

# The Public

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

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## EDITORIAL

### Mr. Taft as a Ready Letter Writer.

Another important letter from President Taft. The last previous one, which condemned Glavis unheard and whitewashed Ballinger (pp. 460,466), turned out to have been written with the friendly co-operation of the land grabbing syndicate with which Ballinger is identified; the latest, exhibits traces of the influence of the ship subsidy ring.

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### Where Roosevelt Stands.

In his speech at Cheyenne Mr. Roosevelt seemed to say something with substantial meaning in it. "I would preach fiery wrath against wrong," he exclaimed; "but I would not preach such wrath against the wrongdoer, save in those cases where his wrongdoing really is due to evil moral attributes on his part, and not to a wrong social system of which he is almost as much the victim as the beneficiary." But how shall any one know that this sound doctrine is any thing but a plea for rich beneficiaries of monopoly who may be "almost as much" its victims, and a denunciation with fiery wrath of victims of monopoly who are not "almost as much" its beneficiaries? How can any one say that the victim who is not "almost as much" a beneficiary does not fall into Mr. Roosevelt's category of the wrongdoer of evil attributes, though he may have been driven to his minor crimes by monopolistic pressure; while the rich beneficiary who is "almost as much" a victim does

fall into the Rooseveltian category of those whose wrongdoing, though enormous, is due to "a wrong social system"? How shall any one know that Mr. Roosevelt was not as platitudeous in those remarks as when in the same speech he said: "I stand for progress, as all men must stand who are progressive!"

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At Denver, Mr. Roosevelt became somewhat more substantial in his utterances than at Cheyenne; although he still trifled enough with verbal modifiers to further confirm the prior impressions of the "D. K. L." editorial in another column. His proposals at Denver for the conservation of natural resources were unexceptionable simply as proposals; but they were too general in formulation to inspire confidence until Mr. Roosevelt shall have specified. That "needless waste must be stopped," and that development must be prompt, complete and orderly, would probably arouse no opposition from Taft, Guggenheim, Morgan or Ballinger, if done according to *their* specifications. And though those men might object to having the resources "kept for the whole people and not handed over for exploitation to single individuals" (Mr. Roosevelt's proposal), it is not inconceivable that they would compromise on some Big Business plan for realizing Mr. Roosevelt's modifying suggestion, which was, "But we should not discourage individual enterprise by unwise diminishing the reward," for "men of exceptional abilities should have exceptional rewards up to a point where the reward becomes disproportionate to the service." We are inclined, however, to infer that Mr. Roosevelt headed off such a compromise when he added another "but"—"but we are against the man who tries to monopolize large masses of public land." Yet, with so agile a gymnast may there not be a possibility of adopting a modifier denying that a corporation is a man? We don't like even to hint at the possibility of such verbal trifling, but Mr. Roosevelt's speeches are as slippery as eels in a tub. He may be more definite later on. Let us wait and watch.

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Meanwhile, how is this episode of the Denver meeting to be understood? Mr. Pinchot spoke before Mr. Roosevelt. He spoke with directness and in language and tone of unmistakable intelligence and sincerity. There is no temptation to play chuck-a-luck with any words of his. When he had finished, Mr. Roosevelt said: "Mr. Pinchot has stated my platform to you better than I can tell it myself." This might have been a friendly compliment; it might have been a politi-

cal declaration. If the latter it would be intensely convincing, for Mr. Pinchot had said this among other things: "The great movement that is sweeping the country—call it insurgency or what you will—is the idea that it is better worth while to help the small man make a living than to help the big man make a profit. If I were making a political speech I would ask the authors of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law if they had that idea in mind when they framed that measure." This was a key note. Had Mr. Roosevelt said it, or only echoed it, he would have given a hostage to his sincerity. But when asked by the reporters if he meant thereby to endorse Pinchot's defense of insurgency, "Col. Roosevelt," says the Chicago Tribune's report, "would not discuss his exact meaning."

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#### A Socialist and a Public Guest.

An interesting contrast between a Socialist gentleman in office and—ah, no, we'll not adopt Mr. Roosevelt's standards; but all the same it truly is interesting, the contrast suggested by the letter of Emil Seidel, Mayor of Milwaukee, Socialist, which he wrote to the Milwaukee Press Club on the 29th explaining the necessity for his declining to serve on its committee for receiving Theodore Roosevelt. Read the letter, and note the sense of official responsibility even as to social amenities, also its kindly tone, yet with no descent from true personal dignity nor any enraged leap above the fraternal obligations of democratic office-holding:

Your valued communication of recent date notifying me of my appointment to the reception committee on the occasion of the visit of Mr. Roosevelt has been received. Let me assure you that the distinction intended by the committee to be conferred upon me by this appointment is appreciated. I regret, however, that in view of the unscholarly and unfair position Mr. Roosevelt has taken in the discussion of the movement for which I have spent all my spare time and energy, it is impossible for me to accept the intended honor. However, I wish to assure you that as Chief Executive of the city I extend to your guest the courtesy every man is entitled to in a republic. Hoping it will be possible for me to serve you and our city in any capacity in the future, I remain, yours very truly, Emil Seidel.

Every fair man of whatever party, if his sense of fairness is more than verbal, will appreciate and commend this letter and respect Mayor Seidel all the more for having written it. Of course he could not go upon that reception committee without loss of his own self respect, he being a Socialist, nor without thereby insulting every other self-respecting Socialist; for Mr. Roosevelt has

grossly misrepresented Socialists and Socialism, with a swaggering insolence that would be unpardonable if the misrepresentations were intended and contemptible if they were born of his ignorance. From Mayor Seidel's equals in good feeling and good citizenship, such a letter would bring a response in kind. It is yet to be seen whether Mr. Roosevelt will take advantage of Mayor Seidel's letter to place himself in Mayor Seidel's class in those respects.



### The "Closed Shop" Illegal.

So holds Judge Goff of New York, who has issued an injunction against striking cloak makers. He decides that the strike is against public policy because it is to enforce the rule of "closed shop"—that is, the strikers, members of a labor organization, refuse to work in the same establishment with non-members of that organization. And this regardless of any question of violence; for Judge Goff, as reported in the dispatches, calls their mere refusal in concert a conspiracy.



Unless Judge Goff has altered his attitude toward organized labor since coming to the bench, it must be that his decision is not representative of himself but is necessitated by the laws he is sworn to apply to the controversies that come before him as a judge. But what absurdly illogical law! May not any individual refuse to work with or for any other individual, and for any reason? No one will deny it. Then why may not two or more refuse in concert? Why does the refusal of one person to work in an "open shop" become a crime only when others join him? There is but one reason, there can be but one. It is that a solitary refusal would be ineffective in turning the "open shop" into a "closed shop"; whereas concerted action might operate effectively. In other words, the law is for the protection of employers against effective trade unionism. For the trade union that must not refuse, as a union, to work with non-unionists, is as ineffective as a farm hand on a fence twiddling his thumbs.



But this law, please observe, is one-sided. It does not apply to employers—not practically, whether theoretically or not,—whereas it applies practically as well as theoretically to workingmen. Employers are corporations whose managers, by refusing to employ organized workingmen, bring to bear against trade unions the influence of many stockholders with much money, but are nevertheless

not conspirators. Could anything be more trashy in the whole realm of jurisprudence than laws which allow numerous persons to confederate as a business corporation and refuse employment to trade unionists, yet regard as conspirators trade unionists who refuse to work for employers of non-unionists?



And there is a deeper consideration. The very laws which (if Judge Goff interprets them aright) prevent organized workingmen from concertedly refusing to work for hostile employers, yet allow hostile employers concertedly to refuse to employ organized workingmen, laws which at the same time hypocritically profess to favor organizations of workingmen "to better their condition"—those very laws strictly maintain, in the interest of non-working classes and against all workingmen, the one "closed shop" which causes the unfair labor conditions out of which the demand of organized labor for secondary "closed shops" springs. As we have written at large of this before (vol. viii, p. 339), it is enough to say here that laws which authorize injunctions against the "closed shop" principle when workingmen appeal to that principle, should be revised with a view to repealing the "closed shop" principle with reference to monopoly of the earth. What but a "closed shop" in the most destructive sense to all labor, is that monopoly of land which makes workingmen beggars of employers and competitors against one another for employment.



### Tendency Toward Land Values Taxation.

The tendency toward taxation of the "unearned increment" of land, so marked in Germany, so swiftly running in Great Britain, so plainly discerned by real estate journals lately, has impressed Jacob Cantor, a man of note for many years in New York politics, who is one of Mayor Gaynor's commissioners to study congested conditions in European cities. Upon returning home, after officially visiting Paris, Berlin and London, Mr. Cantor made this deliberate statement to the New York Globe of August 19:

I would tax the vacant property held for a rise in value in the suburbs by speculators until they would be forced to sell and make room for the people now jammed in narrow Manhattan Island. There is very little more room on the island, but there is plenty in the suburbs.



### A Wise Suggestion.

Regarding the gubernatorial contest in California between Hiram W. Johnson, the Insurgent

Republican, who was nominated by a plurality of nearly 90,000 at the Republican primaries (p. 801), and Theodore A. Bell, the Democratic candidate, the San Francisco Star gives a well-founded warning and makes a sensible suggestion.



Speaking in the highest terms of Bell as well as of Johnson,—of the former as representing all that Johnson does and standing for the Initiative, Referendum and Recall besides,—the Star explains:

The Interests are already at work to turn the victory gained last Tuesday into defeat. Without the legislature, the Governor is helpless, however willing or anxious he may be, to accomplish much if anything for the public good. . . . "Let me write the songs of a people and I care not who may make its laws," has been paraphrased thus by the Interests in California: "Let us make the laws for the people, and we care not who may be Governor—Johnson or Bell." Wishing that they both may be damned, the Interests will center all their efforts in electing men to the legislature who will serve them, not men who will serve the people. To do this, they will endeavor to have all attention concentrated upon the Gubernatorial fight, by keeping Bell and Johnson and their respective following in bitter partisan conflict. If the Interests succeed in their scheme, it will mean that the good fight fought so long and so strenuously, and which now seems to have been won, will be lost. It will mean, even in the hour of personal success for either, the defeat of the high aims and endeavors of both Theodore A. Bell and Hiram W. Johnson. It will mean more than that—it will mean the continued or indefinite enthrallment of the whole people of the State of California.



Following that warning the Star makes this suggestion:

In some districts there is but one legislative candidate, and he a corporation lickspittle or willing to be. In other districts, the candidates of both parties are of similar calibre, or one of them is corrupt and strong, while the other may be virtuous and happy, but unknown. In all such districts, an independent candidate—a man of character and ability—should be put on the ticket by petition, and supported by both Insurgent Republicans and Democrats. Then, if Theodore A. Bell and Hiram W. Johnson will, from the same platform, and together, stump the respective districts for these candidates, keeping the necessity of their election before the people, no matter who may be elected Governor, neither will be hurt and the power of the Southern Pacific political machine, with the allied Interests, will be broken, and California will become a free State.

Such a joint campaign of opposing candidates for a common cause would be so unprecedented that one hardly dares hope for it. But these are times for unprecedented policies in practical politics. There may be insuperable obstacles of time or local circumstances, which the Star may have

overlooked; but if the way is fairly clear, and the Star's advice is ignored by the gubernatorial candidates, with the result it predicts (the making of a legislative football of Governor Johnson or Governor Bell), it really won't make much difference to either which plays in the role of football. There is more than local importance to the suggestion, too; for the suggested co-operation of Bell and Johnson to make a legislature independent of the Interests for that one of the two who may be elected Governor, would do more than almost any other one thing to bring into close and cordial relations the progressives of both parties all over the United States.



#### How to Promote the Harness Trade.

Before the National Harness Manufacturers' Association at Rochester, N. Y., on the 22d, a paper was read by J. M. Eilers of Cincinnati, which explained with good sense—extraordinary good sense for a business convention—how demand for harness can be increased. Mr. Eilers reminded his fellow manufacturers that at the last Federal census there were 30,000,000 horses in the United States, of which 25,000,000 were in the hands of farmers. Agriculture, therefore, he argued is the mainstay of the harness business. He followed this point with an exhibit of the land which Congress had given away up to 12 years ago to railroads and other corporations. It amounts, he stated, to 260,000,000 acres—an area about equal to that of France and Germany, which in those countries supports a population greater than the present population of the United States. To illustrate the importance of this point, Mr. Eilers instanced one private individual in this country as owning 14,500,000 acres of rich land, and thereupon proceeded in this wise (we quote from the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle) to make and clinch his conclusion:

This amount of land in the hands of one man will produce a market for automobiles. But if this princely domain were in the hands of four millions of people they would produce a market for shoes and harnesses. If we are developing a nation of tenants instead of a nation of free-holders, it means that it will be increasingly true that a few will be able to buy the automobiles that they want, while the tenants will be compelled to use rope and other trappings for the harness that they need. I have had in mind merely agricultural lands, but when we consider the mineral wealth of the nation, the forests and the water power, we begin to appreciate the belated statesmanship of some of our public men in rousing the nation to the necessity of rescuing our natural resources from the power of monopoly and conserving them for the use of all.

Mr. Eilers's suggestion for increasing the demand for harness by increasing the prosperity of farmers, was to raise public revenues by "making each man contribute to the public treasury an amount in proportion to the value of the land he owns," and lifting "the entire burden of taxation from every form of industry." That would do it, too, as every thoughtful man realizes as soon as he really thinks about it.

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### Unearned Increment in Cleveland.

We recommend reflective reading of the Cleveland Plain Dealer's summary of an official publication soon to be made by John A. Zangerle, secretary of the new tax board of Cuyahoga county, Ohio, which we reproduce in News Narrative this week. It makes an interesting and suggestive disclosure of that public gold mine which Frederic C. Howe, another member of the same board, finds in the site of every city, most of the annual output of which is by city land monopolization diverted from the public treasury where it justly belongs into the pockets of make-believe tax payers—the owners of the city's site.

\*

Mr. Zangerle marshals figures to show that in the ten years since the last previous appraisement of Cleveland real estate, the increase in capital value of sites and buildings has been over \$400,000,000. As the previous appraisement, however, was on the basis of 60 per cent of true value, and the basis of the present one is 100 per cent, the increase is not so great; but even with allowance for that discrepancy there is an increase in those ten years of nearly \$250,000,000. To get at the share of this which is unearned increment, the increase in building values must of course be deducted; for every dollar of increased building value means that much work done, that much improvement made, that much labor product created, whereas increase in land value represents not increase in labor product but increase in the premiums for opportunities for labor to produce. Deducting the increased value of buildings, then, we have, as the increase in the value of Cleveland's site as a working opportunity (allowing for the difference between 60 and 100 per cent as the basis of valuation), the sum of more than \$175,000,000.

\*

In the business center alone, to which Mr. Zangerle calls special attention, the increase has aggregated, for site and buildings, \$134,000,000. Of this

the increase in building or individually earned values is \$43,000,000; the increase in site or community-earned values is \$91,000,000. It will be seen then that more than half—as \$91,000,000 is to \$175,000,000—of the entire increase in site values in Cleveland during the past ten years—has attached to the business center. Another point: the land values at the business center are nearly double the building values (as \$91,000,000 is to \$43,000,000), whereas the city as a whole shows the opposite relation of about \$175,000,000 increase in land values to \$225,000,000 increase in site values—the building value increase being \$50,000,000 more than the site value increase.

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No wonder the owners of the business center sites of our cities try to deceive home owners into the notion that taxing land values and exempting building values would "destroy the thrifty man's home." But in truth, isn't Mr. Zangerle's suggestion that 15 or 20 per cent of the site values' increase be used to wipe out the interest-bearing debt of Cleveland, a very good suggestion? Isn't it, indeed, very moderate?

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### THE IMPERIAL THEODORE.

Roosevelt idolaters, who seem at present to include a majority of the voting population of the United States, can see no flaw in their idol. They do not presume to question his acts, much less his motives. No strain is too severe for his popularity to withstand.

Prof. W. G. Sumner, in his interesting if somewhat prejudiced biography of Andrew Jackson, recorded that the only reply a Jacksonian would make to any aspersion upon Old Hickory was, "Hurrah for Jackson!"

So the politician of Oyster Bay can do nothing apparently that will not elicit from his admirers the cry, "Hurrah for Teddy!"

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If it were possible for Mr. Roosevelt by his own acts to discredit himself, his course since his return from Europe would have accomplished it.

No politician has ever made a more conspicuous effort to carry water on both shoulders, but his ability "to get away with it" has proved truly marvelous.

Several times he has had each of the two irreconcilable elements within his party alternating between hope and fear that he was about to commit himself definitely to one side or the other;

but as yet, both are kept guessing about his ultimate political destination.



It is evident from the press dispatches that Mr. Roosevelt came perilously near to a break with President Taft.

It is equally evident, and very noteworthy, that the near break was due, not to Mr. Roosevelt's disapproval of Mr. Taft's reactionary policies and standpat alliances, but to Mr. Roosevelt's temporary belief that his successor—the man he made President—had been party to a personal snub administered to Mr. Roosevelt by the machine Republicans of New York State.

The vanity of "the world's foremost citizen" was deeply wounded, and he breathed out fierce threats of the havoc he would work if proper amendments were not immediately forthcoming from the vacillating and distracted President at Bevery.

Mr. Taft hastened to make the demanded apology; and we witnessed the humiliating spectacle of the President of the Republic crawling on his belly to appease the fierce Rooseveltian wrath. It was truly a comfort to read that Mr. Roosevelt had accepted the apology, and to learn that on his western trip he "would make no attack on the Taft administration."

This degrading incident, it would seem, ought to open the eyes of the intelligent admirers of Mr. Roosevelt to the monumental selfishness which explains his entire public career.



He has had no criticism for the President who broke faith with the American people.

He has uttered no condemnation for Mr. Taft's alliance with the most reactionary and selfish elements in American political and business life.

He has voiced no disapproval of the tariff revision betrayal, nor of the attempt—foiled so far by Pinchot and Glavis—to give over to the Guggenheims the rich Alaska coal fields.

All these things he has passed over in a silence that gives assent.

Progressive leaders in many States have waited in vain for the word of encouragement from Oyster Bay that would have made their battle easier of winning.

La Follette, fighting a desperate fight in Wisconsin, has heard no outgiving calculated to help him.

The progressives of Iowa and Kansas won without any aid from the man who claims to be the embodiment of progressivism.

When the claim was made that Mr. Roosevelt sympathized with the Insurgent cause in California, he promptly denied it over his own signature.

In company with Senator H. C. Lodge, one of the most pronounced reactionaries of the Washington oligarchy, Mr. Roosevelt visited President Taft at Beverly and greeted him as his friend, at a time when all the influence of the Administration was being brought to bear against the progressives in half a dozen States.



But if Mr. Roosevelt was not willing to break with the Taft administration on any question that involved political principle or common political honesty, he was willing enough to break with it when his own egotism was dealt a painful blow by the unterrified standpatters of the New York machine.

Some mischief maker led him to think that the President had prior knowledge of the plot to defeat him for the temporary chairmanship of a petty State convention. Then, indeed, was there a fierce Rooseveltian eruption that threatened to submerge the Administration. Politicians great and small were kept on the anxious seat, while the tingling wires from Sagamore Hill for days carried rumors of the bloodthirsty disposition of the Rough Rider.

Happily all danger of immediate conflict seems to be over. Peace reigns and the government at Washington still lives.



But peace will not long prevail.

Mr. Roosevelt is plotting to succeed Mr. Taft in the White House. That is the motive for the present barn-storming tour of the West. And he hopes to attain his goal, if possible, without being forced to a definite alignment with either standpatters or progressives.

In sympathy Mr. Roosevelt is a tory and imperialist; but he appears to be as lacking in real convictions as is President Taft himself. A remarkably keen politician, his instincts tell him that he must capitalize the progressive sentiment if he would again mount the throne; but he shows no disposition to define his progressiveness with an exactness that could cost him any reactionary support.

D. K. L.



After all, nobody does implicitly believe in landlordism.—Herbert Spencer, in 1850, "Social Statics," Chap. ix.

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**INCIDENTAL SUGGESTIONS**


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**WHY THE INITIATIVE.**

Topeka, Kan.

I entered an Editor's Sanctum recently. I thought he might know someone to whom I might sell life clothing. I was sure that he could tell me if the Democratic party in the first district could by petition get a candidate's name on the official ballot to run for Congress. They had had no candidate on their ticket at the primary; in consequence, as the Standpat Republican had beaten the Insurgent, the next move according to the method of Big Business and common sense, the thing to do, was to beat the standpatter with a Democrat. Well that was how I looked at it anyhow, though I am sometimes told I am losing my sense of humor.

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Sitting with the Editor was a heavy-set dark clean-shaven gentleman with a strong face, talking his business. As usual I went to the window, where is a view containing Eighth street and the State House grounds. I was shutting one eye and imagining that I was in a natural park, when the Editor introduced me to this gentleman who had risen to go. The name he gave seemed the same name to me as that of a railroad commissioner for whom I had not voted. For something to say, I remarked that I presumed he was the man. I did not mention my vote of course. Then the gentleman said, No; that he came from Chicago, and that he had lost faith and interest in politics.

He did not leave for forty minutes after he said this. He and the Editor and the city editor who happened to drop in, said several things of interest. The gentleman from Chicago clearly showed that he was "exceptional," a million dollars produced no confusing "nebulus" in his mind. To distribute labor products and services was his natural and actual vocation. In consequence, he had a thorough grip of what politics were; so far, however, his business and inclination had not brought him to as thorough a consideration of what they ought to be, might be, or were slowly tending to become.

About what they were becoming slowly, he had something to say; they were becoming better, much better. Said he, "The corporations and the railroads are refusing now to 'ante up.'" He then gave two or three instances from personal experience, which showed that blackmail lawyers and town councilors were having harder "sledding" to touch the easy money that they used to get for their subtlety or control of the situation. I had said that more people were recognizing that politics were a means merely; the end was more economic justice. At this his face was interesting. One could see that he got things done himself too quick, to readily admit or to see that this was happening; you see it is happening slowly.

In answer he quoted the Lorimer case in Illinois. He said that there is truth in this Lorimer expose; that the last legislature was the most corrupt that ever sat outside of Massachusetts, he believed. Personal business of a legitimate and creditable kind,

and his experience with one of the committees, had forced him to this conclusion. But the Lorimer story had been offered and offered to magazines and newspapers; then the Chicago Tribune bought it and held it until Lorimer's bank started, and then it printed it. The Tribune was a great newspaper, but their reason for printing was political revenge. Economic justice? Fiddle! He voluntarily read and paid for the Tribune every day, but in the light of the exposure of the methods which the Tribune had used regarding its site and ground rental with the school board of Chicago, it was clear that economic justice had nothing to do with the Lorimer exposure, which however, would do good and had truth in it.

That the gentleman missed, or minimized the value in the common people's knowing and thinking, I gladly forgave him. It did me so much good to hear a terse decided statement regarding the Tribune and its behavior over this land site in that Sanctum. The gentleman's mind was practical; yet he voluntarily said the same thing which I have been trying to yell. But I am theoretical.

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He and the Editor next took up the Gore accusation. Between them they determined that politics had rendered this exposure almost valueless. Why had not Gore gone at once to Sherman when offered this bribe? Gore was probably telling the truth, and wanted to expose fraud. But economic justice and freedom, fiddle! Gore wanted political powder first of all. To get that powder he was quite willing to have the whole thing itself miss its mark.

They rather laughed at my view that the value in the incident lay in the awakening of the lads in the shops and out on the farms.

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Then the gentlemen started to go. He showed the value in this aimless though interesting talk, by his parting shot, his summing up. Said he, "It is who owns the newspapers today, that is the whole of it. What the newspapers print today is the thing that counts."

Say, my heart fairly jumped with joy. A man who knew politics—the means—from every side, had again confirmed my own conclusions. That Initiative petition to create three inspectors of government and an official gazette in Oregon, increased in splendor in my eyes. Had not a mind used to thinking a million easily, skeptical as to society's right to own public franchises, convinced by experience and inclination that socially owned and operated franchises would not work, declared that the power to publish facts today was the whole of it? This Initiative petition for inspectors of government and a State Gazette to publish the facts about government, is a big step-up even for that enlightened democracy, Oregon. It has from me an enthusiastic God's speed. As far as I go Kansas shall do likewise some day.

GEORGE HUGHES.

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**THE ESPERANTO CONGRESS.**

Moylan, Pa., Aug. 28.

The world is realizing that its confines, measured by the speed of the railroad train and the telegraphic

message, is getting smaller. We are touching elbows more and more each year, internationalism is in the air, and more and more workers in all lines of progress are extending their activities. Yet always the difficulty of intercommunication has been present. For many years the International Association of This, That or the Other Thing has been making its annual struggle, usually in some place abroad, where only a handful of people attending the "congress" are able to understand the words of the speaker, and the others,—if they are anxious to find out what was said,—may obtain translations, more or less correct, a day or two later. So enormous are the difficulties in the way of the success of such gatherings that the recent Congress of Esperantists at Washington (p. 782) was unique.

Here were several hundred people from at least twenty-five different countries, making themselves perfectly well understood in a common neutral tongue. Not alone were the proceedings of business meetings entirely in Esperanto, but many smaller gatherings employed the international language in their deliberations. For instance, there were meetings of journalists, teachers, pacifists, railway men, lawyers, physicians, theosophists, vegetarians, and other "ists" discussing their "isms"—and not a word of English or of any other national language heard. This should be a sufficient answer to those who think that an "invented" language cannot be utilized where the higher forms must find expression or where the terms employed, as in the arts and sciences, are technical.

The Esperantists are showing that their language is actually being used,—not merely in propaganda work for itself,—but solely as a means to the commercial, scientific, professional or social-economic end toward which they are striving.

It is seldom that a more cosmopolitan gathering has been seen. Fifteen foreign governments sent official delegates—there were only four last year at the Congress in Barcelona,—and four States of the American Union had official representatives.

The bright promise to the world made by this wonderful gathering as well as the marvelous facility with which the language may be used and understood could be appreciated by anyone who attended the reception tendered to Dr. Zamenhof, the inventor of the language, on the night of his arrival. Fifteen or twenty addresses were made by persons from as many different countries, and from the frequent bursts of applause and the occasional laughter it was easy to see that the audience of diverse nationalities had no trouble in "catching on."

On Sunday, nearly everyone attended religious service,—either at St. Patrick's Roman Catholic or St. Paul's Episcopal Church. The services were almost entirely in Esperanto, and the sermon in the latter church (where I personally attended) was a very fine plea for the international language as a necessary feature of the democracy which true religion is bringing about. The remark of one of the English delegates to me, which I had often heard from others during the week, was full of significance. "It seems," said he, "as tho I were hearing my own native tongue; there was absolutely no effort in following every word of the speaker, and understanding it perfectly."

A few days later the Congress had the great pleas-

ure of hearing Mr. Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Morrison spoke in English and an interpreter at his elbow rendered his speech, sentence for sentence, into Esperanto. There was no uncertainty about his position on the question of an international language, and the audience could not have asked for a better endorsement of Esperanto. "Particularly in regard to the modern labor movement, growing more and more international in character, modern civilization needs Esperanto," said the speaker, "and I will do all I can to secure its adoption."

The Seventh Annual International Congress of Esperantists will meet at Antwerp, Belgium, next summer, and the succeeding one in either Russia, Austria or Italy. Already the Belgians have done an immense amount of work in the program of preparation, and the indications are that the "Seventh" will far surpass all other Esperanto Congresses in size and importance.

HENRY W. HETZEL.

## 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, August 30, 1910.

### Roosevelt's Return to Politics.

President Taft's neutral letter regarding the New York State contest between ex-President Roosevelt and the Republican "machine" over the choice of the ex-President or Vice-President Sherman for temporary chairman (p. 801, 802) has not brought the factions together nor ended the contest, although it has stunned the "machine" leaders whose power within the party depends so much upon official recognition.



In an interview on the 23d, William Barnes, Jr., grandson of Thurlow Weed, the first Republican "boss" (in the distinctive sense), and himself the "boss" at Albany, said that the organization will continue its fight with Mr. Roosevelt on the floor of the convention and—

then when the majority's opinion has been recorded it is the duty of all to support the ticket and the platform or quit activity in the party. Two years ago the Republican platform contained a plank calling for a reform of the convention system and practically repudiated direct nominations. The legislature passed a bill in conformity with that platform and Governor Hughes vetoed it. This year it is apparent that we will get a clean cut decision upon this subject.

After describing how the Republican party has fought "populist ideas," Mr. Barnes continued:

From one end of the country to the other the political agitator is still at work trying to arouse the people to a sense of alleged wrong that they may make him important. What the business man and the worker for wage wants is peace, opportunity to pursue his calling, and to secure happiness without the constant interference of politicians endeavoring to arouse them to a sense of fancied misfortune. When Roosevelt sent a telegram that the method of making nominations in New York should be revised in accordance with the measure which had not been printed and the details of which were known to not half a dozen men, the legislature rightfully resented his action. When Griscom interjected Roosevelt's name as a candidate for the temporary chairmanship of the Republican State convention without the members of the State committee knowing where Roosevelt stood on the issues now before the people, and after the Vice President had been placed in nomination before that committee, thereby forcing an issue which it was not the intention of the majority of the committee to create, he threw a firebrand in the Republican situation. This was entirely unwarranted and was done for a purpose which it is not for me to say. So unwise was this action that President Taft has been called upon to disclaim the charge that he was responsible for the selection of Sherman. Of course, he was not responsible nor was he consulted. Why should he be? The selection of Sherman, a highly proper one, was made by the State committee itself. It is therefore highly sensible on the part of Roosevelt if he hopes to control the policies of the Republican party in this State that he should go to the State convention as a delegate and there thrash out what he thinks ought to be the policy of the party with those who have different opinions from him. It is assumed, of course, that he will abide by the decision of that convention.

When shown Mr. Barnes's statement at Herkimer on the 24th, Mr. Roosevelt, as reported, said in response:

He certainly isn't afraid of fighting, is he? He at least lets everyone know where he stands. Well, if they want a fight—if they are looking for a fight I will try to give them all the fight they want. I am only going to the convention because I feel that the public interest—the interest of the people of New York—demands that the Republican party be given a chance to stand squarely and uncompromisingly for clean, decent, honest politics. I am going to that convention to make a speech exactly as originally planned, and while I hope there will be enough good sense among the delegates to prevent the overthrow of the principles for which I shall stand, if a certain element does oppose them, it is their own affair, and as far as I am concerned the issue shall be absolutely clean cut.

The Republican county convention of Orleans County in selecting delegates to the State convention on the 24th, instructed them to favor Mr. Roosevelt for temporary chairman over Vice-President Sherman

#### Roosevelt's National Speaking Tour.

Arriving at Utica, N. Y., on the 23rd, pursuant to his previously published itinerary for a western speech-making tour (pp. 685, 769, 793), ex-President Roosevelt there addressed the farmers' granges of Herkimer and Oneida counties. His set speech was politically colorless, but before beginning it, he spoke extemporaneously to and of Senator Davenport in such a way as to indicate to the audience his hostility to Vice-President Sherman, whose home is in that region and between whom and Senator Davenport there is notorious factional enmity. Mr. Roosevelt's reported words, as an opening for his formal speech, addressed in part to Senator Davenport and in part to the audience, but wholly in the presence and hearing of the audience, were:

I am glad to see you on the platform, Senator Davenport. The only kind of politics I care for is the kind of politics in which decency is combined with efficiency. I hold that the only way in which a politician can really serve his party is by helping that party efficiently to serve the people. Because the Senator and the men who have acted with him have stood for this principle I am glad to be on the platform with him.

The cheering which followed this utterance having subsided Mr. Roosevelt added:

You will at least notice that my utterances are free from ambiguity.

He then proceeded with his prepared speech.



From Utica, Mr. Roosevelt went on the 25th to Chicago on his way farther west, speaking briefly at Buffalo, Erie, Ashtabula, Cleveland, Toledo, Elkhart and South Bend. He stopped no long time in Chicago, where he was entertained by the Newspaper Men's Club (the new rival to the Chicago Press Club), and went straightway to his farthest western point—Cheyenne. On the day ride of the 26th through Iowa, he spoke continuously to the crowds that gathered at stations. He was here joined by ex-Secretary Garfield and was accompanied through the state by Senator Cummins and other Insurgents. Congressman Walter I. Smith (Standpat) also accompanied him and at one point introduced him to the audience. Through Nebraska, too, he was attended by both Insurgents and Standpatters, among the latter being Senator Burkett, whom Mr. Roosevelt warmly praised to an audience for helping him carry out his policy of reciprocal tariff relations with Cuba.



At Cheyenne, Wyoming, Mr. Roosevelt made his scheduled speech on the 27th. Reports had gone out that in this speech he would declare himself politically; but it consisted mostly of historical and personal reminiscences of the frontier and a plea for a monument to Frederick Reming-

ton. Following are his only utterances that may be construed as having political significance. They are taken from the advance sheets as used by the Chicago Tribune of the 28th:

I now travel in every comfort on railways across lands which when I first rode across them were still the home of the Indian and the buffalo; and I find cities where one can obtain not merely comfort, but luxury, in the places where thirty years ago there was not a building beyond a log hut or adobe house. The men who did this work were engaged in the final stages of conquering the continent; and it was their privilege to do one of the great works of all time, to do their part in the performance of an epic feat in the history of the progress of mankind. I have used the word progress. The West stands for growth, for progress. So must the whole American people stand. A great democracy must be progressive or it will soon cease to be either great or democratic. No nation, no State, no party, can stand still. It must either go forward or backward. Therefore I greet you, men of the West, and I stand for progress as all men must stand who are progressive.

. . . There were good men and bad men in the new communities, just as in the old communities, and the conditions on the frontier were such that the qualities of the good and bad alike were more strikingly manifested than in older communities; but among the men who tried to lead hard working, decent lives there was a feeling of genuine democracy, which represented an approach to the American ideal we certainly should do everything in our power to preserve. We did not try to say that men were equal when they were not equal, but we did our best to secure something like an equality of opportunity and an equality of reward for good service; and, moreover, each man expected to be received, and, on the whole, was received, wherever he went, on the footing that his merits warranted. Now, so far as possible these qualities and the conditions that bring about these qualities should be kept in the great States which are growing out of the old frontier communities. We need to strive for the general social betterment of the people as a whole, and yet to encourage individual liberty and set high reward on individual initiative up to the point where they become detrimental to the general welfare. In continually and earnestly striving for this betterment of social and economic conditions in our complex industrial civilization we should work in the old frontier spirit of rugged strength and courage, and yet with the old frontier spirit of brotherly comradeship and good will. I do not mean that we should refrain from hating wrong; on the contrary, I would preach fiery wrath against wrong. But I would not preach such wrath against the wrongdoers, save in those cases where his wrongdoing really is due to evil moral attributes on his part, and not to a wrong or false system of which he is almost as much the victim as the beneficiary. Sometimes a wrong represents the deliberate wickedness of the wrongdoer, in which case the remedy is to punish him; but sometimes it represents the effects of a false social system, in which case the right course is to alter what is false in the system. Both principles need to be kept in view as guides to our conduct, and it is necessary

sometimes to work in accordance with one and sometimes in accordance with the other.



At Denver, after making two speeches on his way, Mr. Roosevelt spoke four times on the 29th. In one of his speeches he criticized the Supreme Court of the United States for two decisions, and in another he made this outline of his conservation policy:

Conservation of natural resources has three sides. In the first place, the needless waste of the natural resources must be stopped. Just as the farmer is a good citizen if he leaves his farm improved and not impaired for his children, and a bad citizen if he skins the land in his own selfish interest, so the nation behaves well if it treats the natural resources as assets which it must turn over to the next generation not impaired in value, and behaves badly if it leaves the land poorer to those who come after us.

In the second place, the natural resources must be developed promptly, completely, and in orderly fashion. The forests, the mines, the water powers, and the land must all be put to use. Those who assert that conservation proposes to tie them up, depriving this generation of their benefits in order to hand them on untouched to the next, miss the whole point of the conservation idea.

In the third place, these resources must be kept for the whole people and not handed over for exploitation to single individuals, but we should not discourage individual enterprise by unwisely diminishing the reward. Men of exceptional abilities should have exceptional rewards up to a point where the reward becomes disproportionate to the service. Our aim is to favor the actual settler—the man who takes as much of the public domain as he himself can cultivate, and there makes a permanent home for his children who come after him; but we are against the man who tries to monopolize large masses of public land.



From Denver Mr. Roosevelt went on the 30th to Colorado Springs, and then to Pueblo, whence he continued his journey to Ossawatomie, Kansas. At Pueblo, being unable to cross over into New Mexico, he urged New Mexico and Arizona to make easily amendable Constitutions for their incoming States.



#### Bryan's Presidential Declaration.

Regular news dispatches of the 26th from Kalamazoo, Michigan, reported William J. Bryan as having positively stated there on that day that—he would not make an effort to secure the Democratic nomination for the Presidency in 1912. "I will not be a candidate," said Mr. Bryan. "There is plenty of good material in the party, but who will be the next nominee for President on the Democratic ticket depends upon what the next Congress does. I believe the Democrats will control the next House."

**Taxable Values in Cleveland.**

At the election at which Tom L. Johnson was defeated for fifth consecutive term as mayor of Cleveland (vol. xii, p. 1089), it was said that he had devoted more effort in the campaign to the election of the board of quadrennial appraisers than to his own election, and the candidates of his choice for that board were elected notwithstanding his defeat. His reason for especially wishing the election of these men was that a clear majority of them were men whose theory of taxation was the same as his own, namely, that land values, which increase with community growth, should be the basis of taxation for community revenues. One of these appraisers, John A. Zangerle, who was subsequently chosen secretary of the board, has now collated some of the statistics of the board's report (p. 653), made with the expert aid of W. A. Somers (vol. viii, p. 35; vol. x, p. 2; vol. xiii, pp. 604, 608), in a manner to show the peculiar importance to public interests, not only in Cleveland but in all well settled communities, of that report. The Plain Dealer of August 22 makes the following interesting summary of Mr. Zangerle's valuable statement:

Cleveland has been growing immensely wealthy for the last ten years, according to statistics made public yesterday by John A. Zangerle, secretary of the quadrennial appraisers. In 1900 the wealth per capita in Cleveland, with a population of 381,000, was \$373. This year, with an estimated population of 500,000, the wealth per capita is fixed at \$1,101. This is an increase per capita of 194 per cent. Zangerle, at his own expense, has been busy for weeks drafting a voluminous report which is to be printed in pamphlet form and soon distributed. It demonstrates that greater Cleveland stands as one of the wealthiest cities of its class in the world.

Ten years ago, the land in Cleveland was formally appraised at \$85,058,000. This year the land values are fixed at \$318,229,002. The improvements ten years ago totaled \$57,700,000, while this year they reach \$232,661,158. The grand total a decade ago was \$142,758,000, as against \$550,890,160 up to date. The increase in land values is 274 per cent, the increase in improvements is 303 per cent, and the increase in the total is 285 per cent. These facts may be a little misleading unless it is remembered that the appraisal ten years ago was made on a basis of about 60 per cent of the real value of property as against a basis of 100 per cent used in making the appraisal this year. Nevertheless Zangerle says that the city of Cleveland shows wonderful growth and gratifying increase in wealth per capita despite the fact that one of the worst financial panics the city ever knew occurred within the time the data cover.

Probably one of the most interesting features of the report is the classification of dwellings according to their value. In Cleveland there are 55,818 residences, of which the largest number range between \$1,000 and \$1,500 in value. Here are the totals:

From \$500 to \$1,000.....	7,886
From \$1,000 to \$1,500.....	14,211

From \$1,500 to \$2,000.....	10,070
From \$2,000 to \$2,500.....	7,669
From \$2,500 to \$3,000.....	5,815
From \$3,000 to \$3,500.....	3,374
From \$3,500 to \$5,000.....	4,028
From \$5,000 to \$10,000.....	2,663
From \$10,000 to \$20,000.....	602

Zangerle took a number of typical districts throughout the city and made an investigation to determine what per cent of dwellings are owned by those occupying them. The investigation shows that 47 per cent of the residences in the city are occupied by the owners and the other 53 per cent are rented to tenants or are vacant.

There are 3,813 flats and terraces in Cleveland, 2,990 store buildings and 5,311 warehouses.

A rough attempt was made to value the exempted property in the city. The total reaches \$58,559,680 but does not include land used as streets, sewers, water mains and much other property owned by the city on which no taxes are collected but which are worth many millions. It is estimated that, were they counted in, the total would be at least \$200,000,000.

Secretary Zangerle has taken district 21, which embraces the Public Square and its environs, being bounded by E. 14th street, the lake and the Cuyahoga river, and finds that the increase in land values in the downtown business district in ten years has been \$91,009,360, or 316 per cent, while the increase in buildings has been \$43,095,300, or 378 per cent. "Assuming," says Mr. Zangerle, "that the land was appraised at 50 per cent of its value ten years ago, this district will show an increase in value in ten years of at least \$60,000,000. If the city of Cleveland were as progressive as some German cities or took the progressive position that these land values are largely or entirely social and took a moderate percentage of this social value from the seller at the time of the sale, it would wipe out the city's bonded indebtedness in a few years. The citizens of Cleveland are certainly not so unfair as to refuse to give the public body 10 or 15 per cent of this value created by the people at large. Our valuations could be taken as a basis for this purpose."

The total value of the nine railroads operating within the limits of Cleveland is placed at \$20,248,800 as against \$4,000,000, the valuation placed on them ten years ago and on which taxes since have been paid to the State of Ohio. This does not include the Belt line, which will cost \$6,000,000 completed. The Lake Shore is credited with being the most valuable, with the Pennsylvania a close second.

Mr. Zangerle says that because of the ever present element of depreciation, the calculations have been liberally made and in many instances will be found to be below the actual value of properties appraised. Land values, however, have been put in at a full 100 per cent, the first time in the history of Cleveland.

Mr. Zangerle says that the most striking thing which was brought to his attention in the latter months of making the appraisal was the necessity of a permanent board of assessors, which would be at work continuously keeping the records up to date.

Such statistics as have been collected this year have never been attempted in Cleveland before and are expected to serve as a basis for future efforts. On another occasion the appraisers will not have to hew out an entirely new system, but can take up

the voluminous records which have been created the last year and merely correct them.

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#### New Regime in Nicaragua.

General Juan J. Estrada, leader of the victorious insurgent movement in Nicaragua (p. 804), arrived at Managua, the capital, on the 29th, and assumed the acting presidency which had been left last week with his brother José Estrada, by President Madriz when he fled his capital. The new Acting President immediately formed a new cabinet. Many prominent persons have been arrested on charge of conspiracy, among them several supporters and relatives of President Zelaya, President Madriz's predecessor (pp. 10, 111).

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#### Another Imperial Blunder.

The Emperor of Germany whose quiescence was exacted by his prime minister two years ago (vol. xi, p. 878), is reported to have broken out once more in violent reactionary oratory. According to cable dispatches of the 27th from Berlin, the occasion of his speech was a banquet at Koenigsburg on the 25th, when, emulating the speeches of his earlier years, he arrogated to himself the office of divine delegate and in that character avowed his determination to rule in his own way regardless of the views or opinions of the hour. In the course of the speech, a long one, he is reported as saying:

My grandfather, by his own right placed the Prussian crown upon his head and proclaimed it to be bestowed upon him by God's grace alone and not by parliaments, assemblies of the people or resolutions of the people, and announced that he saw in himself the chosen instrument of heaven, and as such he regarded his duty as regent and ruler. . . . Considering myself as the instrument of the Master, regardless of passing views and opinions, I go my way, which is solely devoted to the prosperity and peaceful development of our fatherland.

Taking as text for the body of his speech the role of Queen Louise of Prussia during the Napoleonic wars, he asked:

What does the lofty figure of Queen Louise teach us? It teaches us that we men should cultivate all the military virtues and be always willing to use them in defense of the country. Above all else it teaches us to maintain the equipment of our army, in view of the enormous strides made by our neighbors, for only on being prepared for war does our peace depend. German women should learn from Queen Louise that their duty does not lie in participating in public meetings and societies or in securing supposed rights which may enable them to do the same things as men, but in quiet work at home and in the family.

The German newspapers are reported to regard the speech as—

intended as a deliberate challenge to the ever growing aims of democracy in the direction of the exten-

sion of parliamentary government and other liberal ideas. The Social Democrats are hugging themselves in delight. "This means fifty additional seats in the Reichstag for us at the next elections," they say, and their opponents sadly fear they speak the truth. The London Times (Conservative) of the 26th compared this speech of the reactionary German Emperor with ex-President Roosevelt's speeches, saying:

History is not likely to regard it as an accident that the two figures whose eloquence reached furthest in the western world of their day should have insisted in language so similar in its directness and force on the simple human obligations which men and women were seeking to escape. Emperor William and Colonel Roosevelt do not preach from the same text, but the moral of their preaching is the same.

The Emperor has since explained at Danzig:

When I represented myself like my sainted grandfather, as being under the protection of the Highest and as working under the highest commission of our Lord and God, I assumed that every honest Christian, whoever he might be, did the same.

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#### Pope Pius on Democracy.

The dissolution of the French Catholic Sillon Society, and its reorganization by the French bishops, has been ordered by the Pope, according to dispatches of the 29th. The Sillon Society is described as a powerful organization of young Catholics which was inaugurated during the pontificate of Pope Leo XIII for work among the masses with the object of reconciling them with the church. It has many ramifications among workmen's organizations. Lately Mgr. Mignot, the Archbishop of Toulouse, in a public letter, defended the society against the charge of Modernist tendencies brought by the Ultramontanes. In directing its dissolution the Pope adjures the faithful not to be deceived by the mirage of a false democracy, and says:

The church has never deceived the people by compromising alliances, and it can restore the organisms broken by revolutions and adapt them to a new situation created by the material evolution of contemporaneous society. The true friends of the people are neither revolutionaries nor innovationists, but traditionalists.

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#### A Little New Kingdom.

The principality of Montenegro, with its 3,600 square miles, lying high between Austria, Servia, Turkey and the Adriatic, and its 225,000 inhabitants, was formally elevated to the status of a monarchy on the 28th (p. 685), when its Prince, Nicholas I, with the assent of the Powers, took the title of King Nicholas I. The Chicago Inter Ocean thus describes the ceremonies: "The members of parliament gathered in Parliament House, where the 'Te Deum' was sung, and proclamations

were sent throughout the country announcing the event. From early morning deputations from all parts of the country and from Dalmatia, Albania, Old Servia and Italy, many in their national costumes, marched past the palace, singing and cheering. King Nicholas received the various deputations and told them that Montenegro would devote itself solely to the advancement of culture. After the proclamation of the kingdom, the new government buildings were inaugurated in the presence of the representatives of European powers in the Balkan States. The Minister of War presented King Nicholas with a sword in the name of the army." The Montenegrins are a Slavic people and speak a Serb dialect. They belong to the Orthodox Greek faith, and are described always as sturdy and honest, and as wringing only a very scanty subsistence from their rocky hillsides.



#### Korea at Last Absorbed by Japan.

The final act in the prolonged absorption of Korea by Japan (vol. x, pp. 875, 1234; vol. xi, p. 11; vol. xii, pp. 40, 1068, 1256; vol. xiii, p. 160) was consummated on the 29th when Japan officially declared the annexation of Korea as an integral and sovereign part of Japan, under one of its secondary names—Cho Sen. The former Emperor of Korea, Yi Syek, has issued a farewell rescript, acknowledging that he has ceded his sovereignty rights. He is to be styled as "King," and the princes of his house are to be treated as Japanese princes. Announcement has been made to foreign Powers that existing Korean schedules covering imports from foreign countries, and that regulations governing the coasting trade, will be continued for ten years.



Korea, called the "Hermit Kingdom" because of the detachment of its civilization, has occupied the large peninsula lying between the Sea of Japan and the Yellow Sea, and has therefore been the natural "hinter" mainland of the island Empire of Japan. Its possession has consequently been an objective for Japan ever since the needs and the greeds of Western civilization struck that Far-Eastern nation in the middle of the last century. The immediate steps to its possession have run as follows as grouped in "The Statesman's Year Book" for 1910: Under the Russo-Japanese treaty of peace of September 5, 1905, Russia acknowledged Japan's paramount interests in Korea, and engaged not to obstruct nor interfere with the measures of guidance, protection and control which Japan might take in Korea. The Anglo-Japanese agreement of August 12, 1905, contained similar recognition on the part of Great Britain. On November 17, 1905, there was signed between Korea and Japan an agreement placing in the hands of the Japanese Government the control and direc-

tion of the foreign relations of Korea. By this agreement it was provided, *inter alia*, that a Japanese Resident-General should be stationed in Seoul, and the first Resident-General (Marquis Ito) took up his appointment on March 2, 1906. On July 31, 1907, a further agreement was concluded with Japan, by the terms of which all administrative measures and all high official appointments were to be subject to the approval of the Resident General, and Japanese subjects were eligible for official positions in Korea. As a result of this agreement Japanese officials filled the post of Vice-Minister in the Government Departments. A new Convention was concluded on July 12, 1909, whereby the Government of Korea delegated to the Government of Japan the administration of justice and prisons in Korea. Then came, as reported above, the final acts of annexation.

#### NEWS NOTES

—Cholera continues in Russia and Italy (p. 805), and a few cases have appeared in Prussia.

—The International Congress of Sailors and Marine Firemen met at Copenhagen, Denmark, on the 24th.

—Eugene V. Debs has completely recovered from the capital surgical operation he underwent recently (p. 733), and has returned to his work.

—The convention of American Municipalities (vol. xi, p. 661) was in session at Minneapolis last week. One of the subjects for discussion was the commission form of government.

—The forest fires reported last week (p. 805) in the Northwest have been dying out or coming under control. Over two hundred lives have been lost, including 86 employes of the United States forest service.

—At the general elections in Portugal (p. 805), held on the 28th, there was a large increase in the Republican vote. Although all returns were not in at the last reports, a victory was assured to the Ministerialists.

—Mayor Gaynor was removed on the 28th from the Hoboken hospital where he has lain since the attempt upon his life (p. 794), to his country home at St. James, L. I. Though still weak, his recovery is reported as assured.

—The strike of tin and sheet steel workers in the United States Steel Corporation, which has been on since July 1, 1909 (vol. xii, p. 926) was officially declared off on the 24th by President McArdle and other members of the Amalgamated board.

—The first section of a Grand Trunk train, running between Chicago and Montreal in two sections, while pausing for repairs, was collided by the second section, near Durand, Mich., on the night of the 24th. Six persons were killed and eight injured.

—Congressman Joseph C. Sibley (p. 806) was held for trial in \$1,000 bail by the Warren (Pa.) magistrate before whom his preliminary hearing was set on the charge of bribing voters. His private secre-

tary, Frank H. Taylor, and three others were also held for trial.

—The annual dinner of the Manhattan Single Tax Club (New York City) commemorating the birth of Henry George, will be at the Sea Cliff Inn, west end of Coney Island, September 10, at 7:30 p. m. The tickets are \$1.25, and Dan Beard and John Moody are to be the speakers.

—Hoke Smith was nominated (equivalent to election) for Governor of Georgia at the Democratic primaries on the 24th by 25,000 over Governor Joseph M. Brown (vol. xi, p. 253) who defeated him two years ago. For Congress, Leonidas F. Livingston (Cannon Democrat) was retired in favor of William Schley Howard after a bitter campaign.

—Paul Morton, president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, who has just returned from a vacation in England, France and Germany, is reported in New York news dispatches as advancing "the novel and radical proposition that enforced conscription in the military service for at least one year might be a most desirable thing for the United States."

—Former United States Senator Wilkinson Call of Florida (vol. xi, p. 10) died in the Emergency Hospital at Washington on the 24th after a stroke of apoplexy. He was born at Russellville, Ky., January 9, 1834, was elected to the Senate directly after the Civil War, but was not allowed to take his seat, was again elected as a Democrat to succeed Simon B. Conover, Republican, and took his seat March 18, 1879, serving for eighteen years.

—Prof. William James of Harvard University (vol. ix, p. 1175) died on the 26th of heart disease. Prof. James was born in New York City, January 11, 1842, the son of Henry James, the Swedenborgian theologian. In 1884 he assisted in founding the American Society for Psychical Research. A year later he was appointed assistant professor of philosophy at Harvard, and in 1889 he became professor of psychology. He was a brother of Henry James, the novelist.

—Henry George's 71st birthday (vol. xii, pp. 847, 874, 897, 926, 997, 1021, 1044, 1046) will be celebrated at Arden, near Philadelphia, on the 4th at 3:30 p. m., in the open air theater, the announced speakers being Jos. Dana Miller, of New York, editor of the Single Tax Review; James MacGregor, of Jersey City; Rev. R. L. Jackson, of Wilmington; Haines D. Albright, of Philadelphia; Will Price, of Rose Valley; and Frank Stephens, of Arden. At the "Camp Fire" in the evening an original paper by Will Price will be read.

—Senator Cummins of Iowa was reported in news dispatches of the 24th from Des Moines as intending to propose a Federal primary law providing for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President at nation-wide primary elections. "The nomination of party candidates for President and Vice President at primary elections, just as nominations now are made for State and county offices, at primaries," he is quoted, "is a natural step in the movement which progressive Republicans lead. I know of nothing which possibly could contribute as much to the political well being, the independence, and the satisfaction of every voter as to know that he has the right directly to participate in choosing the

candidates of his party. It is true in Iowa under a State primary law. It will be true in the nation under a Federal primary law."

—John I. Beggs, president of the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company of Milwaukee, was fined \$10 and costs on the 27th by Judge Neelen in the Milwaukee district court, the court holding that there had been a violation of the city ordinance requiring a license fee of \$15 to be paid for the operation of a street car on Milwaukee streets. The case will be appealed. President Beggs was arrested about two months ago on complaint of Mayor Emil Seidel (Socialist) that the street railway was violating an ordinance.

—The Sangamon Coal Company of Springfield, the West Virginia Coal Mining Company of Johnston City, the Girard Coal Company of Girard, the Marion County Coal Company of Junction City, the Girard Collieries Company of Virden, the Galatia Coal Company of Galatia, the Tice Coal Company of Tice and the Star Coal Company of Streator, yielded to the Illinois coal mine strikers (p. 803) on the 26th, by signing a labor contract upon the basis of the Peoria demand. These companies employ about 1,500 men, and three of them are members of the Illinois Coal Operators' Association.

—The International Socialist Congress opened at Copenhagen on the 28th with 900 delegates and 700 guests in attendance. Among the delegates are thirty Americans. Mr. Derbang, a member of the Danish Folkething, delivered the address of welcome, and Mr. Vandervelde, the Socialist leader in the Belgian Chamber of Deputies, who is president of the Congress, opened the discussion with a report on the progress of social democracy. He concluded with a tribute to Bebel, the Socialist leader in the German Reichstag, and Singer, president of the Social Democratic Congress, neither of whom was able to be present. In the afternoon there was an open-air mass meeting at which Morris Hillquit of New York was a speaker.

—The Legislative Reform League of the forty-first Senatorial district of Illinois was organized at Joliet on the 27th at a conference called by F. J. Eddy, C. L. Moulton, P. W. Cadman, C. J. Hudson and others. Addresses were made by Rev. A. B. Francisco of Chicago, who denounced the delegate form of government and asserted that under the present system there was less democracy in the United States than in an old world monarchy; and Chas. L. Capen of Bloomington, president of the Illinois Civil Service Reform Association, who declared that there has been a breakdown of legislative government and that three remedies are needed, the extension of the civil service act to all the State institutions, a stringent corrupt practices act, and, for the accomplishment of these and any other laws the people may from time to time demand, the initiative and referendum. The League places itself on record as being unqualifiedly in favor of an amendment to the Constitution of Illinois providing for the initiative and referendum, and also for a comprehensive civil service law embracing all positions under the State government modeled after that of Oregon. Delegates were present from Lockport, Wheaton, Glen Ellyn, Joliet, Hinsdale, Peotone and other towns. Officers

were elected as follows: President, L. J. Thiele, of Glen Ellyn; secretary, W. W. Strong, of Glen Ellyn; treasurer, H. W. Holcom, of Hinsdale; and Michael Collins of Peotone was appointed supervisor of the district.

—An organization of Negro citizens was formed at the Institutional Church in Chicago on the 28th, to protect Stephen Green, an alleged fugitive from justice, from an Arkansas mob upon his return through extradition to that State. Dr. A. J. Carey, pastor of the church and chairman of the meeting, explained that the organization makes no efforts to shield Green from just punishment, but that it is evident he cannot have a fair trial in Arkansas from statements of the Arkansas officers who came to take him back; that Green was threatened by them in the Harrison street station and at Peoria, that at the latter place they told him he would be the most popular man in Arkansas on his return, for a mob of 2,000 would be ready to welcome him. If Green is taken back it is doubtful if he even reaches the court house alive. He is more likely to be burned by a mob. Dr. Carey said that assurances had been given by Governor Deneen that he would do all in his power to secure Green fair treatment. Other speakers were former County Commissioner Wright, J. Gray Lucas and Frank L. Hamilton. Dr. Carey was made chairman of the permanent committee, Mr. Hamilton secretary and William R. Cowan treasurer.

—The school board (elective) of Dallas, Texas, having arbitrarily discharged teachers at secret meetings and treated with contempt a committee of citizens who asked reasons for the discharge, the recall was invoked against the two board members who had taken the lead in this defiance of public opinion, and they were recalled by popular vote. "The recall election," says the Cleveland Press of the 25th, "was managed by W. R. Harris, attorney for public service corporations and representing the silk-stocking element, and R. H. Campbell, district organizer of the American Federation of Labor, representing the working people. All the politicians, most of the officeholders and a fine lot of 'big business' influence lined up to beat the 'recallers.' They didn't want the people to get a taste of the power the recall gives. There was heavy pressure from 'conservatives' and school supply people, and a lot of talk about this being 'an attack on representative government,' and the campaign was bitter. All the newspapers—good party organs—fought the recallers except the Dallas Dispatch, which, alone, supported the recall. When the votes were counted it was found that 10 per cent more votes had been cast on the recall election—held in midsummer—than at the regular April school election."

## PRESS OPINIONS

### A Momentous Movement.

(New York) Real Estate Record and Guide, August 20.—Mr. Marsh advocates the taxation of increases in land values, and there can be little doubt that in doing so he is only the forerunner of a movement which, during the next ten years, is sure to

gain considerable momentum in various large American cities.

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### Suggestion for Cossacks.

Chicago Tribune (Rep.), Aug. 17.—The use of the automobile in scattering violent mobs was successfully demonstrated in Atlanta on Sunday after the police on foot had failed to disperse the crowd or to stop the fighting. Several motor cars were secured and with these the mob was repeatedly charged until it fled in terror. This is a hint which the authorities in all large cities may well note for future use. The destructive power of a large and irresponsible machine manned by the police is recognized by even the most ignorant and lawless and it may furnish the means of accomplishing what officers on foot would fail at.

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### Universality of Political Interest.

The (Boston) Christian Scientist (religious), July 29.—Everybody has some pet thing to talk about, some favorite topic—but all of them talk politics, and love to hear politics talked. This is why the occasional sneer at politics is pharisaical and nonsensical. This is why politics holds the leading place on the front page. This is why some of the brightest and best intellects in every nation are attracted to the political arena. This is why the youth of America should be taught to study politics, to comprehend politics, to master politics. The talking of politics and the practice of politics by the people, from the President down, are essential to the welfare of the Republic. And this does not mean simply politics in the abstract, but politics in the concrete as well, the kind of politics that goes to the primaries and the polls, which insists upon being heard in the councils of the parties, which insists upon forcing integrity to the front and rascality to the rear, which insists upon having its vote counted.

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### The Indian Lands.

The (St. Louis) Mirror (William Marion Reedy), August 18.—The government can sell the Indian lands whenever it will. When it begins to think of doing so, lawyers object. Then the government holds off. Soon the lawyers are up with a proposal to get the government to sell the coal lands for 10 per cent of the price received. Why do the Indians stand for it? Because they will give up 10 per cent now willingly rather than wait for the money, without commission, from the government. The government has always a plea for delay in selling: the lands will increase in value. But why should the lands be sold at all? Why not conserve them? Why not lease them on a basis of a percentage of their increase in value? Why not apply the Single Tax theory to the Indian lands? It would be good for the Indians and for the country. The lease system would prevent the grabbing of the lands to be held for speculative purposes and to perfect monopoly of natural resources. The land system favors not only the swindling of the Indians but the robbery of future generations of white men. We gasp at the graft of the attorneys who act for the Indians, but it is

nothing to the graft of unearned increment and monopoly prices that exists in the turning over of such areas to private ownership.

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#### And Echo Answers, "Why?"

The Boston Post (ind. Dem.), Aug. 15.—Says the Denver Republican in a highly indignant discussion of the Initiative and Referendum, which it appears to hate as cordially as most Republican organs hate anything looking toward popular government: "Shall a catch phrase precipitate a revolution in the United States? A paper called 'The Public,' and which proclaims itself 'A National Journal of Fundamental Democracy,' announces that a speech delivered by Senator Bourne of Oregon on 'Popular vs. Delegated Government,' has already been circulated to the number of 800,000 copies, and that there is a demand for a million copies more. This speech is a dissertation upon the Initiative and Referendum as tried for a brief time in Oregon. The same paper says that the 800,000 copies already distributed were sent out 'mainly by Insurgent Republicans, but also by Democrats, and by the American Federation of Labor, Direct Legislation Leagues, and other non-partisan organizations.' This then is the kind of work in which Insurgent Republicans and Populist Democrats are engaged—an attempt to overturn the representative system of government and substitute in its place direct legislation by the people." Why is it that the Stand-patters, the reactionists, the encrusted conservatives continue to insist that you cannot trust the people? Why do they show such agony over the thought that government of the people be a little more by the people? Why must they feel obliged to believe that those from whom all government proceeds are not fit to govern themselves? You must trust the people of this country, or even representative government itself is a delusion and a sham. And the nearer they come to making the laws, the nearer do we approach a perfect democracy.

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#### The British Budget "On the Job."

Chicago Daily Tribune (Rep.), August 27.—The land question in England may be settled in time if the example offered by some of the noble holders of great estates is followed. Last year's Budget has so increased the burdens imposed on the owners of large tracts of land that many thousand acres already have been sold in small lots to buyers who intend to farm them. Within a week two such parcels were put upon the market, one by Earl Manvers in Nottinghamshire and the other by the Earl of Carnarvon at Burton-on-Trent. The former owner frankly confessed that the new tax rate was his reason for selling.

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London Post (anti-Budget), August 9.—Tenants on farms belonging to Earl Manvers at Gedling, Lowdham, Mapperley, and Carlton, Nottinghamshire, have received notice to quit owing to the proposed sale of the estates following upon the increased burdens imposed by the Budget. Much of the land is adjacent to a populous mining district and within easy distance of Nottingham. It has increased considerably

in value during the last twenty years, and in the near future will be required for building purposes. The estates comprise about three thousand acres. Lord Manvers has given the tenants the first chance to purchase, agreeing to two-thirds of the purchase money remaining on mortgage at 4 per cent.

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#### China Setting an Example.

Ottawa (Can.) Citizen, August 18.—We extend our felicitations to our esteemed fellow citizen, Mr. Hum Quam, M. P., on his election to the provincial assembly of Kwang Tung from eastern Canada, by the Chinese vote. Apart from the interesting local nature of the event, it will bring home to the Caucasians that the great empire of China is not only waking up, but, in this particular instance, is going one better on the old form of constitutional government. It seems a first rate idea that those living outside their native land should not only have a vote but have an opportunity of electing representatives to their home government. The Chinese seem to be proceeding in a very systematic manner. The home government has arranged to divide Canada into two great constituencies, the dividing line being at Manitoba, and two representatives are to be elected from each constituency by the Chinese vote. It can be readily understood what an advantage it would be to Canada or any other country if its citizens residing abroad were represented in her councils. It would be a great thing for the expansion of commerce and also for preventing undesirable foreign entanglements. It has been proposed that Great Britain should have an Imperial Parliament with representatives from all over her possessions. China has already gone one better, and will have representatives elected by her citizens in foreign countries. The Celestial empire is not in any state of coma.

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#### The Conquering Hero.

Cleveland Press (ind.), July 12.—"Oh, that I had more worlds to conquer!" cried Alexander the Great, of Macedonia, when three hundred years before Christ, the civilized world of the time, Greece, Asia Minor, Phoenicia, Egypt and India, lay at his feet. But he died from overeating and overdrinking when he was but thirty-two years old. So the greatest world of all Alexander never conquered: The world within himself. It was in 323 B. C. that he died—three hundred and twenty-three years before the coming of him who said: "The Kingdom of God is within you." We cannot all be Alexanders in the world without, but we can all be conquerors in the illimitable world within. We need never fear that we shall conquer it all, and sigh for other worlds. For man never yet was who sounded the depths, or crossed its wide spaces, or saw the glory of its pinnacles, which as we climb them tower ever higher in the sphere of light. Men will explore the regions of the clouds in the Twentieth century, and the sun shall not melt their wings. Then they will turn their eyes to the ground, and may make plain the great mystery of what stuff this earth's made of. But no discovery will be so great as that of the infinite extent, strength, height and depth, and variety of idea, in this human mind and soul—yours and mine. "Seek

and ye shall find; knock and it shall be opened unto you." Open the door of your being and find the wonders that God hath prepared for them that love Him. You are a child of the living God now, as much as you will ever be. You need but to realize it. To each he has given a legacy that is without limit. He does not bind his children's feet. They bind them themselves in their ignorance. The only unconquerable world is the one in which we admit defeat. There is nothing you may not know. There is nothing impossible to you. There are only some things you have not yet found out; some things you have not yet done. God plays no favorites. Whatever riches of thought and being that one man has enjoyed, another may experience. But the boundless riches of the world within may be found only by the explorer who has faith that it is there.

## RELATED THINGS

### CONTRIBUTIONS AND REPRINT

#### THE LABORER.

For The Public.

All honor to the brown and skillful hand,  
The swell of muscle, and the nerve like steel  
That conquers obstacles—that turns the wheel  
Of progress toward the West; that tills the land,  
And builds the mighty temples, vast and grand;  
That labors for the good and common weal  
Of all mankind, and bears the royal seal  
Of mighty Labor's independent band.  
The master of a trade may proudly sing:  
"I am a power on the earth, and earn  
The right to call myself a man. I learn  
To use my talents well, and feel a king  
Among the drones. The highest plane I yearn  
To reach—to merit all that life may bring."

HENRY COYLE.

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#### THE SICK MAN.

For The Public.

The Economic Man is sick. Here around the patient throng the doctors, prescribing everything but the right thing. Each has his special pharmacopoeia.

Here is the economic Hydropath. As there is too much whisky, he would prescribe water.

Here is the physician who would give hypodermic injections of charity.

Here, too, is the homeopathist who prescribes little pellets in the shape of profit-sharing, distribution of stock to employes, and like remedies.

The most pretentious of all these economic medico flub-dubs is the faith curist—the protectionist. For though you cannot understand how increased profits and increased prices can raise wages, you are asked to accept it on faith.

These men are not really physicians—they are conjurers, claiming special distinction as sor-

cerers. A kind of consecration is supposed to accompany the utterances of these economic "magi."

There are those who prescribe factory legislation, restriction of child labor, tenement house regulation. These are the economic osteopaths—those who concern themselves only with the framework of society.

Then there are others who advocate daily bleedings and cuppings—as was the manner of the old physicians. This seems incredible, as these old styles of cures have almost wholly disappeared. But they are hinted at even now in the contentions that labor is too highly paid, that the workers should economize, deny themselves, etc.—which recalls the time when wages were regulated by laws which prescribed the maximum return to labor in the interest of social well-being—which is analogous to the now discredited system of bleeding and cupping.

By and by will come along a physician who will say: "Throw these nostrums out of the window. What the patient needs is freedom."

Given that he will soon recover, and all the "remedies" with which he has been surfeited will be like the labels on empty jars in a deserted apothecary shop.

JOSEPH DANA MILLER.

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#### A PROPHETCY.

For The Public.

There's a brighter day coming. There's a day coming when the fogs of superstition will rise, and the mists of error will roll away, and men will see the great white light of truth. The way will then be clear; crooked paths will be made straight; order will grow out of confusion; humanity will walk in pleasant places, and the dismal swamps of ignorance will fade away in the vistas of the past.

When that day comes men will no longer crook the knee to arrogant wealth, nor lick the feet of insolent power. The citadels of monopoly will be destroyed; the palaces of tyranny will be buried in the dust; and above these sepulchers of human misery will rise lofty statues of liberty and majestic temples of equality. The breast of nature will be bared to her children, and poverty will disappear. War will be no more, and despotism will perish from the earth. Virtue will be enthroned, while hideous vice withers and vanishes away. The beastly brothel will be closed forever, and there will reign the loveliness and purity of the home. No longer enslaved by the sweatshop nor haunted by the toll of the factory bell, the children will play in the green fields and listen to the twitter of the birds. Music and fragrance will fill the air. Happiness and prosperity will dwell in the land. The spiritual life of the people will be quickened, culture will rise,

and a magnificent civilization will come upon the earth

Many will toil and suffer and die in the murky dawn that others may enjoy the blessings of the noonday. But halting for no promise, insisting on no reward, exacting no covenant, leaving all and trusting all to the Great Spirit that leads them, brave men and women struggle on towards a brighter day. And a brighter day is coming.

HENRY S. FORD.

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### FACTS THAT ARE TRUTHS.

Gilbert K. Chesterton in the London Daily News of July 2, 1910.

The objection to most modern folk lore is that there is very much lore in it, but very little folk. Like so much science, it is habitually undemocratic; it is used, like other sciences, for tearing out truths from things that cannot explain themselves. Clearly you cannot say to a grasshopper, "You are evidently jumping; please tell me if you are jumping for joy." You cannot say to a pig, "When next you grunt, kindly grunt what you are grunting about." Therefore the scientists are reduced merely to measuring the grasshopper's jumps with a ten-foot rule, or attempting to reproduce the grunt of the pig in exact musical notation on the piano. In such cases the scientist can only tear his one precious truth out of an inert mass or environment, just as he digs the fossil out of the dead rock or strips the strange fungus off the tree. The fossil may have formed in the rock a million years ago or forty million; the fossil will look new, clean-cut, and sculptural in either case. The fungus may have grown up last week or last night; in either case it will look elvish and hoary, and as old as the world. In geology and botany and all such matters, men can only get facts. They cannot get truths; for a truth is a living fact. A truth is a fact that can talk; a fact that is conscious of other facts; a fact that can explain itself.

It happens that among the facts of this earth there is one fact that does talk plainly enough to become a truth. Among the animals there is one animal who can explain (to you and me) not only what he has done, but why he has done it. This slightly disreputable animal is called Man; he has been cast out from the community of beasts and birds; perhaps because he does not share their innocence. But, at whatever cost, he has gained this power of self-expression; and the whole mistake of folk lore is that it treats Man exactly as if men were as dumb as dead men, as mute as fish. A scientist goes up to a savage, and simply cuts out his legend; as if it were his appendix. The folk lore student takes the Red Indian's story precisely as he might take the Red Indian's scalp. He does take his scalp, for he

takes the most superficial part of his head. This Red Indian has inherited something that seems incredible; that Red Indian has said something that is plainly a lie. These things are stored in a museum as if they were the freaks of silent flowers or the fungoids of silent trees. It never occurs to these inquirers that the Red Indians are men and not trees; that we might stop a Red Indian and ask him how he credits the incredible; that the same Red Indian who told us the lie might tell us the truth about the lie.

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### AN EXAMPLE OF UNEARNED INCREMENT.

Mr. Emele of Karlsruhe, in the "Henry George Bladet" of Copenhagen, Denmark, (Edited by J. L. Bjorner). Translated for The Public by C. M. Koedt of Chicago.

Karlsruhe, the capital of the Grandduchy of Baden, Germany, was founded in 1715, and is therefore not quite 200 years old. The population is now 112,000. When the town was founded, every citizen received gratis a building lot, and lumber for building, also some pecuniary assistance; and in the bargain, freedom from taxation for several years. At a recent valuation, made necessary by a new real estate tax, the unimproved building sites in Karlsruhe were valued at 32,000,000 marks.\* If we assume that of the improved lots—valued at 321,000,000 marks—one-third is pure ground value, this makes 107,000,000 marks. In round figures, then, the value of the land of the city is 140,000,000 marks.

Now, if anyone in the year 1715 had put 100 marks out on interest, these 100 marks at 4 per cent would have grown to 172,000 marks; but only on condition that the interest was not used as it fell due, but was always added to the capital. If the owner had every year consumed his 4 marks interest, the 100 marks of 1715 would to-day be only 100 marks. Quite differently the matter stands if it be assumed that the site of Karlsruhe in the year 1715 had been taxed on the basis of 100 marks. Though the income had been consumed every year, these 100 marks would nevertheless have grown to 140,000,000 marks, and at 4 per cent annually, produce 5,600,000 marks in interest.

In other words, the people of Karlsruhe must now, for permission to live and labor on this ground, give daily to the owners of the naked land, 154,000 marks of their income, before they have anything with which to pay interest on capital, and before they can think of getting wages for their work.

\*The mark is worth about 24 cents of American money.

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**BOOKS**


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**THE SOCIALISM OF EDMOND KELLY**

**Twentieth Century Socialism. What it is Not; What it Is; How it may Come.** By Edmond Kelly, M. A., F. G. S., Late Lecturer on Municipal Government at Columbia University in the City of New York; author of "Government or Human Evolution," etc., etc. Published by Longmans Green & Co., New York, London, Bombay and Calcutta. Price \$1.75 net.

In his introduction to this posthumous work by one of the distinguished members of the old New York law firm of Couder Brothers (p. 532), and long their representative at Paris, Professor Giddings of Columbia University describes the author as a man with whom "it was a necessity of his nature to think clearly and coherently," and as having had "a trained legal mind."

Both characterizations are confirmed by the book. The thinking is clear, and it is coherent; and its clearness and coherency is that of the trained legal mind which tends to classify along lines of mere legal distinction. An example of this professional instinct for the artificial discriminations of counting room and law book, one which many of our readers will readily appreciate, may be found at page 123 of the book under consideration. It will be observed that the author here puts land into a category by itself, as "a gift of Nature or God," and water power in another category along with factories! This is precisely the kind of superficial economic thinking, however clear and coherent, which is characteristic of the trained legal mind. Although dealing with natural and not municipal law, such minds, from sheer force of habit, make economic analyses according to the conventional laws of property rights with which their training has familiarized them; whereas economic inquiry demands analysis in accordance with the natural laws of wealth production.

That the able and conscientious author made no mere slip of the pen when he classified water power with factories instead of land, is evident from the fact that he has also put railroads, telegraphs, telephones, tramways, gas, etc., wholly in the same category, though it is evident that the more valuable element in all this kind of property is land monopoly and not produced wealth. Even as to factories, the author similarly overlooks the fact that on the whole the advantage of their owners is greater in the land monopoly—factory sites or railway terminal sites on which they are dependent, or both—than in the buildings and machinery. And although he calls railroads, etc., "natural monopolies" he misses, lawyer like, the fact that "natural monopolies" are such because they rest upon some kind

of land grant—building site; water power; exclusive right of way on or over or under the country side; and the sites of terminals for shipment and delivery.

Mr. Kelly's manuscript was written under the burden of his consciousness of impending death, and he survived the completion of the first draft only two weeks, leaving to the competent hands of Mrs. Florence Kelley and his son the work of editorial revision. An introduction by Rufus W. Weeks, the Christian-socialist, which is supplementary to Prof. Giddings's, makes a concise statement of the socialist movement, a movement which is not the Socialist party, however indicative of and necessary to the movement that party may be, "any more than the cresting billow is the torrent." The movement is described as vastly broader and deeper than any manifestation of it—than any of the "hundred theories appearing here and there," the "thousand organizations springing up," the "million acts of individuals everywhere," inspired by the new born "sense that one cannot himself be healthy or happy unless the race is happy and healthy."

The specifications Mr. Kelly has formulated for the realization of this ideal, call for limitation of the scope of competition. He has described the means with a close approach to architectural particularity.

Notwithstanding the evolutionary spirit of the book, it is doubtful if it will command the approval of most socialists. Yet it would harm none of them to consider it. As to worshippers of things as they are, this message from a man whose working life was closely identified with the interests of their class, can have only a wholesome effect if they read it in the spirit in which it was written.

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**SOCIAL WELFARE.**

**Governmental Action for Social Welfare.** By Jeremiah W. Jenks, Ph. D., LL. D., Professor of Economics and Politics, Cornell University, New York; The Macmillan Company. 1910. Price, \$1.00 net.

A reproduction of the Kennedy Lectures for 1907-08 in the School of Philanthropy of New York. In undertone rather toryistic. Superficial in substance, though not because the author is himself superficial, for he is not, but because his subject and audience demand it and his diplomatic training and experience make it instinctive with him. As a monitor for character building, to which however it makes no claim, the book could be dispensed with without loss; but as a guide to practical accomplishment it can be highly recommended. Even less superficial reformers than those of the type the book is especially addressed to, would find a study of it promotive of their efficiency.

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**BOOKS RECEIVED**


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—The Tragedy of Hamlet. By Henry Frank. Published by Sherman, French & Co., Boston. 1910. Price, \$1.50 net.

—Ancient Mysteries and Modern Revelations. By W. J. Coville. Published by R. F. Fenno & Co., 18 E. 17th St., New York. 1910. Price, \$1.00 net.

—The Making of the Balkan States. By William Smith Murray. Studies in History and Economics. Whole Number 102. Published by Columbia University, New York. 1910.

—The Public Domain and Democracy. By Robert Tudor Hill. Studies in History, Economics and Public Law. Volume XXXVIII. Number 1. Published by Columbia University, New York. 1910.

—Organismic Theories of the State. By F. W. Coker. Studies in History and Economics. Whole Number 101. Published by Columbia University, New York. Longmans, Green & Co., Agents. 1910.

—Legal Development in Colonial Massachusetts. 1630-1686. By Charles J. Hilkey. Studies in History, Economics and Public Law. Vol. XXXVII, Number 2. Published by Columbia University, New York. Longmans, Green & Co., Agents. 1910.

—Forty-second Annual Insurance Report of the Insurance Superintendent of the State of Illinois. Part I, Fire, Marine and Inland Insurance. By Fred W. Potter, Insurance Superintendent. Printed at Springfield, Ill., by the Illinois State Journal Co. 1910.

turn a republican government into a despotism the basest and most brutal, it is not necessary formally to change its constitution or abandon popular elections."



Lincoln Steffens's "It" in Everybody's (New York) for September, traces "the sovereign political power of organized business" to J. P. Morgan, and finds that "business is nearer the cause than it is to the cure of politics"—that "business men are more often the 'carriers' of the infection than they are of the remedies for corruption." But it is not a man that Mr. Steffens points out, so much as a system of graft,—a system "we are all in on," "all of us," "all together," politician, farmer, working man, capitalist, women,—aye, the writer of "It" himself. The writer's hope is stated in the last paragraph of his September installment, the introductory chapter: "Since everybody in this business nation of ours is, consciously or unconsciously, either a business man or more or less commercialized, a demonstration to the satisfaction of the business man that he is no better than the politician; that business is not better than politics, but worse; and that a business administration of government is not what we need, but what we have—I don't say it would; I say only that such a conviction, spread far and wide, might plant in all of us Americans at one fell swoop that sweet personal sense of humility without which we shall not approach aright our common social so-called political problem." Of course business men don't like this, and some of them are squealing; but then, as Mr. Steffens says incidentally, "as a matter of hard, cold criminal record, the business man's view of himself and of business is a bottomless conceit."




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**PAMPHLETS**


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**The Lewis Postal Case.**

A statement of the claim for damages made by the Lewis Publishing Company of St. Louis against the United States for wrongful deprivation of postal facilities (vol. xi, p. 172), is made for general circulation. This is one of the cases in which the postal authorities, simply through bureaucratic procedure, broke up a legitimate business as illegitimate, and the courts held that they had no power to interfere. The Lewis company has a bill before Congress appropriating so much of \$1,500,000 as the company may prove its losses to have been from that autocratic action. Copies of the pamphlet may doubtless be obtained of the Lewis Publishing Co., University City (a suburb of St. Louis), Missouri.

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**PERIODICALS**


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Full of illustrations—portraits of Mexican celebrities and pictures of Mexican life—an account of "The Eighth Unanimous Election of Diaz" appears in the Pacific Monthly for September (Portland, Ore.) from the pen of John Kenneth Turner, who began the "Barbarous Mexico" series (p. 579) in the American. Whoever reads it may see in this true story of usurpation a startling instance of the truth of Henry George's warning to his own countrymen, that "to

Writing on the religious problem in Spain, which just at present is attracting universal attention, Mr. Juan Pujol, in "The Herald of Madrid" of July 15, comments on the attitude of the Bishops and the protest from the aristocratic women, in their endeavor to sustain the privileges of the Catholic Church in Spain, not by spiritual tolerance but by mandate of written law. Mr. Pujol contrasts this intolerant attitude with that of the Catholics in Belgium. He says that a few years ago the Church found that it was facing a crisis in Belgium, where it did not possess a monopoly of education, and where it was confronted by a liberal government policy, socialist organizations, hostility of the Protestant elements, and a religious indifference on the part of considerable portion of the population. The conservative and older heads of the Church advised an attitude of Christian resignation and charity toward rich and poor, and the teaching of the necessity above all other things, of being Catholics. The younger element in the Belgian Church, headed by Abbot Daens, declared that in order to hold the proletarian masses in the path of religion it would be necessary to introduce solid and economic reforms. This latter opinion found general acceptance, and as if by magic associations created merely for religious purposes enlarged their sphere to include social economic questions. In the cities, vil-

lages, and small burgs were found new bodies with a utilitarian aspect; in the country districts were formed many farmer associations along co-operative lines, for instruction in the cultivation of the soil and so forth, under the management of the priests. They established exchanges and banks, with a clearing house that does a business of twenty million dollars per annum, at an expense of operation of 50,000 francs. Father Rutter, a Dominican priest, the leader of this great organized movement to counteract the socialist unions, established Christian unions with a view to bringing the workers into the Church, but asserted that the workers should be educated to direct their own affairs, rather than to regard the priests as masters. This he regarded as the only method of holding them together. These Christian unions formed in Belgium in 1904, have increased to over 40,000 members. Because of this work the Catholic associations have increased at a

great rate all over Belgium, under titles and functions such as mutual aid societies, agricultural banks of credit, old age pensions, insurance against accidents to workingmen, consumers' co-operative unions, manual training schools, libraries, etc. The Church having undertaken in a spirit of tolerance to improve the economic condition of the people, has thus greatly strengthened its power in Belgium. What a contrast to the Church attitude in Spain! exclaims Mr. Pujol. While civilization throughout the world is progressing toward better conditions, the Catholic Church in Spain has entirely ignored these questions; has ignored the sufferings of humanity, and has wasted valuable time on things that are of no practical use to humanity. This policy tends to alienate the people from the Church. As a cure for this Mr. Pujol urges that the Church turn from celestial to terrestrial economics.

C. L. L.

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**Overheard on the Train.**

"But he utters in such a solemn, emphatic way a lot of self-evident truths that nobody disputes."

"Well, so did Solomon and Job."

Of whom could they have been talking?—Chicago Tribune.

\* \* \*

"Do drummers really get business by telling funny stories?"

"Depends altogether upon the customer," replied

the traveling salesman. "Sometimes I tell funny stories and sometimes I abuse the trusts.—Pittsburgh Post.

\* \* \*

Once, when exploring a factory district for story material, O. Henry invited a bright little girl to dine with him. She accepted on the condition that she might bring a friend along. During the dinner the writer sought to make his guests feel at ease by resting his English to the extent of using "ain't" and

## Addresses at the Funeral of Henry George

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the arch-fund, and not, as erroneously printed on the service papers, to the archfiend."—London Daily News.

\* \* \*

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ones off whom this money is made. And that's the trouble with freedom. It is too general and allows itself to be brought into conflicts. When freedom meets freedom then comes a political issue.—Ellis O. Jones, in *Life*.

\* \* \*

**Dr. McCree:** "My dear Mrs. Goodman, how could you bring out a young child on such a day as this, with such a strong east wind blowing?"

**Mrs. Goodman:** "Ah, doctor, you will always

have your little joke. How can a child of his age possibly know what wind it is?"—Tit-Bits.

\* \* \*

**Old Lady** (who has lost her bearings): "But, dear me! I'm certain that the last time I was here I went that way to Harlem."

**Diplomatic Policeman:** "It's right in the opposite direction, now, mum. Ye'd be surprised at the changes that's been made."—*Life*.

## John P. Altgeld Memorial Association

### Dedication of Memorial Tablets

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        { Mr. Glenn Hobbs  
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Address..... Mr. W. E. Clark  
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Incidental Solo by Mr. Ross  
Sinai Congregation Choir

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Unveiling of Tablets,  
Miss Oris Gottlieb

"America".....  
.... Sinai Congregation Choir and Audience  
Oration ..... Hon. George Fred Williams  
Hymn. "God Be With You Till We Meet Again"  
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