

The Public

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

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Vol. XIII.

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1910.

No. 654

Published by Louis F. Post

Ellsworth Building, 357 Dearborn Street, Chicago

Single Copy, Five Cents

Yearly Subscription, One Dollar

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

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Land Value Taxation in Great Britain.

Cable dispatches from London tell of a crisis in the Tory party, with Balfour cautious and the protection theorists and landed interests prodding him on to fierce battle in their behalf. The significant and gratifying phase of the matter is that those two interests are "getting together," which is where they logically belong. The protectionists wish to raise public revenues by custom house taxation, which would increase prices on home made goods for the benefit of domestic factory owners and on imports for the benefit of public revenues. The landed interests, on their part wishing to rid themselves of land value taxation, turn hopefully to the custom house exploitationists. Thus protectionism and landlordism advertise the partnership which always and everywhere really exists between them, but is not generally seen to exist. With Protection and Land Monopoly in candid "cahoots," the way is cleared in Great Britain for the equally natural partnership between Free Trade and Land Value Taxation. Not only is the way cleared but the event seems inevitable.

The great outcry of the landed interests in Great Britain would be pathetic if the landlords and their retainers did not themselves make it so comic. Their papers have been full of piteous bleatings in the "letters to the editor" columns, and an organization among them has issued a

pamphlet, to which the United Committee for the Taxation of Land Values has put out a reply. Both pamphlets were described in our notices of "books received" last week (p. 956). The landlords' pamphlet ("Land Union Guide") is pretty serious in one respect. It puts a wet blanket on the British "news" which the New York Tribune has been circulating in this country (p. 924) to the effect that the Lloyd George Budget has increased land values; for that pamphlet distinctly complains that "the value of all the land of the country was depreciated on the passing of the act by an amount equal to the capitalized value of the land taxes" and that "this loss is irretrievable unless and until the taxes are repealed." But think of the owners of the British Isles, whose incomes are increased with every step in industrial progress—think of their complaining of being taxed, of their objecting not to higher taxes but to any taxes at all! A fine opportunity for reply was offered by that pamphlet, and most admirably have the secretaries of the United Committee—Crompton Llewellyn Davies, John Paul and their associates availed themselves of the opportunity.

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"German-Silver" Progressives.

He who would in good faith understand the difference between a genuine Progressive and one of the "German silver" kind, should compare Pinchot with Roosevelt. Any pronouncement of Roosevelt's will do, except his speech at Osawatimie (p. 847) where he was within the Pinchot atmosphere. So will any of Pinchot's do for him; but this quotation reported by the Nashville papers of the 2d, may be taken as a fair sample:

The essential facts in the West, as I see them, are the weakening of party ties, due to a genuine interest in popular government and the spread of progressive ideas. The defeat of such men as Hull in Iowa and Tawney in Minnesota, and the overwhelming victory of La Follette in Wisconsin; the successful fight California is making against the political domination of the Southern Pacific, the demand for direct popular government in Arizona, the repudiation of Ballinger by his own city, county and State, and especially the fact that the conservation idea has swept the West—all these are typical signs of the progressive advance. Men like Dolliver, Cummins, La Follette, Beveridge, Bristow, Murdock and Norris fought the good fight for the people and they won. They earned and they are receiving, in the East and West alike, full credit for the good laws they gave us. Not the least of their claims upon the gratitude of our people is the fact that they destroyed the Cannon-Aldrich legislative ring and drove the special interests from their first line of defense. Of course, there have been and there will yet be reverses in the course of progress, but nothing can

stop or even long delay a movement which is based on insistent demand of the people for honest and open political methods and a square deal for all men. The West is through with the subsidized men and the hole-and-corner methods under which the machinery of government has been steadily misused for the benefit of the special interests and the professional politicians.

Roosevelt couldn't put into those words the sterling ring of conviction that they got from Pinchot. Though he succeeded in framing them as Pinchot has, he would choke if he couldn't add something to the effect that nevertheless "party ties must not be weakened too much," that "direct popular government mustn't be carried too far," and that "hole and corner methods are bully when used by the right men."

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Progressive and Standpat in Duluth.

The renomination for Congress in the Duluth district of Minnesota, of Congressman Miller (insurgent in word and standpatter in deed), opens the way for the election of a democratic Democrat in the person of Alfred Jaques (p. 924), the Democratic nominee. This is another opportunity for citizens no longer party bound to ignore old party lines in their voting and strengthen the progressive movement. As we have already pointed out (p. 915) in reference to Walter Macarthur (democratic Democrat) in one California district and William Kent (insurgent Republican) in another, the present opportunity for progressives of both parties to get together sometimes invites democratic Democrats to vote for Republican progressives, and at others invites Republican progressives to vote for democratic Democrats. It is in the latter category that the Duluth candidacy falls. Republicans up there who are truly progressive will be best represented in Congress, not by the man who has fooled them once, but by Judge Jaques, with whom they are at variance only over party labels.

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The Initiative and Referendum in Illinois.

A Statewide campaign for the Initiative and Referendum and two other reforms—Civil Service reform and Corrupt Practices act—is being made in Illinois by the Committee of Seven of the Peoria conference. This is being done under the advisory initiative or "public policy" law which has been in force in Illinois for several years. It permits 10 per cent or more of the voters to submit, for voting upon at any election, the principle of a proposed law, with the view of advising the legislature of the state of public opinion. The

legislature is not bound by the result. But as the mandatory Initiative and Referendum to be voted on next month in this State was submitted by the signatures of 137,000 (p. 873) voters—very many more than the requisite 10 per cent—and for the purpose of putting an end to “jackpot” legislation by enabling the people to control their legislative agents instead of being controlled by them, to secure representation in place of misrepresentation, and as candidates are being personally pledged, it is reasonable to expect that a large vote under the “public policy” law for the mandatory Initiative and Referendum will convince the new legislature that it had better do its part toward giving the people an opportunity to vote not merely in an advisory way but as a people having authority.

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No matter what the advisory vote may be, the legislature can only submit or refuse to submit a Constitutional amendment such as is asked for. To do this there must be a majority in each House. After that, there must be a majority of all the votes cast at the election. With this obstruction to Constitutional amendments, the importance of first carrying what Herbert Quick calls a “gateway” amendment, is manifest. Let the advisory vote this fall be large enough for the Initiative and Referendum to make that reform “look good” to legislators, and other needed reforms will be easier. Whoever would help, may get all possible information and assistance by communicating with the Committee of Seven, Unity Building, 79 Dearborn street, Chicago; or Direct Legislation League, Odd Fellows’ Building, Springfield.

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James O. Monroe.

Under the minority representation law of Illinois, the voters for legislative representatives in the 41st district, which coincides with Will and DuPage counties, may cast $1\frac{1}{2}$ votes for two Democrats, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ votes for two Republicans, or 3 votes for either of them. That is, if they vote for both their party candidates, the vote will be counted as $1\frac{1}{2}$ for each, whereas if they vote for only one, it will count as 3 votes for him. Each party has nominated only two candidates. They might have nominated three, for three are to be elected. This is a boss’s arrangement of course, the object being to elect two men who are “right”—“jackpot” right—of one party, and one such man of the other party. But the voters need not carry out this arrangement unless they wish to—not altogether at any rate. For James O. Mon-

roe is an independent candidate in this district; and every ballot with one cross opposite his name and no cross opposite anybody else’s, will count as 3 votes for Mr. Monroe. A man whom any democratic Democrat or democratic Republican may trust in the legislature, James O. Monroe is himself a democratic Democrat, and one that knows why; he is the same kind of democratic Democrat that Henry George was, and this should be guarantee enough.

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The Pardon of John R. Walsh.

Ella Flagg Young, superintendent of Chicago schools (p. 651) has once more demonstrated her well balanced courage by pleading in person at Washington for the pardon of John R. Walsh (pp. 85, 412). It was both a courageous thing and a right thing to do. Not that John R. Walsh was a good citizen. He was not. But he was as good a citizen,—that is to say, he was the same kind of bad citizen,—as the men who tripped him up in the very kind of business game that all play at. The crime of which he was convicted was the violation of a technical requirement of a technical statute—precisely the kind of statutory irregularity that other bankers are guilty of, and for which Walsh would never have been prosecuted if he hadn’t crossed their path as a competitor in frenzied finance. If the national banking business were all exposed as ruthlessly as Walsh’s little corner in it was, there would be a financial earthquake from New York to San Francisco; and among its victims would be found some of the very financiers who sent Walsh to prison to get him out of their way. Mrs. Young is wrong in saying that there was some “dreadful misunderstanding.” There was no misunderstanding. The understanding was perfect,—and vicious, respectably vicious. But she is right in urging the pardon of this man, although it might rest as well upon the circumstances of his prosecution as upon the present condition of his health.

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Criminal Responsibility.

Woodrow Wilson’s ideas about responsibility for crime of the men who manage corporations is certainly sound. He is reported to have said this in one of his campaign speeches for Governor of New Jersey:

Corporations do not do wrong. Individuals do wrong. Guilt is always personal. You will say that in many instances it is not fair to pick out for punishment the particular officer who ordered a thing done, because he really had no freedom in the matter; that he is himself under orders, exercises

no individual liberty of choice, is a dummy manipulated from without. I reply that society should permit no man to carry out orders which are against law and public policy, and that, if you will but put one or two conspicuous dummies in the penitentiary, there will be no more dummies for hire.

That this most excellent attitude toward the managers and beneficiaries of corporations should be looked upon as progressive, is a strong illustration of a reaction we have been going through in this country. Our executives, our legislators, our courts and our bar have drifted woefully, and the praise that Dr. Wilson rightly gets for that utterance of his proves it. Fifty years ago the applicant for admission to the bar anywhere in the United States who did not answer the question of criminal responsibility for corporate crime precisely, in substance, as Dr. Wilson answers it in his first three sentences quoted above, would not have fared well. The examiners would have considered him lacking in legal qualification; and if the committee on character had been consulted on the point it is not improbable that they would have regarded him as unfit morally. Yet a university president gains additional distinction now by uttering this sentiment, which once was and always ought to be elementary both in law and morals: "Corporations do not do wrong—individuals do wrong—guilt is always personal."

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Golf Links and Connecting Links.

Speaking of the Taft-Hammond aggregation, there is a chap of the name of James Hay, Jr. who writes with a flowing pen. One of his entertaining articles appeared in the Sunday Magazine of October 9. The Sunday Magazine is a factory-made supplement for the Sunday editions of daily newspapers, and a right good supplement too. Sewell Ford's frequent contributions alone would commend it. In Chicago this magazine is the Sunday supplement to the Record Herald; and, as we say, in the number of October 9 it contained an interesting and enlightening contribution from Mr. Hay. The title of that article is "The President's Crony," meaning John Hays Hammond, whom it describes as President Taft's "favorite playmate," especially in "twosomes," and now and then a "threesome" on golf links. Irreverent writers have hinted that Mr. Hammond gets more than fun out of his playmate. But that in passing. According to Mr. Hay, who describes this distinguished mining engineer and head butler of plutocracy as President Taft's "playmate" and "crony," John Hays Hammond is also—but let Mr. Hay tell it: "The playmate of Taft is also a friend of Porfirio Diaz, President

of Mexico. The last time he was in that country, Diaz greeted him with this in the palace: 'We are always glad to hear that you have come back, Mr. Hammond; for we regard you as our ally in developing the resources of our land.'" Need one go farther for light on the curious relations of "Barbarious Mexico" (p. 956) with our own "benevolent despotism"? Favorite playmates on golf links may turn out to have been connecting links.

* *

"Benevolent Despotism."

Professor Frederick Starr, the famous anthropologist of the University of Chicago, who has but recently returned from the Philippines, charges that the fact that the Secretary of War, Mr. Dickinson, received thousands of petitions for independence while he was in the Islands, has been suppressed. Professor Starr's word is good for his assertions. No doubt those petitions were presented, no doubt the fact that they were presented has been concealed. But isn't the concealment necessary? How can officials divinely consecrated to the work of governing the people for their own good (the good of the governed, to be sure), how can they perform their extraordinary governing functions if they don't pigeonhole liberty petitions and suppress the facts? Were they to pay attention to Philippine petitions, they couldn't govern the Philippines with that "benevolent despotism" which was instituted by the McKinley-Hanna regime; and if they disclosed the facts they couldn't govern Americans satisfactorily to the Taft-Hammond aggregation of governmental divinities.

* * *

"UNEARNED INCREMENT" IN BOSTON.

Mayor Fitzgerald, of Boston, has begun an agitation in that city which not only calls for special mention, but makes distant observers wonder whether the criticisms of their Mayor by good Boston people may not possibly be misplaced. Or is he really a demagogue, selfishly watchful of the currents of public sentiment? Let the explanation be as it may, that which he now proposes is good in itself; and coming from a political leader it is significant also of a welcome tendency of public opinion in Boston.

*

Mayor Fitzgerald's suggestion was made to John A. Sullivan, chairman of the Finance Commission, in a communication that appeared in the Boston papers of the 2d. In that communication he called

attention to a wonderful increase in the value of land of the late Andreas Tomfohrde, and decrease in the valuation of its buildings. The land had increased in 20 years from \$238,000 to \$695,100, while the buildings decreased in the same time about \$42,100. "This fortunate investor," the Mayor's letter explains, "is reported to have made no public bequests, yet he owed every dollar of this added value to the public." Following that pointed statement Mayor Fitzgerald's letter proceeds:

No intellectual or moral quality was displayed by him in acquiring it and no form of service was rendered. His only talent was to purchase and to keep. Meanwhile, the growth of population, the ever-swelling tides of travel and of trade, the expenditures of the public money on pavements, sidewalks, lights and fire and police protection, the building of a great court house on Pemberton square, in a word, all the multifold activities of the community at large increased and enhanced the value of his estate and would have enhanced it equally if its owner had been some absentee landlord instead of a restaurant keeper doing business on the premises. Of this huge unearned increment of value the owner returned each year about 1½ per cent in taxes. The inadequacy of this return does not require any special argument. Since ordinary processes of taxation fall in such cases, the question arises whether some method should not be devised for returning to the public, which creates it, a larger fraction of the increase of value. Under the present system, individuals are virtually permitted to tax the people; and too often, as in the instance cited, such individuals die without any fulfilment and perhaps without any recognition of their social obligation. The spectacle of unimproved buildings on land every inch of which has its appreciable value, is all too common in the older portions of Boston now dedicated to trade and commerce. In all such instances the natural relations are reversed. The community is not served but serves; the owner merely waits and profits by waiting. This practice should, as far as possible, be discouraged by law, in the interest not only of justice but of social progress.

And then Mayor Fitzgerald asks the Finance Commission—

to consider some plan by which a larger fraction of the increased value of land may go to the community, at least when this increase assumes abnormal proportions; and failing this, the owners may be compelled to maintain some minimum ratio of value between their land and the buildings erected upon it. While the subject is a difficult and abstruse one, conditions are becoming so acute that some form of relief would seem to be required.

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But the commission has refused to comply with Mayor Fitzgerald's request for consideration, and indiscreetly they give reasons. The question raised "is one almost as old as society itself;" they could not spare the time for it consistently with their other duties, which "would make the assumption

of this task exceedingly difficult if not impossible;" and, moreover, they wouldn't do it anyhow because, to quote them—

the Commission believes it both a sound economic principle and a just governmental policy which takes from the mass of citizens only the amount necessary for the honest and economical administration of government, and leaves the remainder of the citizens' earnings to themselves, to be used in productive enterprises that promote the general welfare. The city's revenues are ample now for all legitimate needs, provided the city's business be conducted honestly and economically. To increase the revenues by further taxes would be to divert money from productive industry and to invite extravagance in municipal expenditures.

This means that in the opinion of that Commission the land values of Boston—not earnings of its landowners but the financial expression of its growth, the earnings of the city itself, should be left to the landowners. The only exaction this Finance Commission would make upon them would be contributions to public needs from incomes they do not earn, in the same proportion as taxes take the earnings of other citizens.

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Whether Mayor Fitzgerald is a demagogue, as Boston folks say, we do not know. But his letter has no demagogic ring in it except to plutagogic ears. But regardless of his motives, demagogues are preferable to plutagogues, when the issue is drawn between them as clearly as it is now drawn in Boston between Mayor Fitzgerald and the Finance Commission.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

"THE BLIGHT OF BOURNE."

Portland, Ore., Sept. 23.

Oregon has more trees standing up straight than has any other State, and, unless the Portland Oregonian is violating the "pure fact" law, every tree in the State is full of Republicans who have fled in terror from Senator Jonathan Bourne. If you believe the Oregonian—and you don't if you live in Oregon—Bourne is the chief harvester for the Destroying Angel, the inventor and engineer of the original Besom of Destruction. Verily, it is a spectacle for lachrymose angels and joyous blue devils.

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And what's it all about?

With yells of anguish the Oregonian is megaphoning from Mt. Wilson to Chetco, and from Point Adams to the barren sage plains of southern Malheur County, that Bourne is a blight upon the Republican party and that the party must be "saved from Bourne."

It isn't for nothing that the Scarlet Woman of Oregon journalism rails at Bourne two years before the election at which his successor will be named by the voters.

But what has Bourne done? The indictment as prepared by the Oregonian is to this effect: He treasonably refuses to obey the orders of the corporation machine; he obstinately insists that the people have the right to elect their United States Senators by popular vote; he maliciously advocates the Initiative and Referendum, the Recall, the Direct Primary law and the Corrupt Practices act of Oregon; he is responsible for the bill, to be voted on in November, for an amendment to the primary law under which every party voter will have an opportunity to record his choice for the Presidential candidate of his party, nominate the Presidential electors of his party, and select the delegates to his party's national convention. All of which disturbs the peace and threatens the prosperity of Standpatters. Equally heinous is Bourne's rebellious refusal to worship the Gilded Ass of the Post Office Department.

Therefore, to "save the party," the Oregonian carries a banner with this strange device: "Delenda est Bourne."

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And what is the Oregonian's antidote for this dreadful "blight of Bourne"?

It's as simple as tiddle-de-winks. All these things that Bourne advocates are ruinous to the Republican party, says the Oregonian; therefore, smash the Direct Primary law, uproot the Initiative and Referendum, repeal the Corrupt Practices act, abolish "Statement No. 1"—which is a promise voluntarily made by a candidate for the legislature that he will vote for the candidate for United States Senator who receives the largest number of popular votes—and thus restore the grand old auction-block method of electing Senators, which gives to the Senator-elect a certificate of Lorimer purity, with a W. A. Clark halo if he wants something ornamental.

That's the Oregonian's plan for saving the party from Bourne. And the plan will work if it is tried. For there are at least two patriotic plutes in Portland who would attend the auction with pleasure, ambition, and wads.

But suppose the voters don't wish to save themselves from Bourne in that way? Well, as the Oregonian sees it, that's what makes the situation as dark as the inside of a cow and as cheerless as a cold buckwheat cake.

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But wasn't the Oregonian formerly in favor of the Direct Primary law and the Initiative and Referendum, and of the "Statement No. 1" section of the Primary Law.

Yes, but that was before it saw how they would work out in practice. For many years the Oregonian had been the Mount Sinai of Republicanism in Oregon, and no man could get a Moses license unless he came down from the Oregonian office with its brand upon his tongue. The Direct Primary law, as the Oregonian saw it, would copper-rivet that condition; would make newspaper opinion and endorsements supreme in Oregon politics—and on account of its Associated Press monopoly the Oregonian

is the only morning paper of general circulation in the State; so the Direct Primary law would make that paper the political dictator of Oregon. Being dictator, it would look over the field of candidates for its favor, pick a favorite for the Senate, and—of course the voters would be only too glad to confirm the ancient adage, "Vox populi, vox Dei."

That was the dream.

But it didn't work out that way. The voters had opinions and favorites of their own, which made the aforesaid political Mount Sinai look like an anthill in the Rocky Mountains, when the votes were counted. And that wasn't all. With the campaign pamphlets on candidates and measures, sent out under the law from the Secretary of State's office, the voter can read for himself and make up his own mind—instead of having his opinion molded and his ballot marked by the Oregonian. Thus, the fact that the Oregonian is opposed to a candidate or a measure may not show results in the election returns.

Now, imagine the feelings of a dictator suddenly deposed and reduced to a condition of harmless vituperation by a law that he has endorsed, and you will understand why the shrunken Mt. Sinai is in active eruption.

Or, if you don't understand that comparison, think of the tomcat that carefully examines the new rocker, decides that it may remain in the house, and then gets its tail mashed when the master sits in it.

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However, as far as Bourne is concerned, that isn't the worst of it.

With the Initiative and Referendum and other "hysterical measures"—as a Hitchcock machinist would say—the voters of Oregon have rudely challenged the vested right of Big Business to control politics and legislation in this State; Bourne has contumaciously enlisted as one of the people, and the time that he might give to the service of the "Beast" is largely devoted to spreading the doctrine that the people should rule, that they are capable of managing their own government, and that control of the government by any political machine is dangerous to the people and to their government—a doctrine that is making "Buttermilk" Charley Fairbanks turn over in his refrigerator, and threatens to send Lodge's temperature up to the freezing point.

And what's Bourne doing?

Just what he has been doing. And he's getting ready to do more of the same kind; more work for popular government.

If he's worrying, no one knows it; he's working for the spread of the Oregon method rather than for re-election, believing that the cause of popular government is more important than an office for himself. Whether he shall be re-elected or retired to private life is a question for the voters to decide, as he looks at it; and that question is of less importance to him than having the Oregon method adopted in other States.

Now, what are you going to do with a United States Senator who would rather discuss methods of putting the Oregon method into operation in Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin than talk about his own chances of re-election?

What are you going to do with a Senator who says, regardless of what may happen two years hence: "Vote against every candidate who wants to break down the Initiative and Referendum and the Primary Law, even if he's your brother or my brother." That is, if you were an Oregon voter, with an opportunity to vote for or against Bourne, how would you vote? Don't hurry; there are two years to think about it.

W. G. EGGLESTON.

* * *

LAND VALUE TAXATION IN SPAIN.

Chicago, October 4.

I am indebted to an energetic single tax friend, Mr. Antonio Albendin, of San Fernando, Spain, for a copy of the radical Spanish daily, "El Herald de Madrid," of Sept. 7, which reports a bill presented to the city council of Madrid by Mr. Quejido, a Socialist member, in which it is proposed that all revenue be raised by a graduated tax on land values, the scale to run from one per cent of the value of land worth 60 cents per square foot, up to three per cent on land worth \$5.00 per square foot. Revaluation is required every five years, to be made by the landlord, under oath, and value to be based on what the owner would ask if the city needed the land for public purposes. If the owner persists in undervaluation the city is to raise it to correspond to that of adjacent land.

In support of his measure, Mr. Quejido argues that its application would be the greatest progressive step ever taken by the city of Madrid. He figures that the city would derive a revenue of over \$4,400,000, on an average tax rate of 2 per cent; and by taking the burdens of taxation from industry and increasing opportunity for production, it would enable the city to experience an era of prosperity beyond all precedent.

C. L. LOGAN.

INCIDENTAL SUGGESTIONS

REPUBLICS IN ANCIENT INDIA.

Hartford, Conn.

It is customary to speak of Asia as a land of despotism and absolute monarchies, where political freedom and popular self rule have never been known, and where the genius and habits of the people have nothing in common with self-government. These ideas are put forth as a justification of British rule in India. We are told that the Indian people do not want to govern themselves, and could not if they tried to. But the facts seem to teach the opposite.

1. As everybody with any knowledge of affairs in the Orient is aware, there has arisen a powerful popular movement in India which is stirring the land from one end to the other, called the New Nationalist Movement. Its object is constitutional government and home rule. Its leaders point to Canada, Australia and South Africa, and say: "Those peoples have home rule. We desire the same. It is our right. We can govern ourselves better than any

foreign nation, ignorant of our civilization, our customs and our needs, can govern us. Give us parliamentary institutions and home rule."

2. In the past, India has been able to govern herself. Great and civilized nations with highly organized governments existed in India while Europe was yet barbarian; and since Europe emerged from barbarism some of the most important kingdoms and empires of the world and some of the greatest and most enlightened rulers have appeared in India.

3. Nor is India's ability to rule herself confined to the past. This is seen by the fact that the very best governments in India today, those which are doing most to promote education and the welfare of the people, and which are most in line with the progressive governments of Europe and America, are not carried on by the British there, but are those which we find in such self-ruling Native States as Baroda and Mysore.

4. Perhaps no people in the world have had larger training in what is fundamental in self-rule, namely, local self-government, than the people of India. This is seen in their remarkable "village communities," which have come down from very early times and which are virtual little republics or democracies. It is often pointed out that the most important preparation which our own New England had for republican institutions was that which it obtained through its town governments and town meetings, those little democratic institutions which for generations before the establishment of our national government had been teaching the people to govern themselves. Much the same kind of education in self-government which came to New England through its town meetings, India has been receiving for two or three thousand years through her village communities. This is the reason why the people of India are so law-abiding and so easy to govern. Thus instead of the Indian peoples being fundamentally unfit for anything but despotism, they are in some respects among the best prepared for self-rule of any of the peoples of the world.

5. But what I want particularly to call attention to, is the fact that India was one of the first lands in the world, if not the very first, to develop distinct and full republics. If any one wishes to find a concise statement of the grounds for this claim I refer him to an article in the "Modern Review" of Calcutta, India, for August, 1910, written by Professor Ramananda Chatterjee, editor of the Review. The article is entitled "Republics in Ancient India." Space does not permit me to quote from it in detail; but I will cite a single paragraph which fairly well sums up the conclusions reached:

"Republics existed in India at least as early as the days of Buddha and Mahavira (sixth century before Christ) and as late as Samudra Gupta (fourth century after Christ). They were situated in the extensive tract of country stretching from the Punjab in the west to Behar in the east, and from Nepal in the north to the southern borders of the Central Provinces. So the republican form of government in ancient India had a duration of at least one thousand years. We know of no other country, ancient

or modern, where democracy has prevailed for a longer period."

Commenting on this article of Professor Chatterjee, "The Empire," an Anglo-Indian daily of Calcutta, says (in a leader in its issue of August 13th):

"One of the commonest sayings about India, as about other Oriental countries, is, that it does not want self-government. What the Oriental wants, we are told, is a Master; and when we ask why he should want a Master any more than do Western peoples, the only answer is that it is the nature of the beast, and there is an end of it. This line of argument is much less frequently heard nowadays than it used to be, but there are probably many peoples who would be surprised to learn that between two and three thousand years ago the form of government in India was as a general rule either democratic or oligarchic. Republics seem to have been the rule rather than the exception. The facts cited by the "Modern Review" upset the complaisant theories about absolute despotism which is so often alleged to be the ideal government for Oriental peoples. It hardly required this eye-opener to down the old notions about the inherent inability of certain races to govern themselves; but Professor Chatterjee has done well to remind us of these hard facts, which are testified to by the most renowned Orientalists in the world."

Surely the facts and considerations referred to above may well give pause to Englishmen or Americans or others who are accustomed to speak glibly of Oriental peoples, including the people of India, as requiring despotic governments, and as unfit for self-rule or representative institutions.

J. T. SUNDERLAND.

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, October 11, 1910.

Republican Portugal.

The little ancient Kingdom of Portugal (p. 829), of glorious history, southwestern neighbor of Spain, has been suffering from increasing corruption in the management of its affairs and an intolerable public debt. Dissatisfaction and general unrest brought about the assassination of the late King Carlos I, and his eldest son, Luis Philip, in 1908 (vol. x, pp. 1068, 1091). The King's younger son, Manuel, a youth of eighteen years, succeeded to the throne, and a compromise situation was patched up.

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Rumors of an impending revolution in Portugal

have been current in Europe for many months. Dr. Alfonso Costa, one of the Republican leaders, is credited with having announced at the end of August: "We have given King Manuel notice to quit. The coming revolution will be a kindly affair. We shall kill the least possible number of persons." Actual insurrection was probably hastened by the murder by a military officer on the 3rd of Professor Bombarda, a valued Republican and anti-clerical leader. On the morning of the 4th such of the troops in the capital city of Lisbon as were known by the Republican leaders to be in sympathy with the Republican movement, were got into commanding positions, in perfect order, and a struggle with the troops loyal to the King began. Two battleships in the harbor sided with the Republicans, and aided by shelling the royal palace. The loyal troops, few in number, after fighting through the streets during a day and night, gradually surrendered and joined forces with the Republicans. The killed on both sides are officially estimated at from one hundred to one hundred and fifty. King Manuel and his mother, Queen Amelie, and his grandmother, the aged Queen Maria Pia, with her son, the Duke of Oporto, fled—first to the palace of Cintra, outside of Lisbon, and then to a yacht which carried them to British protection at Gibraltar.

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By the 5th Lisbon was entirely in the hands of the Republicans, and the inhabitants were parading the streets singing the Portuguese Marseillaise. The Republican leaders insisted upon the maintenance of perfect order, and upon the inviolability of life and private and public property. A provisional government was formed with Theophile Braga as provisional President. Mr. Braga has been professor of literature at the college at Lisbon. The chief points in the Government's program are reported to be the following:

1. The development of public instruction and national defenses on land and sea.
2. Administrative decentralization.
3. Colonial autonomy.
4. To guarantee fundamental liberties by judicial power.
5. Expulsion of monks and nuns.
6. Obligatory civil registration.
7. Lay instruction.
8. Separation of church and state.
9. The strengthening of the credit and finances of the country.

By the 7th Lisbon had fully recovered herself. The Republican flag of red and green was fluttering on nearly every building and from every vehicle; the streets were thronged with promenaders, including a good sprinkling of tourists with guide-books in hand; shops and offices had been reopened and business generally had been resumed. The provisional Government issued a decree of exile against the royal family and claimed to have re-

ceived the final adhesions of the military divisions stationed in the provinces. In Oporto, the second city of the country, the republic was definitely established without a struggle. The populace received the proclamation with enthusiasm, and the general commanding the local troops obeyed the instructions of the provisional Government. An official decree ordering all religious bodies in Portugal to leave the country in twenty-four hours, was promulgated on the 8th. Monks and nuns were to be allowed to return to their families if they would renounce their orders.

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The provisional President, Mr. Braga, expressed to the correspondent of the Associated Press on the 7th, his desire that it should be understood that the Revolution has no military or personal aim, but, like those in Brazil and Turkey, is purely the outcome of philosophical ideas. "Altogether," says another Associated Press dispatch, this "appears to have been one of the quickest, cleanest, and most business-like revolutions of modern times."

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British Politics.

What is regarded as a Tory keynote was sounded by Mr. Balfour, the Conservative leader in British politics (pp. 924, 947) in a speech at Edinburgh on the 7th. It is reported to have been deeply disappointing to the anti-land tax and pro-customs tax elements of his party, and as foreshadowing a possible break in the party ranks. What the "insurgent" Tories are reported as clamoring for is a fighting program in favor of tariff protection and the repeal of the Lloyd George land value taxes.

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The Independence Party in New York.

When the Independence League of the State of New York (p. 946) met at Cooper Union, New York city, on the 5th, it was expected that it would nominate the Republican candidate, Henry L. Stimson for governor, and William Randolph Hearst for lieutenant-governor, Mr. Hearst having signified his willingness to continue co-operating with the League in active politics as a minor candidate, New York dispatches of the 4th stated—we quote from the Chicago Record-Herald of the 5th—that—

after a temporary organization, a recess will be taken until evening. The nominations will then be made. There will be no dispute in the convention over the nomination of Mr. Stimson and other reform candidates.

This dispatch added that such was the opinion of a majority of the State Committee at its meeting at the Park Avenue hotel on the 4th; and in a New York dispatch to the Chicago Evening News of the 7th, it was explained that Mr.

Hearst's personal representatives at the convention strenuously urged such a course. But the convention, while glad to nominate Mr. Hearst for second place, refused to nominate for first place the Republican for Governor.

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The convention was called to order on the 5th by John J. Hopper, chairman of the State Committee. Owing to differences on the point of co-operating with the Republicans, the convention did not reach a vote until after midnight. It then voted, 212 to 34, for a straight Independence League ticket, and nominated Mr. Hearst for Lieutenant-Governor and John J. Hopper for Governor.

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Mr. Hopper is a Harlem business man of high repute and of sterling probity, who has for years been active in the promotion of radical and honest politics. In the Democratic party he was a democratic Democrat. Since the formation of the Independence League he has been in and of it as a political refuge from the reactionary and the dishonest politics of the Democratic organization. Mr. Hopper has been since the '80's a consistent and active advocate of the fiscal and social doctrines of Henry George. He has resigned as chairman of the State committee in order to devote himself to the field work of the campaign.

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The platform adopted at this meeting of the convention, and upon which Hopper and Hearst were nominated, makes, among others, the following declarations:

Our duty is, disregarding all considerations of personal preference and present advantage, to do for the State what we did last fall for the City of New York, and in the interest of honesty and public decency deal a crushing blow to Murphy's scheme to Tammanize New York State.

First and foremost, we declare for and reaffirm our belief in genuine direct nominations.

We call for Constitutional amendments which will permit the municipal ownership and operation of all municipal utilities.

We favor the submission to the voters of the State of a Constitutional amendment guaranteeing suffrage to the women of New York.

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At an adjourned meeting of the convention on the 7th, the ticket was completed with the following nominations,—all from the League membership:

Dr. Thomas B. Scully of Rome for Secretary of State, Arnold B. McStay of New York for Controller, Dr. William I. Sinovick of New York for State Treasurer, James A. Lee of Rockland county for State Engineer, and Robert Stewart of Kings county for

Attorney General. Reuben Robie Lyons of Steuben county and James A. Allen of New York were nominated for Judges of the Court of Appeals.

The convention listened, before finally adjourning, to a message from Mr. Hearst, approving its independent action. He said:

I wrote lately "My preference is always for a straight Independence League ticket, but I have sacrificed my preferences whenever two progressive tickets would merely have divided the progressive vote." I say tonight that I would have sacrificed my preferences again if I had felt that a straight ticket would do nothing better than divide the progressive vote. But, on the contrary, I am confident that a straight ticket will unite the progressive vote under the banner of the Independence League. A straight ticket will give progressives the only opportunity that they will have in this campaign to vote for a platform that sincerely expresses their ideas, and for candidates that honestly represent their principles. Our straight ticket offers the only refuge to the progressive citizens who were shrewdly tricked in the Republican convention and boldly driven out of the Democratic convention.

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Roosevelt Back in Politics.

Ex-President Roosevelt left home on the 6th for his speaking tour through the South and Southwest. He has spoken at Knoxville and Atlanta.

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At Atlanta Mr. Roosevelt's speech explained his relations to and responsibility for the New York campaign (p. 944); for in the course of it he said:

I want at the outset to answer publicly a question put to me by a couple of your journalists as to one feature of what I had spoken of as the new nationalism, concerning which they thought I had spoken differently at different times. These gentlemen asked me just how I reconciled what I had said in the West with the tariff plank in the New York State Republican platform. I answered them that I did not reconcile it; that on that particular platform I must refuse to be judged by what the platform said, but what I myself said. You probably know we had a lively time at Saratoga. I was elected temporary chairman and served as such with effectiveness before the platform was adopted. A number of men voted for me for temporary chairman who were in harmony with me on all the most vital points at issue, yet who disagreed with me on certain points, on one or two that I regarded as of great importance, and so my speech as temporary chairman put my position as accurately as language could put it. That fight, as I regarded it, was primarily a fight for the great fundamentals of citizenship. It was a fight against corruption, against what is the absolute negation of democracy, and that is, against bossism and a fight for genuine popular rule. We carried the issue to a triumphant conclusion and in our platform embody all three planks and on that platform as a candidate we put a man of unflinching courage and high character. To achieve that great good I

worked with many men who on one or more other points did not agree with me. We laid no emphasis on our conditions as regards the points that in that particular district were minor because it was absolutely essential to good citizenship that we should win on the vital issues; that we should win on the great principles of insisting that there should be no pardon for the dishonest public servant and least of all for the dishonest public servant of our own party; that no boss or group of bosses should rule the party and that the people should exercise their rights to control their own affairs.

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Senator Bourne's Appeal.

Jonathan Bourne, Jr., Republican Senator from Oregon, has made an extraordinary address to the people of his State, relative to the attempt of the bosses of his party to revive the old party conventions, superseded under Oregon law by the direct primaries, doing so by calling their convention an "assembly" (pp. 950, 923). This attempt made "assemblyism" the issue in the Republican primary campaign (p. 923). As the anti-"assembly" Republicans were divided by a multiplicity of candidates, the pro-"assembly" candidate for Governor was nominated at the primaries notwithstanding the overwhelming sentiment manifested against "assemblyism." In Portland every "assembly" candidate was defeated. The result was by no means a victory for the "assemblyites," but to make complete the protest against this evasion, Senator Bourne's address is issued to the people of the State. In this address he says with reference to the approaching elections that—

this is not a campaign of individuals, but one of a great principle, namely, whether Oregon shall continue to enjoy personal liberty and protection to property under popular government, or shall return to the old system of political slavery and perpetual blackmail incident to delegated government as represented by the anti-primary efforts of the "assemblyites" . . . Compromise is impossible in a contest involving fundamental principles of popular government. The issue in our primary campaign was whether the direct primary shall be maintained in letter and spirit or the people shall accept dictation from an "assembly" manipulated by political bosses who chose many of the delegates and pledged a large proportion of them before the "assembly" met. . . . Will the people of Oregon compromise with political bosses? Not if I correctly estimate their intelligence, courage and independence. This was not a fight of the people's seeking. It was forced upon them by "assembly" leaders and now that the battle has begun it cannot end until the bosses or the people have been defeated. Let no one be deceived by over-night conversions. Some candidates who have read their doom in the primary returns seek to stay the onslaught by pretense of changed attitudes. Their attempted deception not only insults the intelligence of the people but brands such candidates as trimmers and demagogues. . . . In an effort to deceive the people and put them to sleep while enemies of popular government secretly

assassinate the direct primary, assurance has been given that another "assembly" will never be held. To make this certain let the people refuse to sleep, but fight until every "assemblyite" has been defeated and the votes counted and recorded. Months ago the challenge was given by "assembly" leaders: "This is war to the knife and the knife to the hilt." The people of Oregon accepted the challenge and cannot retreat under fire. . . . Oregon has evolved, enacted and demonstrated the best form of government known to the world. General welfare is the basic principle; general and individual development the result; personal liberty and equitable protection of property the keystone. Oregon's greatest assets are her progressive laws. They attract brains, muscle and money to come here because they insure equal opportunity and equal protection. The election of any "assembly" nominee, especially for any of the important offices, will be heralded throughout the country by enemies of popular government as a declaration by the great State of Oregon that after years of trial the people have ascertained and by successful "assembly" demonstration confessed themselves incapable of self-government. Every man who honestly believes in the principles of popular government will fight till victory has been won and the news proclaimed throughout the United States that no man can assail popular government and secure an endorsement from the people of Oregon. Vote against every "assembly" nominee.

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Politics in Michigan.

A compromise platform was adopted at the Republican convention (pp. 847, 872) in Michigan, held at Detroit on the 6th. Its spirit was expressed by Congressman Diekema, who said of ex-President Roosevelt and President Taft that—

they are as opposite as the poles in methods, but they are absolutely alike in essential aims and purposes. The one has aroused the public conscience, has revealed great national sins, has stimulated courage and patriotism. The other has used his powerful influence to crystallize into permanent law those reforms which his advice and work helped to produce. Without the one the work of the other would have been incomplete and impossible.

Charles S. Osborn was nominated for Governor.

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The Democratic convention at Kalamazoo nominated Lawton T. Hemans for Governor and John T. Winship for United States Senator. A fight for and against an Initiative and Referendum plank in the platform prolonged the session and was exciting. Action was finally deferred by mutual agreement until the next convention.

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Politics in Massachusetts.

At the Republican convention in Massachusetts, held at Boston on the 6th, Eben S. Draper was nominated for Governor. The platform endorsed President Taft and the new tariff law.

The Democrats, meeting at Boston on the 7th, nominated Frederick W. Mansfield for Governor.

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Initiative and Referendum in Arkansas.

Complete unofficial returns from the vote in Arkansas on the Initiative and Referendum amendment (p. 926) are now available. This and one other proposed amendment to the State Constitution were voted upon. They were known as No. 10 and No. 11. No. 10 was the Initiative and Referendum amendment; No. 11 was an amendment allowing tax exemptions of cotton factories for limited periods. The latter was defeated; the former was adopted.

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The vote on the tax exemption amendment (No. 11) was 74,132 in the affirmative and 54,485 in the negative—a majority for the amendment of 19,647. But this amendment was nevertheless defeated, because the Constitution requires, as interpreted by the Supreme Court of the State, that the adoption of amendments must be by a majority of all the votes cast for a Constitutional official of the State; and the total at this election for the State office receiving the highest vote was 158,564. As the majority of this vote is 79,283, amendment No. 11 fell 5,151 short of the necessary number, notwithstanding its large majority among those sufficiently intelligent to vote for or against it.

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But Amendment No. 10, for establishing the Initiative and Referendum, was carried by 91,363 to 39,680. Not only is this an affirmative majority of 51,683 of the voters sufficiently intelligent and interested to have and express an opinion on the subject, but it is 12,080 more than the requisite majority for incorporating the amendment in the Constitution.

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The "City Beautiful."

The curious omission from the "city beautiful" plans for Chicago (p. 459) of any provisions for "housing" has brought out numerous criticisms, the most specific and pronounced being that of the University of Chicago Settlement, of which Mary E. McDowell is the head resident. This letter, which is signed by Floyd R. Mechem, head of the settlement board, points out some of the deadly living conditions which should startle their beneficiaries, whether the benefit to them be direct or indirect.

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"In the Twenty-ninth ward," writes Mr. Mechem, "hundreds of families are existing in dark, unventilated rooms, sometimes in cellars. Two, three and four families are crowded in frame cottages originally built for one family. In the long two

and three-story frame tenements from six to twenty families may be found, besides dozens of lodgers. Many of the long tenements cover the entire lot, and where there are cottages there is often one in the front and one in the rear—leaving insufficient space for a play ground or yard. The structures are often old, moldy, unpainted and set in jagged lines, and few trees or gardens break the bleakness and ugliness of parts of the district. In the northern part of the ward it is almost impossible for people earning limited wages to procure any dwellings in which they can take pride and comfort. Unsightly and undesirable buildings are being erected and the city is paying the bill in the loss of vigor and efficiency among its wage working population and in the additional expense of maintaining public health. For instance, in the Twenty-ninth ward where housing is poor, during July, 1910, the death rate of infants was more than ten times that of the Sixth ward, a well-housed district, fronting the lake. The larger part of this death rate was directly due to the unsanitary housing of the population of this ward.”

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The points made in the Settlement letter are summarized in these terms:

1. The City Plan report in its present form does not deal with housing, and the proposed building ordinance is not comprehensive enough to meet the demands of future city growth and standards of comfort and beauty.
2. Extended experience proves that if housing is left to the hit or miss operation of private contractors and landlords, satisfactory results cannot be obtained.
3. The working population, through no fault of their own, are for the most part obliged to accept the kind of living conditions which they find already in existence.
4. Other cities with like problems are working out appropriate ways and means of dealing with them.

In its conclusion, the letter emphasizes the assertion that no remedies ever will be effected if the problem is left in the hands of private corporations and individual landlords; and the request is reiterated that the city plan commission take up the situation and make it a part of its final report on a "Greater Chicago."

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Progress in Industrial Education.

A movement in the Chicago public schools (pp. 316, 322) gives promise of the institution of a system of industrial education that will remove the dangers anticipated from the narrow methods which have been pressed more or less candidly all over the country (vol. xii, pp. 289, 701, 849, 1188) for turning the public schools into supply stations for "strike breakers." In this new move-

ment for industrial education the Electrical Workers' Union, No. 134, is credited with having taken the initiative as the result of conferences with Ella Flagg Young, the superintendent of schools. Following is the plan as disclosed by local newspapers and outlined by Assistant Superintendent Roberts:

The Electrical Workers' Union will require apprentices to present monthly reports to the examining board of the union which will show the number of hours spent in school during the month, the courses pursued and the progress made. The courses to be required will be outlined by the examining board after a conference with Mrs. Ella Flagg Young. This must be progressive from year to year and must include practical instruction in the work of the trade such as is given in the best technical schools. The committee on education appointed by the union consists of J. B. Mack, chairman, J. B. Wilson and Robert Goodell. Local No. 134 has about 1,100 members and 160 apprentices. The public evening schools now equipped to give instruction in electrical science of the kind required by the union are the Lane and the Crane Technical High Schools, and the Lake and the Phillips High Schools. In all of these, courses in electrical science of a practical nature will be given, beginning on the 10th. The equipment at the Lane is the most extensive of any public high school in this country. The only action similar to this on the part of any labor union in this city is that of the carpenters' unions, which have for some years required their apprentices to attend public schools for three months in each year of their apprenticeships.

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The Dietz Case in Wisconsin.

An extraordinary instance of private "rebellion" at Cameron Dam, on the Thornapple river, some miles from Winter, Wisconsin, has come to a close with the arrest of the "rebel," John F. Dietz, and all his family, after years of futile effort to take him into custody.

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In 1904 the rebel's wife purchased land through which Thornapple river runs and within which Cameron Dam is situated. Almost continuously since that time Dietz and his family have been besieged, and several battles with guns have occurred between them and deputy sheriffs. Three sheriffs have resigned rather than risk the attempt to serve legal process. The trouble originated in a dispute between Dietz and a lumber company said to be a constituent company of the Weyerhaeuser trust. The company demanded free passage over Cameron Dam for their logs, and Dietz demanded tolls. Several attempts to seize the dam by force were made by the company, but Dietz resisted successfully. Then the lumber company got injunctions, but no one dared serve them and they were ignored by Dietz. Until a few weeks ago, Dietz was left in peace, while thousands of

dollars worth of logs rotted in the pool above his dam. Meanwhile, in a personal altercation he shot a neighbor named Horel; and recently a sheriff's posse ambushed one of his daughters and two of his sons, on their way to Winter for provisions, wounding them all, the girl badly, and capturing her and one of her brothers. Overtures were made to Dietz by the authorities, with assurances of a fair trial; but he refused to yield, and on the 5th his place was surrounded with armed and hidden deputies. Still refusing to surrender, his house was fired upon on the 8th and Dietz and his sons fired back. During the battle five shots are reported to have been fired by him and his family, while 2,000 were fired at them. He was wounded in the hand, and two deputies were wounded and another killed. Finally, worn out with the odds and the dangers in which his family were involved, Dietz sent out a flag of truce by his ten-year-old daughter. When he and the others had been arrested, he was asked by a reporter why he didn't surrender when the Attorney General assured him a fair trial, and this was his reply:

I've lived in Wisconsin longer than you have, young man, and I've had considerable experience with the courts of this State with the lumber trust on one side and a poor man on the other. I may have been wrong, but the way the Attorney General and the other emissaries that called on me acted was calculated to arouse suspicion. Besides, this thing has been straining my mind so long that it has warped my judgment. They kept changing their plans, and I didn't know what I could depend on. One fellow would say one thing and another another thing. It looked like the same old bunko game. I figured that we could last it out, and we would have, too, if it hadn't been for the baby we expect. I'm glad it's over, though. I've done the best I can. I think I've acted like a man. Now we'll see what this law you talk so much about can do.

NEWS NOTES

—At the recent election in Arkansas the Socialist vote rose from 6,287 in 1908, to 9,194—an increase of 2,907.

—In a trolley wreck caused by a head-on collision, thirty-seven persons were killed and many more injured, near Staunton, Ill., on the 4th.

—Senator La Follette continues to improve after his operation at the Rochester (Minn.) hospital, (p. 948), and is now regarded as out of danger.

—One or two cases of cholera (p. 948) have arrived at the port of New York from Italy, and careful quarantine regulations are being observed.

—Associate Justice Moody, of the Supreme Court of the United States, (vol. ix, p. 849) resigned on the 4th, his resignation to take effect November 20.

—William Randolph Hearst offered on the 9th, a special prize of \$50,000 to any aviator who within twelve months, makes an aviation trip from the

Atlantic Coast at Boston or New York, to the Pacific Coast at San Francisco or at Los Angeles, or reversely from these Pacific points to those on the Atlantic.

—Police Inspector McCann of Chicago, convicted of police corruption (vol. xii, p. 940), unjustly as was generally believed, was granted a new trial on Oct. 4, by the Supreme Court of Illinois.

—The regular Democratic convention for Tennessee at Nashville on the 6th, nominated Senator R. L. Taylor for Governor, in place of Governor M. R. Patterson, who resigned the nomination recently (p. 898).

—An army of 15,000 church members canvassed Cook County, Illinois, (including Chicago), on the 8th, with the purpose of classifying in two hours, the church connections or preferences of every inhabitant.

—Due to the loss of life in the Vanderbilt cup motor races on Long Island week before last (p. 948), the Grand Prize race, scheduled to be run over the same course on October 15, has been officially called off.

—The Cuyahoga County Democratic candidates for upper and lower house of the Ohio legislature, have pledged themselves if elected to vote for Brand Whitlock, or Atlee Pomerene, for United States Senator, and for no one else.

—From Red Oak, Iowa, it was reported on the 10th that the speaking date there of William J. Bryan has been canceled by the Democratic State committee because of his having "bolted" the party nomination of Dahlman for Governor of Nebraska.

—An ordinance providing for the absorption by the City Railways Company of Chicago, of the traction lines not included in the referendum ordinances of 1907 (vol. x, p. 8), was adopted by the City Council on the 10th by a vote of 44 to 19.

—The Supreme Court of the United States assembled at Washington on the 6th for the regular October term, with one new Justice, ex-Gov. Hughes of New York, and all told with only seven of the nine chairs occupied. Justice Harlan presides in place of the late Chief Justice Fuller.

—Harriet Taylor Upton, of Warren, Ohio, has written a three volume history of the Western Reserve—the first comprehensive history of that northern strip across Ohio which includes Cleveland, and from the sale of which the State of Connecticut, its original owner, gets her school funds.

—An informal dinner is to be given Charles D. Williams, the Michigan bishop (vol. xii, p. 820), on the 18th at the Sinton Hotel, Cincinnati, at which he will speak on "The Church and Its Relation to Economic Questions." Places at table are to cost \$2, and the committee in charge are George W. Harris, Fenton Lawson, Alfred Henderson and Daniel Kiefer.

—The International Prison conference, in session in Washington last week (p. 879), endorsed the "indeterminate sentence" as a part of the reformatory system, to be used especially with "young delinquents, who require reformation and whose offenses are due mainly to circumstances of an individual character." The conference adjourned on the 8th,

to meet in London in 1915. Sir Evelyn Ruggles Brise, K. C. B., was elected president.

—Governor Charles E. Hughes of New York, recently appointed to the Supreme Court bench, by President Taft, (p. 395), sent the following message to the New York legislature on the 6th: "To the legislature, I hereby resign the office of Governor, Charles E. Hughes." Lieutenant Governor, Horace White is now the Acting Governor.

—Between fifty and a hundred men, nearly all Americans, were walled up in a coal mine at Starkville, seven miles from Trinidad, Colo., by an explosion of gas on the 8th. Though rescuing parties worked hard on the following days they were unable to get at the buried miners, and it is believed that they cannot have survived. The mine belongs to the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

—The aeroplane race from Chicago to New York, for a prize of \$25,000 pledged by the Chicago Evening Post and the New York Times, announced last June to come off in October (p. 543), was finally arranged as a race of a single man against time. A start was made from Chicago on the 9th, by Eugene Ely in a Curtiss biplane. The first forty-eight hours were marked by repeated accidents to the machine and long waits for repairs, and on the evening of the 11th the race was called off.

—The Rev. Dr. W. A. Matthews, of the Tabernacle Baptist Church of Chicago, announces his resignation for the purpose of establishing "a practical school for the training of men for practical Christian service," backed by 600 churches of southern and central Illinois and by "a number of prominent men." It is especially "to relieve the Baptist denomination from the trammeling influence of the higher criticism which is threatening the life of the church." The new school will be located at 3242 West Monroe street.

—The city of Bogota, Colombia, has purchased the traction system, heretofore owned by a corporation of the United States, which got the concession during the presidency of General Reyes. For months past the line has been boycotted, and on several occasions serious riots have occurred. As a consequence the Americans decided to accept the offer of the municipality, \$800,000, with \$425,000 as first payment; and on the 9th the plant was taken over by the municipality, and the cars started running, amid popular demonstration.

—A meeting at Lincoln Center, Chicago, on the 9th, presided over by William English Walling, secretary of the National Association for Colored People (p. 614), and called to discuss the Negro question, was addressed by Richard T. Greener, Emil G. Hirsch, Jenkyn Lloyd Jones, Jane Addams, Mrs. Celia Parker Woolly and F. L. Barnett. All the speakers declared that the question is not a Negro problem, but the white man's problem, and some of them described it as a phase of the general problem of a privileged and an unprivileged class.

—Dr. Wm. C. Rucker, the distinguished member of the Federal health service, whom the Socialist administration of Milwaukee chose for head of the Milwaukee health department, (p. 492), and who resigned on account of accusations of personal mis-

conduct, believed to have been instigated by political malice, but whose resignation was rejected by the local authorities, is not to return to the Milwaukee service. - Although, Mayor Seidel went in person to Washington, to urge his return upon the Federal authorities, Surgeon General Wayman on the 6th, refused the request.

—Lambert Tree, former Circuit Court judge at Chicago, former United States Minister to Belgium, former Minister to Russia, candidate for United States Senator from Illinois in 1885 and defeated by John A. Logan, a member of the Monetary Commission that met in Washington, an officer of the Legion of Honor of France, and a millionaire, died suddenly at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York on the 9th of heart disease. Judge Tree was seventy-eight years old. He arrived in New York on the 7th from Europe, this trip being his one hundred and twenty-second across the Atlantic.

—It will be remembered that at the time of the enforced abdication of the Sultan Abdul Hamid eighteen months ago, the newly formed constitutional government of Turkey was unable to get hold of the enormous funds Abdul Hamid had on deposit in the banks of foreign countries—very much of it in Germany (vol. xii, p. 469). German diplomacy has latterly proved more amenable to the Turkish demands than did German law; and the German government has now appropriated \$4,000,000 of Abdul Hamid's thrifty savings, toward the payment of a bill of \$4,500,000 for two antiquated battleships sold by Germany to Turkey during the late summer, the Turkish government paying the balance of the bill.

—Forest fires in Manitoba and northern Minnesota, covering an area of more than 1,000 square miles in the Rainy River country, have caused great loss of life and property. On the 8th it was reported that the Minnesota towns of Spooner, Beaudette, Pitt and Graceton had been wiped out. On the 10th the known dead were 109, and 300 more were believed to have perished. By that date more than a dozen towns had been destroyed and hundreds of thousands of acres of timber had been burned over. The fires had been smouldering for months, and were started up by a terrific wind. With the human refugees fled horses and cattle liberated by their owners, and the wild animals of the forest followed them. Deer, caribou, moose, bears, wildcats and timber wolves, swam and scrambled to safety, and lay down with the cattle—none molesting and none afraid.

—It has been generally believed that the original newspaper publication of "The Star Spangled Banner" was in the "Baltimore American" of September 21, 1814. For this there is such authority as Admiral George H. Preble, P. D. Harrison, a government book by Oscar G. Sonneck, and Harlan H. Horner's recent work on "The American Flag," published by the Educational department of New York. But the Burrows Brothers of Cleveland, publishers of Avery's "History of the United States and Its People" (p. 20), offer convincing evidence to the contrary. They publish in fac simile a copy of the "Baltimore Patriot and Evening Advertiser," discovered for the Avery work by J. C. Fitzpatrick of the Library of Congress, which contains "The Star Spangled Banner" and bears date the 20th of Sep-

tember, 1814—the day preceding the original publication in the "Baltimore American."

PRESS OPINIONS

The Tables Turned.

—(Cleveland) Waechter und Anzeiger (German), Oct. 3.—Now that Mr. Taft has become a Progressive he will perhaps withdraw from the Standpatters their patronage.

* *

Conservation in Great Britain.

The Chicago Tribune (Rep.), Sept. 22.—Nothing in modern times has so aroused the English people, particularly those belonging to the Conservative party, as the collection of the new land tax. The enforcement of this phase of the Liberals' policy has resulted in a storm of protest to the Tory press, the Englishman resorting to his inalienable right to write a letter to an editor. "Socialistic" is the mildest term applied to the tax, and all the country squires, the London clubmen, retired merchants, baronets, knights, or widows with landed property, wax hysterical in their denunciation of the measure. In the Daily Telegraph, a correspondent signing herself "Fighting Widow of 73," calls on the men to show the way and "we women will follow and support them." "It is the plain duty of every free and true born Briton to fight socialism in all its forms, and to fight to a finish." The British pocketbook has evidently been hard hit.

* *

British Democracy.

The Dumfriesshire (Great Britain) Young Liberal (Lib.), August.—We of the Liberal party had forgotten that first and last, and the whole way through, Liberalism must be based upon democracy. We were careless of the political ideals of our fathers, and spoke too little of liberty. The retribution has been sharp; we who should have extended the boundaries of political freedom now find ourselves fighting to retain territory won for us long since. The issue of that fight is not for a moment doubtful; but when it is over, let us remember our lesson: only by the completion of democracy can we ensure social progress. And democracy will only be completed when the House of Commons shall represent not only forty-shilling freeholds or houses or lodgings, but the men and the women who form the nation. That is our case against the Lords: that they represent coronets, our members constituencies; that they stand for money, we for men. But we who elect the Commons' House are ourselves but a minority of the nation; we are but some seven millions out of twenty-four million adults. That is not a position which a democrat can occupy with a clear conscience. We Liberal voters are pledged to destroy the privileges of the Lords; we must pledge ourselves, too, to abandon our own. Privilege, whether it be of an order, of a class, or of a sex, is a thing hateful to our political faith. It must go, root and branch, before Liberalism can achieve its work. Our first task must be to secure the supremacy of the

Commons' House; our second to make it a real Chamber of the People, chosen by the whole people, not by a favored few. "One Man, One Vote; One Woman, One Vote," is the motto of the People's Suffrage Federation, which is doing so much to forward the cause of adult suffrage. They are words which should evoke an enthusiastic response from every Liberal in the three Kingdoms.

* *

The Land Question in Great Britain.

(British) Land Values (land value taxation), October.—The advocates of the taxation of land values are passing through a stage of gratifying progress. The valuation schedules for England, issued by the Inland Revenue Department, have turned all England into a debating society on land values. The landlord party, organized and unorganized, have set up a universal howl of execration; their agitation finds daily and weekly expression in the newspapers and magazines of every complexion. . . . It used to be said by sagacious looking people that the question of taxing land values was an idle dream, a visionary abstract idea that would never come to pass, and that it was only discussed in a serious manner by a small coterie of Henry George's followers. Well, those days are over now. The coterie has broadened out; the field of its operations has extended in all directions. In every town, in every village, in every hamlet, and in every rural district throughout the length and breadth of the land, the question of land valuation and the taxation of land values is being debated with unsurpassed zeal and enthusiasm. . . . The Budget stirred into action and enthusiasm a powerful and influential section of the electorate, who were led to the conviction that, in addition to maintaining the policy of free imports, the government had committed the Liberal party one and for all to a radical land reform policy, We are for free imports, or for our free trade policy, as it is named by its votaries; but we contend that this regressive policy alone is no reply to the protectionists. It has to be admitted that notwithstanding this free trade policy, poverty is rampant throughout the land; overcrowding, with all its attendant evils, is tormenting every municipal and rural area and baffling every ameliorative scheme of redress. The unemployed are enduring or cursing, as the case may be, a political system they do not understand, while the passionate cry of their political exploiters, the tariff reformers [protectionists] is heard at every street corner. All this, notwithstanding sixty years of free trade! No, the free traders, so-called, have no reply to the protectionists. The only reply is the radical alteration in our systems of land tenure and taxation, as advocated and expounded by Henry George and his followers. Some Liberals and free traders, even now, do not appear to care to come into their kingdom this way. But if the Liberal party had listened to them—well, instead of being in power, the party would have been in opposition, talking no doubt about the difficulties of bringing the average English elector up to our high-water-mark, and filling in the programme of the party with all kinds of spurious Socialism. All this undeserved poverty in Great Britain to-day, and the pain and misery arising from it, has got to be faced. This is the

command of an enlightened electorate, and it is to the everlasting credit of the party of progress in our politics, that it has so courageously, and so intelligently, set out in this search for the underlying economic causes of social and industrial evils. The Liberal party was never more wisely directed than it is to-day. Time, energy, and money are being devoted by organized labor, and by well-intentioned men and women, in all kinds of organizations to benefit the worker; but the Liberal party in their land values crusade have set out to do more for the worker than all these combinations. It is going to free the land from the deadly grip of monopoly, and until that is achieved all other proposals are vain. It is in the nature of things, in the constitution of society itself, that all progress registers itself in higher land values; rent rises and wages fall. . . How can we deal with this economic tendency? How can we meet and successfully combated? . . . Landlordism is powerful, but we must attack and overthrow it if we would abolish dull trade and unemployment; if we would raise the condition of the people. The taxation of land values is the only genuine labor policy; and in making so bravely for this the Liberal party is now doing more for labor and social progress than has ever been attempted in the history of the country. The triumph of land valuation is complete. . . Land monopoly must give place to the needs of the community. It stands condemned as the greatest obstacle to freer trade, better employment and higher wages; no question of trade or social advancement can be firmly settled until this baneful monopoly is overthrown.

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Land Monopoly in Missouri.

The Woman's National Daily (Ind.), Oct. 7.—The interesting theory has been developed by those who are persistently searching out causes for the surprising slump in population in the agricultural sections of Missouri that a somewhat extensive system of landlordism exists and that much of the improved farm land is held by non-residents. . . . This is not a tirade against the non-resident owner as such. He should be entitled to the same consideration as any other speculator who invests in the hope of benefiting by another's industry. And he will continue to derive this benefit until the people, through their state governments, cease levying a tax upon industry and thrift, while the land held for speculation goes practically tax free. Let the section of unimproved land which adjoins the section which has been made productive through thrift bear its equal share of the tax burden. . . . There are too many idle and undeveloped farms. There is too great a handicap upon industry and thrift.

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"I had heard and read so much about Mr. Lloyd George," once declared the chairman of a meeting in South Wales, "that I naturally expected to meet a big man in every sense; but, as you can see for yourselves, he is a very small man in stature." Mr. Lloyd George's retort was equal to the occasion, and characteristic of one so small in body and so potential in politics. "I am grieved to find that your chairman is disappointed in my size," he said quiet-

ly, "but this is owing to the way you have here in the south of measuring a man. In North Wales we measure a man from his chin up, but you evidently measure him from his chin down."—London World.

RELATED THINGS

CONTRIBUTIONS AND REPRINT

THE VOICES OF THE CHILDREN.

I find no rest upon the wide, blue sea,
For little children ever call to me—
The little ones I might have helped to save,
The starving ones to whom I never gave.

I find no rest when I lie down to sleep,
For ever I can hear the children weep—
The little ones who served me in their need,
The children whom I stunted in my greed.

I find no rest upon my rich domain,
For always I keep hearing them complain—
The children left to sicken and despair
Because I selfishly refused to care.

—S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

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SOME OF DOBBS'S NONSENSE.

As Reported by Jackson Biggles for The Public.

Dobbs is a good friend, but even one's friends at times become somewhat a burden and hard to endure. He came over to see me the other night and forced me to listen to an account of the remarkable defense made by a man who was charged with getting something for nothing, by his skilful art of opening safes in the small hours of the night. Dobbs claimed that the man's business was so unprofitable that he could not hire a lawyer to speak for him, and that his confidence in the lawyer appointed by the court was so small that he spoke out boldly for himself.

According to Dobbs his remarks were something like the following:

"If the court please and my counsel will permit, I would say that I believe this country is committed to the principle of getting something for nothing, either according to law or in spite of the law, as circumstances may determine; but it is to the getting of things for nothing as a principle, and primarily in the interests of the standard of living of the American workingman, that the people are committed.

"I believe that when this business of getting something for nothing becomes not a principle but a privilege, or rather a jumble of privileges and preferences, then the American people disapprove of it. What the people want is a square deal in this business of getting something for nothing, as in everything else; a square deal for the wage-

earner, a square deal for the employer, a square deal for the general public that keeps its valuables locked up in safes. To get this square deal I think we should have a thoroughly efficient and well equipped commission on this business of getting something for nothing. The business ought to be a material issue and not a moral issue, but if we can't get a square deal through this commission but instead get crooked deals, then the business of getting something for nothing becomes emphatically a moral issue.

"What we desire in this business of getting something for nothing is such a measure of protection for the getter of something for nothing as will equalize the cost of production between here and abroad. If it costs more abroad to get something for nothing than it does here, we want a good stiff head tax on the foreign getters in order that our industry may be protected. If the contrary is the case we can hoe our own row.

"Here's where the commission comes in. If safe-breaking tools and lobbying expenses are higher here than abroad, of course we do not fear the competition of cheap foreign labor. The American public wants the getter of something for nothing put on an equality with the foreigner so that the American standard of living may not be lowered. But the American public does not want to see this business of getting something for nothing so protected that it will benefit primarily a few wealthy men.

"Now, if the court please, in the conduct of my business of getting something for nothing, I have always had in mind these principles of equity, and have striven to avoid the building of any monopolies that might rob the people to an unreasonable extent, and prejudice them against our honorable trade.

"I have used the most perfect tools obtainable, and have opened safes so skillfully that little damage was done, and have always made it a point not to take the postage stamps and small change from the cash box.

"I have made it a point to take from those who were well able to spare from their surplus, and have divided my hard earnings with the poor and the helpless.

"Now, if it please your honor and you gentlemen of the jury, I sincerely submit that in view of the facts that the whole country is solidly committed to the principle of getting something for nothing, and that I in my humble and quiet way have faithfully endeavored to carry out these principles and have avoided the creation of monopolies or the raising of moral issues, that I should be declared by this jury and this court as not guilty, and should be allowed to go free."

I do not believe this story because Dobbs also said that the jury found the man guilty and the court sent him to jail.

GEORGE V. WELLS.

LLOYD GEORGE AMONG HIS OWN PEOPLE.

A Letter Written by Louis F. Post from Bangor, North Wales, Under Date of Jan. 21, 1910, to the San Francisco Star—Published in the Star of Feb. 12.

In this quaint town of 12,000 people, on the strait that connects St. George's Channel with the Irish Sea between the Island of Anglesey and the mainland, which is inhabited by working Welshmen but owned by Lord Penrhyn, Lloyd George spoke last night at two meetings to his own people. He had been campaigning for other candidates, and now he began his home campaign for his own election to Parliament. . . .

The two meetings that greeted this distinguished radical Minister and Parliamentary leader here, were held in the same hall—one at 6:30 and the other at 8:30. Its seating capacity does not exceed 1,500, but there must have been from 2,000 to 2,500 at each meeting. Every available inch of standing room was occupied, even to mere toe-holds on the edge of the unrailed platform; and the audiences were tremendously enthusiastic for the man, for his argument, and for the neighborly manner of his speech. He is one of themselves, who has risen to great heights yet remained one of them. For a poor Welsh boy to have risen to be a leading minister of the Empire is to these simple bread-winning people what it was to us to have a rail splitter and a canal boy sit in the Presidential chair.

Mr. George's appearance is not at all suggested by his portraits. These give one the impression of a slight, quick, good-natured fellow, nervous and gritty. Gritty he is; and quick, and humorously witty. But he is not slight of body nor nervous of manner. Balfour is the nervous man in public speech; Lloyd George is as composed and intimate of manner upon the platform as if he were conversing in a drawing-room with friends. In build he is stocky, and upon his shoulders he carries a head of the massive type, supported by a neck which, while free of fatness, is large and muscular. Although it is evident that he sat for his photographs, and while in the front face view he may be recognized by them, his appearance differs greatly and much for the better.

In manner of speech he is conversational, and in substance expository, as if he were a schoolmaster; yet poetry as well as argument runs through all he has to say, and occasionally there are flights of oratory. A question or an interruption of any kind brings an instant and apt reply, always courteous and good-natured and generally effective as an argument or appeal.

At one of the meetings last night he spoke in both English and Welsh. Beginning in English he dropped into Welsh, then back again into English, and back once more into Welsh, and so on to

the end. He was delivering, however, not two speeches but one, for each was a translation of the other. From the applause and laughter and interruptions he must have been speaking as well in the Welsh as in the English. And why not? Welsh is the common tongue here, although there are few who do not speak English quite as well as it is spoken over the line in England. It is systematically taught in the public schools of Wales and is used, of course, in the homes. Lloyd George absorbed both languages in his boyhood.

Many were the blows this greatest of radical leaders struck at "tariff reform" as they call protection over here, and quick the recognition of his points. One of his statements is of special interest on the American side. It was in reference to tin-plate making in South Wales.

"Take the tin-plate trade of South Wales," he said; "a striking and almost sensational illustration of what can be done by people who take their courage in both hands, and instead of sitting down and moaning and sucking their thumbs, and calling out for 'tariff reform' and 'protection,' fought their own battles with their own brains. What happened there? A real blow was undoubtedly delivered at the tin-plate industry of South Wales by the American tariff. We used to sell millions of pounds' worth every year of tin-plates, from South Wales to America. Then comes the Dingley tariff of 50 to 60 per cent, directed no doubt at the Welsh tin-plate industry. What did they do? They set about improving their machinery. They set about reconstructing their business. They imported new scientific methods, and in the course of a few years, they not merely recovered lost ground, they advanced to a position they had never held before; and at the present moment the tin-plate industry of South Wales is far and away the most prosperous in the whole world. Not only does it compare favorably with similar industries in other parts of the world, it is on a firmer foundation than it ever was—more secure, more unassailable, and that is purely and simply because they cast themselves upon their own resources instead of whining and whimpering and clamoring for subsidies and protection from the state."

The responses from the audience, composed in the great majority of workingmen and of men acquainted with the condition of the Welsh industry Mr. George had described, fully verified his statement as to the prosperity of the tin-plate industry of South Wales.

This is a message that should be appreciated in the United States, where the blow struck with such futility at Welsh tin-plate workers by our tariff has produced one of our great trusts and strengthened our whole trust system, but without the slightest benefit to American workingmen in whose name and pretended behalf our tin-plate tariff was adopted. . . .

BONNIE L. G.

Dumfriesshire Young Liberal for June, 1910.

Air—"Bonnie Dundee."

To the Lords in Convention 'twas Asquith who spoke,
Ere the Commons go down there are Lords to be broke;
Then let Liberals true, who for Freedom would stand,
Come follow the banner of "Budget and Land!"

Chorus—

Come fill up the cup, come smash up the Peers,
Come rally our forces, and cease Whiggish fears,
Come tax their Land Values and let us be free,
For it's up with the Landlords, say David and we!

Lloyd George he is winning by field and by street,
The Dukes are dumb-founder'd, the brewers are beat,
And the Tories are whispering, "Best let it be,
For the country seems daft about bonnie L. G."

Chorus.

There is wealth that's unearned from the Channel to Forth,
There are sites in the South, there are mines in the North,
There are rural land values ten thousand times three
Should be taxed by the Budget of bonnie L. G.!

Chorus.

+ + +

THE ARCH-DRUID OF DOWNING STREET.

Portion of a Cartoon in Punch of September 21.



A Musical Correspondent at the Eisteddfod* writes:—"Mr. Lloyd George then obliged with 'Land of My Fathers.' The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his rendition of the famous Land song, gave its full site value to every note."

*A congress of bards and minstrels held periodically in Wales in continuance of very ancient custom.—Editors of The Public.

BOOKS

"THE PRINCIPLE OF HEALTH."

The Science of Being Well. By Wallace D. Wattles. Published by Elizabeth Towne, Holyoke, Mass. Price \$1.

The author of "The Science of Getting Rich" (p. 378) gives us this second volume in a series that may extend to the consideration of other practical needs.

The argument starts with the axiom, "There is a Principle of Life in the Universe; it is the One Living Substance from which all things are made. This Living Substance permeates, penetrates, and fills the interspaces of the Universe; it is in and through all things like a refined and diffusible ether. All life comes from it. It is all the Life there is."

In his brief, direct way Mr. Wattles argues that man, as a form of this Living Substance, has within him the Principle of Health, and it is this Principle which works all healing, no matter what system or what remedy is employed. Cures are wrought by different and opposite methods in the various branches of the medical art; and we conclude that patients are healed by a Principle of Health within themselves, and not by virtue of the so-called remedies which may fail if a certain way of thinking does not attend them.

For thinking in a Certain Way is the great panacea for human ills in the view of this Health Philosopher, who quotes the old story of the bones of a saint that wrought wondrous miracles of healing in one of the monasteries where great crowds of afflicted people gathered on certain days to touch the relics. But some sacrilegious wretch stole the saint's bones on the eve of one of these miracle-working days, and the bones of a murderer were substituted in their place. To the astonishment of those in the secret the sick and infirm who prayerfully sought relief from their ills were healed as effectually by the touch of the malefactor's bones as they had been by the bones of the saint.

Whether the story is true or not, the conclusion applies to the cures wrought by conflicting systems. The Power that heals is in the patient himself. He must think in a "Certain Way," and the way a man thinks about things is determined by what he believes about them."

The author of "The Science of Being Well" gives a fair analysis of Faith which supplies the creative energy to our thought. If your thought relates you to disease your thought becomes a fixed power to cause disease, and if you think always of health you begin to create the conditions of health.

Here is one health axiom: "The Original Intelligent Substance is in man, pressing upon him

from every side; man lives, moves and has his being in a limitless ocean of health power, and he uses this power according to his faith. If he appropriates and applies it to himself, it is all his, and if he unifies himself with it by unquestioning faith he cannot fail to attain health; for the power of the Substance is all the power there is."

But, though Mr. Wattles gives unlimited working force to faith and thought in the preservation of health, he lays down certain stringent physical laws which he has found to fit his own case, while they might have little consequence in the practice of another. In the matter of diet, exercise, etc., the thinking man is inclined to trust his own experience, though he will freely grant the wisdom of the rules prescribed in "The Science of Being Well."

All in all, this brief, concise treatise on an all important subject is too suggestive to be missed by any seeker after health of body or mind, and it may be cordially commended for its sound common sense philosophy.

A. L. M.

BOOKS RECEIVED

—A Revolutionary Bill. Brief on a proposed legislative measure for a unique and extraordinary tax on railroads, telegraphs, canals, long distance telephones, etc. By Henry Boothman, Libby, Montana. Price 25 cents.

—Use and Abuse of Injunctions in Trade Disputes. By Jackson H. Ralston, Esq., Washington, D. C. Reprinted from the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. Philadelphia, No. 597. Price 25 cents.

—Causes of the Failure of the General Property Tax. Report of the committee on this subject to the Fourth International Tax Conference on State and Local Taxation, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, August 30 to September 2, 1910. International Tax Association, Columbus, Ohio, and 29 Broadway, New York.

—Free Trade and Land Values, By Fredk' Verinder, general secretary of the English League for the Taxation of Land Values. A paper read at the International Free Trade Congress (Antwerp, August, 1910) on behalf of the British United Committee for the Taxation of Land Values. Land Values Publication Department, 67 West Nile St., Glasgow and 376 and 377 Strand, London, W. C. Price: one penny.

PAMPHLETS

"The Woman Voter."

"The enrollment of 100,000 members this year and the attainment of woman suffrage in the State of New York within five years" is the aim of the Woman Suffrage Party, a union of some existing Equal Suffrage Organizations in New York to work for

the suffrage along political party lines. Their official organ, published at 1 Madison Ave., New York, is "The Woman Voter," the September issue of which is full of plans for the City Convention of the Party to be held in Carnegie Hall, October 28.

A. L. G.

PERIODICALS

The Crisis.

This is the name of a monthly magazine, organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, to begin publication at 20 Vesey street, New York city, under the editorship of W. E. B. DuBois, in November.

† †

Single Tax Review.

Following a continuation of "Little Essays on a Big Subject," by J. W. Bengough, in the September-October number of The Single Tax Review (New York), there is part of an unpublished story by W. A. Douglass, and this is followed by a running comment on recent expressions of Socialism. The memorial address on Henry George, delivered to the Scottish League for the Taxation of Land Values by Alexander Mackendrick, which has a place in this number of the Review, is a fine specimen of philosophical oratory. As a memorial address it is a model of tenderness and dignity. A good portrait of Mr. Mackendrick goes with his address.

† †

The Twentieth Century Magazine.

In this reformers' review, the successor to the old Arena, and under the same editor, B. O. Flower, two papers on government are of special interest—Ex-Governor Garvin's, under the title of "Socialism or Individualism," and the Rev. Edgar F. Blanchard's on "Government—Tribal, Feudal, Individualistic and Socialistic." While Mr. Blanchard's paper treats those four social phases as if they were distinct epochs, the later ones giving way to their predecessors respectively, like a succession of years, Governor Garvin treats individualism and socialism as ever present social forces, like opposite weights of a scale, tending toward equilibrium. Charles E. Page, M. D., contributes to this number a brief article in criticism of the inoculation methods that have recently taken so strong a hold upon his profession.

† †

Quarterly Journal of Economics.

The issue for August contains a somewhat remarkable supplement by Prof. Edgar H. Johnson to Prof. Davenport's article on "The Single Tax in the English Budget," which appeared in the Journal for February. A more confusing performance along the line of "now you see it and now you don't" would be hard to find, even in the economic literature of the Universities. To appreciate this the whole article must be read. But here is a specimen: "Single Taxers should logically advocate a tax on land rentals rather than on land values"—therein confirming Prof. Davenport's misapprehension—but "in their

use of phrases they have been influenced by their leader who proposed to abolish all taxation save those upon land values." The misquotation is probably not Prof. Johnson's. At any rate it was doubtless only a slip of pen, of memory or of the types. But, Prof. Johnson proceeds: "How careless George sometimes was in his use of economic terms may be seen in his claim that the application of the single tax would increase land values," a statement which this careless economic professor would do well to verify by citation if he can, so that readers may ascertain whether the careless George was speaking of an application of the single tax over a limited arear and in moderate amount (which reasonably might increase land values, and in fact, has done so in Australasia, as we are informed), or that full application which would take for public use approximately the entire actual or potential rental income. But Prof. Johnson's most extraordinary blunder is where he says that "when George spoke of taxing land values he really meant rents." There is a citation intended to support that interpretation, but it reads "rent or land values," and not "rents," as the careless Professor Johnson has it; and since the context shows that George was using the word "rent" as a contraction of the technical term "economic rent," which was then, if it is not yet, used indifferently for rental income or rental capitalization. If Prof. Johnson had really read *Progress and Poverty*, instead of dipping into it here and there for something to cavil at, he would have known that when George spoke of "taxation of rent or land values," he did so with reference to the definition to be found at the beginning of chapter ii. of book iii, where he had described "rent," economic rent, as being not only for land in contradistinction to improvements and regardless of whether the owner was his own tenant or not, but as being "also expressed in a selling price," in "rent commuted or capitalized." Rent commuted or capitalized is "land values" in contradistinction to "land rentals" when the two are distinguished. Both are included in the economic term "rent," as George used it when on page 404 of *Progress and Poverty* he spoke of "the taxation of rent or land values." But apart from Prof. Johnson's manifest guilt of the very kind of carelessness he quite mistakenly attributes to George, it would be interesting to learn, whether from him or Prof. Davenport or any one else, why "single taxers should logically advocate a tax on land rentals rather than on land values. Professor Johnson must have intended to distinguish; and the only distinction is between actual or potential rental income on the one hand, and capitalization on the other. What George plainly implied was that rental values should be taken by taxation estimated on capital values; and perhaps some one can explain why estimating taxes on the basis of capital values would not be "to appropriate rent by taxation," which was what, on that same page 404, George distinctly stated to be the purpose of his proposal. To tax land rentals would be to exempt land speculation if actual rentals are alluded to; and also, where dealings are usually in capital values, to necessitate valuations with the aid of a market. But to tax capital values, would be to get potential as well as actual rentals (thereby abolishing forestalling), and with the aid of the market where dealings on the basis of

capital values are customary. Why, then, should single taxers "logically advocate a tax on land rentals rather than on land values?"

* * *

Mr. Lloyd George has all the fever of the Celtic spirit in his blood, but his passion is ever under

control, and over and above all other things his sense of humor flourishes. "We must give Home Rule not merely to England," he said once, addressing some Welsh miners, "but also to Scotland and Wales." "And Home Rule for hell," interposed an exasperated voice. "Quite right," was the serene re-

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tort; "I always like to hear a man stick up for his own country."—London World.

+ + +

Lady of the House: "Have you given some fresh water to the gold-fish, Anna?"

Serving-Maid: "No, ma'am; they haven't finished what I gave them the other day yet."—Human Life.

+ + +

Van Rounder (between billiard shots): "All this

guff about women having the right to vote makes me sick. Woman's first duty is to her children and her home!"

Townley (unfeelingly): "Say, Bill, now I know why you never spend your evenings with the wife and kids. It's because you've got a vote!"—Puck.

+ + +

Teacher: "Now, Willie, what is an egotist?"

Willie (thinking of atheist): "One who does not

The New York Observer

makes a concise and perfectly fair statement of the general character of

Social Service

when it says, in its issue of June 30, 1910, that

the underlying philosophy of this book is the teachings of Henry George. Commencing with the mutuality of service and its indispensability, owing to the complex social organism of civilized life, our author goes on to consider both the use and abuse of money in social service. From this he argues that the primary impulse for social service is individual self-service. Demand and supply, trading, credits and accounting, with land values, are considered until finally through feudalism and capitalism he is led to consider the social service law of equal freedom. This can be had, according to Mr. Post, only when the people themselves, all together and in common, are the "land capitalists," while each for himself is a "machine capitalist," either alone or in voluntary co-operation with others. This can be brought about through the single tax. The book is diffuse, at times even prolix, in style. Mr. Post admits this, but thinks it necessary. In form, the discussion is colloquial and is addressed to an imaginary individual known as "Doctor." It is interesting and easily understood.

PUBLISHED BY
A. WESSELS, New York

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

ALSO BY
THE PUBLIC, Ellsworth Building, Chicago

Price, One Dollar, Postpaid

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