build a fire in the rear. Here was where the Tribune came in. . . . The Tribune built that fire in the rear of the army attacking Busse's strong-arm men. It certainly is a beautiful fire. It has illuminated the whole political situation in Illinois. It has shown that from the lowest patrolman on his beat to United States Senator, the whole political system is simple graduated stealing and bribery; and it is showing even more emphatically that these official grafters are but the petty tools of powerful financial and industrial interests, who are willing to overlook and to shield political thievery for the sake of the vastly richer pickings that come from exploiting labor.

* *

"The Destruction of the Poor Is Their Poverty."

The Cincinnati Post (ind.).—"They were the children of very poor parents." Such is the description of the dozen little girls, none over 13 years of age, who are held in Brooklyn as witnesses

against "white slave" dealers who held out the tempting sight of free moving pictures as a lure for these babes. . . . For 19 centuries the doctrine of brotherhood has been taught. Cathedral and humble mission have united their voices in proclaiming a doctrine of love. Mountains of dollars have been raised to shout the same message across seas. Noble lives have been sacrificed to spread its joyous note. And yet at the end of this time we find that it is possible for dozens of little girls in short dresses to be sold into a worse form of slavery than ever existed in the South! To be in more terrible stress than the child widows of India! "They were the children of very poor parents." The little daughters of the poor turned over as victims to some lustful brute, is the last price demanded by the Powers of Privilege. . . . Every Special Privilege leaves its scars. It may not always demand the little girls' bodies. It may only ask for their labor before maturity. It may only ask for the dolls that would have joyed their little hearts. It may only ask for the outings in summer, away from the heat of the city, with the fresh air that would enable them to grow strong. But as long as Greed is armed with the weapons of Privilege, there will be these tragedies; and to the procession of these little white slaves will be joined those other white-faced, half-starved, stunted souls above whom will be written the banner: "They are the children of very poor parents."

* *

A Filipino Comment on the Sale of the Friars' Lands.

El Tiempo (Iloilo, Panay, Philippine Islands).—How can the government explain the sale to a trust of the San José sugar estate in Mindoro, as a public advantage? To us it seems impossible. It is perhaps because it seems so to him, also, that Representative Martin has denounced this sale before the American Congress. The principal purpose of the Philippine government in acquiring the Friar lands was to solve the agrarian troubles of which they were the continual cause, and which, indeed, contributed so largely to the revolution against Spain. The intention was to give preference in the acquisition of these lands to the tenant families who had cultivated them from time immemorial—an arrangement satisfactory to all concerned. But now, by this sale, there is re-created the same situation which necessitated the purchase from the Friars, the only difference being that the sugar trust is a more powerful corporation than the religious orders ever were. Since this sale has deprived hundreds of Filipinos of the opportunity to buy small parcels of land on instalments, as the law provides, it is clear that the Insular government has adopted a course manifestly prejudicial to the Philippine people, and one which makes unmistakably evident its purpose to encourage the establishment here of the big corporations. Representative Martin, by his denunciation of this course, has splendidly defended the rights of the Philippine people.

* * *

Mother (looking over her boy's shoulder)—"Your spelling is perfectly terrible."

Little Son—"This isn't a spellin' lesson. It's a composition."—Street and Smith's Good News.

RELATED THINGS

CONTRIBUTIONS AND REPRINT

TO HALLEY'S COMET.

For The Public.

Celestial Traveler on a trackless way
 That yields no trace of many million years,
 Earth pigmies quake and harbor many fears,
 For thy approach affrights them night and day.
 Yet, over these doth ruthless Greed hold sway,
 And on their misery, he grimly leers:
 He wades waist-deep in mingled blood and tears,
 In which they slave their bitter lives away.
 For ages long their bondaged sires have bled
 And groaned beneath this despot's iron heel;
 Their offspring bear the cursed seed of dread
 That unborn generations yet must feel:—
 And these are they who fear one gaseous breath
 May sweep them to the friendly arms of death!

MARY QUINLAN LAUGHLIN.

+ + +

THE MODERN CONQUEROR.

For The Public.

In the days of old when knights were bold and men were tried and true, 'twas an easy thing for a feudal king to swipe a province or two. With fire and sword this feudal lord would start in the morning light, and plunder and pillage a city or village, and get back home before night. For the pleasure of hearing the populace cheering, with his fleet he'd man the sea, and land with his host on a foreign coast and establish his sovereignty. My lord thought it witty to conquer a city and wipe it off the map; in a single day he'd move it away, leaving a yawning gap. 'Twas a saying trite that "Might makes right" in the days of long ago, and the feudal lord with the largest horde was the one who got the dough. A nery one like Napoleon had the whole world on the jump, but he got too gay and there came a day when he didn't have a trump.

If we look back on the beaten track and read the record through, these warriors bold in the days of old each met their Waterloo; these men who won fame, at some stage of the game ran up against the real thing; through some blundering yap they were caught in a trap and knocked clear out of the ring.

In these latter days men have other ways of doing the same old tricks; instead of a sword and a feudal horde, it's brains and "good politics." In the days of old when knights were bold the sword was the ruler's arm. In political life an insurgent knife now works far greater charm. A smooth politician whose growing ambition aspires to eminence high, gives ward-healers money, others hot air and honey—and lands the plum high and

dry. With smiling face and debonnaire grace instead of an armored host, he makes out a slate that captures a State, or a nation from coast-to-coast.

While we haven't the horde and the feudal lord to ring in the Waterloo game, still, in modern life a political knife puts 'em down and out just the same.

F. H. BARROW.

+ + +

A NATIONAL HERO GONE.

For The Public.

When Bjornstjerne Bjornson paid his tribute to death in Paris last Tuesday a picturesque personality was removed from the public arena. For more than half a century this representative of all that is best and noblest in the make up of the Scandinavian race has stood before the world as an author, a politician, an agitator and a character. Impulsive and pugnacious, strong and faithful to what he deemed his highest ideals, he has impressed his stamp on his people and nation for generations to come. If Norway to-day has an independent, genuinely national literature, expressive of what moves in the heart of hearts of the nation, if it has an indomitable self-consciousness and a full realization of its nationality as distinct from other nations, if it has a just pride of its own achievements, and if at last it enjoys national independence, it to a great extent, if not exclusively, owes it to the man who has just a few days ago left vacant the throne in the kingdom of intelligence, which he occupied so long.

But Bjornstjerne Bjornson is more than a national hero. His influence as an advocate of humanitarian principles on all fields of human activity, and especially his contributions to the great work of the pacification of the world through the substitution of arbitration for war in the settlement of international disputes, has been deeply felt both in America and Europe. And most of his many works have been translated into all modern languages and thus incorporated into the general literature of the world. They derive their greatest charm from their national flavor, masterly description of natural scenery, powerful delineation of character, and faithful and true representations of human passions, love, jealousy and hatred. While Bjornson was an original writer and created his own style, plowing his own furrow through the wide field of literature, still in some ways he reminds us of Charles Dickens. He has the same predilection for the humble, the lowly and the suffering, whose feelings and emotions he so well understood to voice, and he shares Dickens' hatred of oppression, abuses and unnecessary ills and wrongs, which can be removed by the application of just a little good will and common sense. Best known to English readers are his "Trust and Trial," "The Bridal March," "The

Fisher Lass," "A Gauntlet," and "In God's Way," which latter novel has a special interest to Unitarian readers, its hero being another well known Norwegian author, Kristofer Janson, who for many years worked as a missionary among his Americanized countrymen in our great Northwest. A republican in politics, Bjornson was a liberal in religion; and while not a confessed Unitarian and not connected with the distinctly Unitarian denomination, he was one of the great leaders of the liberal movements in the world "which, while not taking any specifically theological name, are in general agreement and hold friendly fellowship with Unitarians."

As a platform speaker Bjornson was masterful and accomplished. He was able to hold his audience spellbound for hours. His manly presence, his bland and pleasing voice, joined with his impressive and forceful thoughts and enlivened by his buoyant enthusiasm, left a never to be forgotten impression on his hearers. His lecture tours throughout Norway, Sweden and Denmark were also extended to this country, and everywhere he left behind him the impression of a character, a man back of his word, one of the few writers who really and actually proved his faith in his own ideals and ideas by living them, fighting for them and suffering for them.

When a great man like Bjornstjerne Bjornson leaves the stage the world feels its loss. But it also realizes even better than while he lived what it has gained through his life work. Bjornson has stood for honesty and character in politics, uprightness and righteousness in religion, faithfulness to principles in life, purity of morals and sacredness of family relations and the inviolability of the marriage tie, and last but not least for the realization of the Hope of the Nations—International Peace; and these are all ideas that will never die, but for ever sparkle like a jeweled laurel wreath around the temples of the immortalized fallen hero.

AXEL LUNDEBERG.

+ + +

BJORNSON'S VISIT TO AMERICA.

Lewis R. Larson in the *Minneapolis Journal* of May 1, Slightly Revised by the Author for
The Public.

One of the pleasantest and most inspiring memories of my life is the recollection of the visit to Eau Claire, Wis., of Bjornstjerne Bjornson, in the latter part of the year 1880 or the early part of the year 1881, on the occasion of his trip to this country. I will not stop to fix the date, as that is not important. He came there on a lecturing tour. I was then living at that place. He made several addresses, all of which I heard. One was on Hans Nielson Hauge, a lay preacher, a severe critic of the state church, a church reformer, and one of Norway's greatest sons. I had a special

interest in that theme, because my parents were followers of Hauge. Bjornson, as is well known, was the son of a minister of the state church. I remember he gave Hauge credit for having wrought great good for Norway. To Bjornson, who no longer held to the doctrines of evangelical religion, Hauge, who was more evangelical even than the state church, seemed in that regard reactionary, but he was withal a great preacher of righteousness, and in that respect had Bjornson's sympathy and support. And, if I remember rightly after all these years, Bjornson did not emphasize his work for orthodoxy. Besides, Hauge's work made for democracy in church and state.

And above all else, Bjornson was a democrat, one of the world's greatest, worthy to rank alongside of his great contemporaries in other lands, Lincoln and Hugo, not to mention others. Democracy was the inspiration of all Bjornson said in story, poem, play, editorial or speech. Primarily he was neither novelist, poet, dramatist nor orator, though almost of the first rank as each. He was first of all an agitator for democracy. That was his vocation, of which any of his occupations, when not in a particular line of effort for democracy, was a mere incident of his life work. And he would at any time drop any occupation in which he was engaged, if at that time he thought he could do more for democracy in some other way. In 1859, just after being chosen manager of the Bergen theater, a political campaign coming on, he threw himself into it with the utmost zeal, speaking as no other Norwegian of his day could speak. That was not exceptional. It was the rule of his life. Any time in any place he believed he could do anything in the people's cause, he volunteered or responded to request. With every qualification for public office he never held any. Like Abraham Lincoln, he considered sentiment making the most important public service. That he performed indefatigably. He made thousands of speeches; and his communications to the newspapers on political questions would make a much greater mass of print than all his books. He did not limit his efforts for freedom to his own country. He had a passion for liberty. Any people struggling for liberty found in him a champion. Like Milton, he, too, could truly say of his use of his great powers:

In Liberty's defense, my noble task,
Of which all Europe sings from side to side.

He was a stalwart supporter of peace and international arbitration. He was blessed in this, that in his lifetime he saw great advancement of the causes he supported. And his beloved Norway he saw become independent and the freest country in Europe, unless it be Switzerland, with equal political rights for women and men, and a woman a member of the Storting, her king little more than the social head of the state and chosen by

the votes of the people. He more than any other man helped to make her what she is.

Bjornson, when I saw him, was 48 years old. Notwithstanding his magnificent head and face, indicating clearly his great intellectual and moral qualities, what struck me most in him was his appearance of extraordinary physical strength. And I doubt not the appearance indicated the fact. He seemed an ideal sculptor's model of a viking. He came naturally by it. His father's physical strength amazed strong men who saw exhibitions of it, it was so extraordinary. The son had every physical advantage desirable in an orator, including a fine voice of great range and volume. All his addresses I heard were academic except a reply to an address of welcome of a leading magistrate of the city at a largely attended banquet, presided over by the Mayor. That reply was very felicitous. I heard him in private express his appreciation of the banquet generally and especially of the address to him; and I am satisfied that what he said on that subject was entirely sincere, and not simply conventional politeness. But he did not much enjoy such functions. I think he told me so. He, of course, wished the good opinion of his fellow men and enjoyed learning of it, but the impression remains with me that the expression of it to him in this particular manner was irksome. I doubt not, instead of attending a banquet in his honor, he would personally have much preferred to spend the evening perusing "Endymion," Disraeli's last novel, just then from the press, which I caught him reading at three different calls I made on him, or in conversation with congenial spirits. He was the most interesting converser I ever had the privilege of talking with. In his conversation with men of religious and political views similar to his own he sometimes showed heat that was absent from his academic addresses. And I imagine there was the same difference between Bjornson the lecturer and Bjornson the stump speaker that there was between Wendell Phillips delivering his lecture on "The Lost Arts," and making a speech on slavery with eggs and other missiles thrown at him from the audience. On the stump he frequently was interrupted the same as was Wendell Phillips, and bore himself in the same intrepid way. When speaking against privilege, he too sometimes took his life in his hands. Privilege treats the spokesman for equality similarly in all countries.

In this connection an incident which Bjornson himself related as one of the proudest experiences of his life is worth telling. During a political campaign a mob of his opponents surrounded his house and threw stones through the windows. Having vented their spite against the radical in that way, apparently the only thing they could unite in on taking their departure was a song, and Bjornson heard them singing in stentorian tones his own poem, "Yes, we love this land." It has since become the unquestioned national hymn.

Bjornson was one of the greatest stump speakers who ever lived. His speeches influenced the Norwegian people as much as, if not more than, his books. His speeches had greater weight because he was always speaking for his cause and not for himself. He never was a candidate for office—of course he could, had he wished at almost any time during his later years, have been elected a member of the Storting. Though having no official title, for the last twenty-five years of his life he was the chief public man in the state, of greater influence than the king or prime minister, and he will be gratefully remembered by generations of his countrymen long after most of her kings and prime ministers are forgotten. He was the greatest Norwegian who ever lived. And still "he was not a man who did things." Just talked; that is all. He was, too, time and again by the privileged classes called names that are the equivalent of "muckraker." He did not escape that distinction of the assaulters of privilege.

He came to this country heralded by his already world-wide fame. There was no disillusionment on seeing and hearing him. He seemed the great man he was.

* * *

THE JUDGMENT.

For The Public.

'Tis written that a day shall come
When the cycles of Earth's time are closed;
And a mighty trumpet blast shall halt
The human hosts on gain or pleasure bent,
Like a retreat suddenly sounded,
E'en when the victor's speeding banners wave,
And conqueror's spoils doth no one pause to save;
A trumpet blast so vibrant, shrill and wide
That e'en the dead, deaf in the earth's cold breasts,
Shall startled wake, and the weakest soul
That ever dwelt in flesh, shall gaze at last
On the face of Him who made it.

Kings, warriors, martyrs, priests,
Princes (spiritual, temporal),
Law-makers, law-breakers, law-menders, law-benders,
Judges, robbers (rich and poor),
Harlots, prostitutes (high and low),
Wisemen, madmen, idiots (from birth and world-made),
Heroes, panders, liars, murderers, seducers, cowards,
Hypocrites, tricksters, and fools—

O Motley Throng, how shall you each comport
Before the Great Judge whose eyes supernal
E'er sift the secrets of Eternity?
May your tongues be deft to plead the individual
cause,
If in the o'er-laboured womb of earth
Sinners may claim their seeds were careless sown
To sprout to weeds of crime,
And luckless harvesting;
Weaklings who in the swift commercial tides
Sank in the breakers of debauchery.

But, ye lords who gained the mastery of earth,
Thro weakness of your brother's husbandry,
Or shrewd monopoly of his means of life,
Think ye that august Judge will proudly smile
And say, "Talented builders of earthly palaces,
Accept my mansions incorruptible"?

Or shall ye hear that old Earth was heaven indeed
Until men poisoned it with Greed—
The cunningest and most potent venom of Hell;
A paradise built by God,
Devoured and blasted by tyrants
Brooding like vultures o'er the womb of Life,
Awaiting the advent of the new-born babe
To enslave and barter its sustenance;
And the winds of hate thus sown,
Must needs by laws eternal
Reap vicious whirlwinds of blood and tears;
And the wild wars of patriotic zeal
Put lures to hypnotize our minds from Truth,
Setting us armed and fanged like yelping dogs
At kindred brothers' throats,
Until each nation was with murder cursed.

And ye Intellectuals, ever athirst
For pomp and titles of Worldly Wisdom,
And high seats in exclusive colleges,
While ever fearing an underproduction of the ignorant,
Lest the light of universal Truth should shine
And level your pompous pedestals,
Think ye the Almighty Judge will share
His awful tribunal with ye?
Or will He repeat what His prophet asked of yore,
"How have ye served men,
To claim mastership of all?
Because ye built a cunning world
Of Law, Force, and Vengeance,
Which, like the hatching of a cockatrice,
Perpetuated the serpent's seed of crime
For Law and Vengeance to feed upon?
Even the Christ who gave ye the leaven of Love
Which would have sufficed for all,
Have ye desecrated as a trademark
For the bickering cliques of Bigotry to traffic with,
To keep men ever divided and bound
To your laws and judgments;
But all Power, Judgment and Vengeance is Mine."

Oh! you titled Egotists who pose
As mouthpieces of the Creator,
Than whom lisping babes were wiser,
Shall you not appear at Judgment,
"Clothed with foolishness as with a garment"?

Lords and masters of the earth,
Who have climbed to ease o'er the backs
Of ceaseless, patient Toilers,
When the last trump sounds,
And ye stand stripped naked
Of worldly title and fashion's distinctive trappings,
How abashed and fearful your plight
If the Great Judge hath not more love,
Forbearance and pity than ye,
On that great Judgment Day.

JOSEPH FITZPATRICK.

BOOKS

A HISTORY OF THE FACTORY- WOMEN IN AMERICA.

Women in Industry. By Edith Abbott. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York & London. 1910. Price, \$2.00 net.

"A field in American economic history hitherto substantially untouched is here disclosed," remarks Miss Breckinridge in her introductory note to this history of the part which the women of the United States have taken in their nation's industry. After a most interesting study—full of quotations from quaint old records—of household industries of the Colonial period and their gradual transposing over into the primitive factories carrying the women naturally along with their work, the author gives a lengthy chapter each to the history of five industries in which women's work has largely figured—cotton manufacture, the making of boots and shoes, of cigars, of clothing, and the printing trade. A final chapter compares women's wages with men's as recorded in earliest statements. Several valuable appendices—among them the list of 303 occupations from the twelfth census, in 295 of which women were engaged—a bibliography and a good index complete the volume.

Census tables, greatly in evidence in her book, are notoriously protean in character, so the author has a word to say about her method of deduction: "An attempt has been made in this volume, to study the subject of the employment of women not merely as a statistical problem, but as a chapter in our economic history in order that such material as the census offers may be correctly interpreted and understood. The conclusions drawn, therefore, do not rest alone on census statistics, but on statistics explained and confirmed by the facts in our industrial history." And these conclusions, on the whole, impress the reader as those of a fair and independent inquirer.

Not man's realm invaded but woman's world transplanted, says Miss Abbott about modern manufacture. In the old world of industry, the house and farm, men and women both were productive workers. To the new field of industry, the factory, both have followed their work. But machinery has re-arranged the division of their labor.

In the cotton industry and in the clothing trades, men are doing work which for the most part was once done by women. In the printing trade and in the manufacture of boots and shoes, women are doing the work which would a century ago have been done by men.

Cigarmaking was carried on originally by women, later was taken over by men and now has "come to be women's work again."

It has become something of a public habit to speak of the women who work in factories to-day as if they were invaders threatening to take over work which belongs to men by custom and prior right of occupation. . . . By prior right of occupation, and by the invitation of early philanthropists and statesmen, the workingwoman holds a place of her own in this field. In the days when the earliest factories were calling for operatives the public moralist denounced her for "eating the bread of idleness," if she refused to obey the call.

Children, too, were long ago employed in large numbers. In an appendix on "Child Labor before 1870," the author writes:

It has been assumed by reformers both within and without the labor movement that child labor is a social sin of the present day. Mrs. Kelley dates its growth from 1870, and among labor agitators it has been considered a result of deterioration in working-class conditions which has necessitated an increase in the family earnings by the employment of children. These statements may be true in part. . . . But ample evidence certainly exists to show that both women and children were employed in the earliest factories, and in the early part of the nineteenth century they were the most numerous class of operatives. . . . Looked at through an historical perspective our modern child-labor problem seems to have been inherited from the industrial and social life of the colonies, as well as from the industrial revolution and the establishment of the factory system. The having "all hands employed" was a part of the Puritan idea of virtue, and although the employment of children tended to become more and more for commercial purposes rather than for moral righteousness, the old moral arguments were used and are still used to support the commercialized system.

ANGELINE LOESCH GRAVES.

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A CLEARING-HOUSE FOR IDEAS.

The Dimensional Idea As an Aid to Religion. By W. S. Tyler. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. Price, 50c.

A treatise written—so the author says—with the object of "tidying up" his mind in regard to ideas of a metaphysical nature. There are discursive reflections on "Thought and Language," "Knowledge," "Psychic Evolution," "Truth and Religion," with the "conclusion" that as regards the inwardness of things we should have some working hypothesis. And finally, that "there can be no one hypothesis for all."

A. L. M.

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PRACTICAL THOUGHTS

Searchlights. By George W. Coleman. Boston: The Arkelyan Press. Price, 75c.

A collection of editorials written by the publisher of "The Christian Endeavor World," through the persuasion of its managing editor

who believes in the "practicability of combining religion and business."

The high quality and usefulness of the little essays attractively gathered (without Mr. Coleman's knowledge) in this volume, give conclusive proof that the business man may treat the affairs of life with a more suggestive and helpful pen than the literary man.

A. L. M.

BOOKS RECEIVED

—*Socialism for Students.* By Jos. E. Cohen. Published by Chas. H. Kerr & Co., Chicago. 1910.

—*History of the Great American Fortunes.* By Gustavus Myers. Vol. I. Published by Chas. H. Kerr & Co., Chicago, 1910.

—*The Old Order Changeth. A View of American Democracy.* By William Allen White. Published by The Macmillan Co., New York. 1910. Price, \$1.25 net.

—*The Tariff, Civil Service, Income Tax, Imperialism, The Race Problem, and Other Speeches.* By William H. Fleming. Published by A. B. Caldwell, Atlanta, Ga. 1908.

—*Department of Taxes and Assessments of New York.* Report for the year ending September 30, 1909. Lawson Purdy, President of Commissioners. Published by Martin B. Brown Co., 49 Park Pl., New York. 1909.

PAMPHLETS

A Horrible Economic Example.

The Committee on Congestion of Population in New York (room 672, No. 50 Church St., New York city), which is responsible for much valuable economic exposition, has done nothing better than its pamphlet (price 25 cents) which it entitles "The True Story of the Worst Congestion in Any Civilized City." In these few pages the results of stupendous work are made marvelously clear both as to the facts discovered and as to their significance. Tenement house conditions are described, land values and the land system are plainly set out, industrial conditions are demonstrated, and the causes of the congestion of population are intelligently and candidly indicated.

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Tree-Life.

Did you ever hear of "tolerant" and "intolerant" trees? It is one of their most important silvicultural characters. Do you know how far up the trunk to measure the diameter of your tree when you wish to compare it with other people's? "In forestry it is, roughly speaking, the custom to measure all trees at the height of a man's chest, about 4 feet 6 inches from the ground." Have you any idea when in its life a tree naturally grows fastest, or what actually sets a limit to its final height? Do you know about a forest's struggle for life, and just why sheep are

so much more destructive to it than cattle? Gifford Pinchot's "Primer of Forestry, Part I: The Forest" (United States Department of Agriculture, Farmers' Bulletin 173) may be had for the asking—a year ago 45,000 persons had already asked—and its fifty pages of pictures and perfectly told story must have opened the eyes of scores of thousands of fascinated human beings to a new world. Any conscientious scholar knows how very thoroughly he must have his technical subject in hand before he can successfully tell its truths to the layman. On that score alone this pamphlet is a marvel of compact lucidity.

A. L. G.

PERIODICALS

The Sunday issue (May 1) of the New York Times devotes a page of text and portraits to the progress of the Single Tax idea over the world.

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A varied assortment of matter, text and illustrations, relating to the news developing processes of the world, appears in the American Review of Reviews (New York) for May. Regarding one of its news items, that on O'Brien and Redmond, one might doubt that the Sinn Fein of Ireland is either a "mysterious" or a "powerful" Irish organization; and so of some of the other articles of combined news and comment. But on the whole the magazine is the necessity it claims to be, and much of its matter is most welcome. Its exhibit, in this issue, of

animal hunting with cameras instead of guns, by Henry Wysham Lanier, is especially interesting and humanizing.

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From the leading article in The American City (New York) for May, it is evident that Judge Lindsey's "Beast" is not always on the prowl in Denver, or else that he is not averse to municipal beautification. The article is by Charles Mulford Robinson. It tells a story of Denver plans for a civic center, a boulevard and parkways system, play-grounds, the widening of traffic-streets, etc., some of which have been realized while others are under consideration or under way.

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Railroads in Mexico and Central America are subject of comment in the United States Consular Reports for May 7. The Pan-American Railway, "which in course of time will extend from Alaska to Panama and eventually to South America," is being built link by link in Mexico. A new and important railroad financed from Chicago will open up more hardwood, agricultural and mining districts in Honduras. In Nicaragua the only railway is government property advantageously leased for a short term to a German. Costa Rica also owns one of her railways, one which already has carried many tourists and health-seekers to "the temperate climate of the Costa Rican plateau and its beautiful scenery." Another,—the Northern Railway of Costa Rica, owned by the United Fruit Company of New Jersey, who have just given \$25,000 to the San José earthquake sufferers—is used mainly

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A. L. G.

+

Mr. Flower's editorials in the Twentieth Century (Boston) for May deal judiciously with several subjects of growing importance. A review of the Taft administration up to date, and a consideration of the Socialist victory at Milwaukee lead in importance, and the tribute to the late Justice Brewer's democ-

racy is more than an epitaph. Of the contributed articles, Francis Marshall Elliott's illustrated story of municipal democracy in Los Angeles, and William Kittle's classification of American magazines with reference to the interests, are both informative and readable. George H. Shibley describes Senator Owen, and Rabbi Fleischer (not a socialist) makes a scathing criticism—all the more so because it is just—of Archbishop O'Connell's diatribes upon socialism. The second installment of M. T. Abbott's history of the

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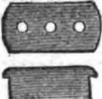
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Oh! why should they be missed?
—Evening News (Manchester).

* * *

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Peer: "But I'm select—"
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Zodenta is a tooth preservative, entirely different from ordinary pastes because the ingredients are blended together by intense heat—cooked in fact—not just mixed together.

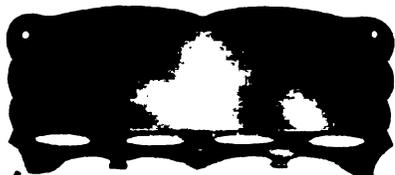
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Upon receipt of 25c for one tube of Zodenta (for the teeth) please give to the holder of this coupon one of our Aluminum Family Tooth Brush Holders.

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

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Address _____

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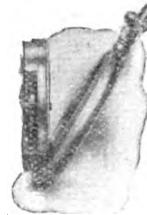
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