

GENERAL LIBRARY
UNIV. OF MICHIGAN
SEP 16 1910

The Public

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

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

ADVISORY AND CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

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

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

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

Vol. XIII.

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1910.

No. 650

Published by Louis F. Post
Ellsworth Building, 357 Dearborn Street, Chicago

Single Copy, Five Cents Yearly Subscription, One Dollar

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

EDITORIAL

La Follette's Great Victory.

Senator La Follette was nominated for reelection at the direct primary on the 6th (p. 847) by a vote of 100,000 and a majority over his Standpat opponent of 3 to 1. The Progressive candidates for all offices were nominated with him. It was a great victory, not for Senator La Follette alone, but for the people of Wisconsin and the progressives of both parties everywhere.

+

Senator La Follette deserves the congratulations of the progressives of all parties all over the Union, and in spirit he is getting them. He has made his fight long and faithfully, against disheartening odds, stubborn opposition from national leaders, and unspeakable treachery, but never once has he wavered.

+

Standpatters threaten now to defeat him in the legislature. Would to heaven they might succeed! What the progressives of both parties—democratic Republicans and democratic Democrats—now need most is a leader commanding their common confidence. They would get this if La Follette, after a popular mandate of 3 to 1 for his reelection to the Senate, were thrust out by reactionaries in the legislature. That fatuous performance, for which we dare to pray, would put him into the White House with the certainty of Fate—the first truly democratic President since Lincoln.

CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL:

La Follette's Great Victory.....	865
The Election in Maine.....	866
Mr. Roosevelt's Progressive Leadership.....	866
The Lorimer Episode.....	866
The Acquittal of Browne.....	867
Trial by Jury.....	868
Political Purification.....	868
Meat Trust Indictments.....	868
Death of Colonel Paddock.....	869
Constitutionality of Direct Legislation.....	869

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE:

Second International Single Tax Conference (Arthur Hoopes and Byron W. Holt).....	870
Protectionist Smugglers (Grace Isabel Colbron).....	871
The Prince Rupert Conservation (John Macmillan).....	872
Progressive Michigan (Judson Grenell).....	872

NEWS NARRATIVE:

Democratic Victory in Maine.....	872
The Election in Arkansas.....	872
Convention Elections in New Mexico and Arizona.....	873
Advisory Referendum in Illinois.....	873
The National Conservation Congress.....	873
The Ballinger Committee.....	874
Roosevelt's National Speaking Tour.....	875
Indictment of Packers.....	877
The Newfoundland Fisheries Case.....	877
British Politics.....	878
News Notes.....	878
Press Opinions.....	880

RELATED THINGS:

"He Maketh the Wrath of Man to Praise Him" (John Masefield).....	882
To Heaven by Private Car (Bolton Hall).....	882
Why Cincinnati Hasn't Grown (Daniel Kiefer).....	882
The Size of the World (S. E. Kiser).....	883

BOOKS:

Introducing the United States to the Italian Immigrant.....	882
Books Received.....	884
Pamphlets.....	884
Periodicals.....	884

The Election in Maine.

Comparing the election of the 12th in Maine with the primaries of the 6th in Wisconsin, the significance of the former is clear; and while it affords no solid ground for Democratic enthusiasm of the partisan sort, it is in the highest degree encouraging to democratic Democrats. Also to democratic Republicans. The Democratic victory in Maine is not in the slightest degree indicative of a popular demand for the return of the Democratic party to power, with its top-heavy load of spoils-hunting Sullivans and reactionary Harmons. Yet it is significant of a political tendency of national scope.

Considered nationally it means precisely what the La Follette victory at the Wisconsin primaries means. In Wisconsin, democratic Republicans could speak through the primaries, and the mass of democratic Democrats joined them there. In Maine, Republican insurgents, using the only electoral mechanism at their command, spoke through the election. The election result is simply another impressive sign of a general movement in American politics. It takes different forms in different places, according to local conditions, but the same sign comes from Wisconsin, California, Kansas and Maine; and everywhere it means, as we believe, not that the Democratic party is wanted in power, but that democratic Democrats and democratic Republicans are getting together,—getting together against plutocracy, with its bourbons, spoilsmen, big business, and standpatters. The Changing Order is beginning to realize Itself.

Possibly these indications will not continue; possibly there will be another reaction, even more than one, before the leap forward; possibly this wave will recede; possibly the pendulum will swing back once more, or twice, or thrice; but there can be no doubt that the pendulum is swinging forward now, that the wave is rising toward a crest now, that the point for the forward leap is now almost in sight.

Mr. Roosevelt's Progressive Leadership.

Republican insurgents, in looking forward with hope as they naturally do to Theodore Roosevelt's leadership, are likely to be disappointed. Men who rise to the top under the conditions that precede political revolution, are not likely to lead the revolution when it comes; and that which is now called Insurgency is either revolution or a spasm. If Insurgency is not revolution, it will soon subside

and pass into history along with the Granger, Populist and other movements of the past thirty years, as another expression of the irrepressible conflict which some time or other will burst into real revolution. If it is revolution, the Roosevelt vogue will probably very soon go the way of the Billiken fad.

That Roosevelt neither belongs to nor is needed by the Insurgent movement, in so far as that has revolutionary reality, is evident enough from the La Follette victory in Wisconsin. Roosevelt kept out of that fight. He timed his Wisconsin date so as to follow the primaries, not to precede them. He helped not an iota. Yet no other Insurgent victory has equaled La Follette's. Neither has any other so completely merged the progressive elements of both parties, without which, as Senator Bourne has so well said, there can be no recovery by the people of their rights from the Interests. Republican insurgents and democratic Democrats must get together in one party or the other, or a new one, in order to fight the Interests effectively. This they have done in Wisconsin. And they have done it there without Roosevelt's aid,—aye, in spite of his aforesaid hostility and his recent coldness.

The Lorimer Episode.

It is with great reluctance that we differ from those many friends of Mr. Roosevelt who applaud his conduct regarding the Hamilton Club dinner. In their good political purposes we have unshaken confidence; but it seems impossible to account for their judgment in this matter on any other basis than blind partisanship—a holy partisanship, if you please; a partisanship which seeks good ends instead of bad ones, which clings to affiliations of good men instead of wicked men; but partisanship, nevertheless, instead of that regard for fair dealing and decent behavior in personal intercourse without which the purest purposes may be stultified and the best of ends be frustrated.

That Mr. Roosevelt might properly have refused to sit at table with Senator Lorimer, we freely concede; though we should not therefore agree with the Methodist preacher who described him as "one sent of God." Sunday school memories remind us that He whose shoe latched the one of whom that description was first used was unworthy to unloose, did not object to sitting at table with sinners. But as Mr. Roosevelt is in training for reelection to the Presidency, his sitting at table

publicly with Senator Lorimer might have been prejudicial to his aspirations in that respect. Some hostile partisan might have pointed at him the finger of scorn to the confusion of delicate admirers. Probably not, for Mr. Roosevelt's facility in turning all things into political capital for himself—from least to greatest, from worst to best,—is almost without parallel. But it was for him to say whether he would sit at table with Senator Lorimer, and he said No. So far, no criticism applies; except perhaps that he ought to have saved his hosts embarrassment by being alert enough to object before Lorimer—a Senator and member of the club not likely to be ignored in the invitations—had been urged by the committee to accept the invitation he had at first neglected and according to his friends was disposed to decline.

+

The criticism that does apply, is Mr. Roosevelt's insistence upon taking advantage of the opportunity for "a grand stand play." Lest there be objection to our use of this phrase, let us explain, as Mr. Roosevelt might, that we are "using it merely scientifically and descriptively, and because no other terms express the fact with the necessary precision." It was in truth a "grand stand play." Whether for his own benefit, or further to popularize reforms that he rather immodestly even if not wholly without warrant labels "my policies," or to crush a political corruptionist, we need not now discuss. It was "a grand stand play" for one or another of those purposes; for Mr. Roosevelt refused to allow Senator Lorimer to withdraw quietly, but insisted that the affair have the fullest possible publicity.

+

That Mr. Roosevelt's insistence upon publicity for such an affair—no matter how hateful to him the other party might be, nor how justly so—was discourteous to the point of social indecency, even the warmest of Mr. Roosevelt's admirers will hardly dispute. They would not defend or excuse it in any one else. Do they find justification for it, then, in Mr. Roosevelt's much advertised sensitiveness to political corruption? Does he act under the influence of some sort of moral hysteria blinding him for the moment to the ordinary courtesies of human intercourse, when odors of public corruption assail his moral olfactories? That explanation of Mr. Roosevelt's idiosyncratic manners would hardly bear the test of the fact that certain other fragrant presences were at the very table from which Lorimer was driven under a blaze of limelight. Nor can it be reconciled with Mr. Roosevelt's toleration of "Boss" Cox as a member

of the Roosevelt reception committee in Cincinnati only twenty-four hours after the Lorimer episode—"Boss" Cox whose notorious and brazen political corruption makes that of which Lorimer is accused seem almost virtuous, and is comparable only with Tweed's. All that can be said for Mr. Roosevelt in this connection is that his son-in-law needs "Boss" Cox's support as a candidate for Congress, and Cox is therefore a political friend, whereas Lorimer is a political enemy. This is a more convincing explanation, at all events, than one of Mr. Roosevelt's, namely, that Lorimer is in office and Cox is not,—as if it could make any difference, morally or politically or socially, whether a corrupter of politics is a Boss or a Senator. We might call that his only explanation. To accept his addendum, that "Boss" Cox is not suspected of corruption so far as he knows, would be a gratuitous reflection upon Mr. Roosevelt's intelligence.

+

What Mr. Roosevelt can be credited with, and all he can be credited with, for his otherwise inexcusable "grand stand play" regarding Lorimer, is the advertising somewhat more widely of the manifest corruption in the Illinois legislature, of which Lorimer is a beneficiary and not improbably one of the promoters. But the advertising of iniquities and the iniquitous in that manner, while it may possibly serve a useful partisan or personal purpose temporarily, can have no lasting favorable influence upon civic progress. More likely its influence will be neither favorable nor lasting.

+ +

The Acquittal of Browne.

For admission to the penitentiary as a felon, proof of guilt beyond reasonable doubt should be exacted. This is the law, and it is righteous law. But for election to the legislature, the reverse holds true: it is then not guilt to exclude but innocence to admit, that should be proved beyond the reasonable doubt.

+

That is the reason for our judgment that Lee O'Neil Browne, the Democratic legislative leader charged with bribery in connection with the election of William Lorimer to the United States Senate from Illinois (pp. 614, 698), was rightly acquitted in the criminal court but should be convicted at the polls.

+

We know of no reason for believing that the jury which tried Mr. Browne did not decide with good judgment and good conscience in finding the

prosecutor's evidence unconvincing, under the rule of reasonable doubt and with a penitentiary sentence to follow an adverse verdict. But the lack of defensive evidence, in the face of exposure by confessed confederates and of circumstances so suspicious, leaves Mr. Browne's innocence so much in doubt, so very much in doubt, that we are unable to see how any citizen, if free from personal and partisan impulses, can possibly vote for his reelection. Mr. Roosevelt was quite right in saying that reelection in such a case as Mr. Browne's does not vindicate the candidate and does incriminate the citizens whose votes he gets.

+ +

Trial by Jury.

It is not by his protests against the reelection of such a man as Browne, but by his criticism of the jury for acquitting Browne, that the evil a man like Roosevelt may do, while his exclamations are taken so generally at face value, is illustrated. Jury intimidation is just as bad as jury corruption. Yet we hear little but approval of Mr. Roosevelt's ill-considered criticism of the Browne jury, and from men whose independence of party and devotion to good citizenship we have learned to respect. May it not be that they, too—like those faithless citizens who may vote for the reelection of Browne,—are unduly influenced by personal and partisan considerations?

+ +

Political Purification.

Mr. Roosevelt's methods for political purification are not especially encouraging. Ostracism from politico-social fellowship, as exemplified in the Lorimer case, may possibly have some effectiveness. We doubt its having any, but as it has never been tried before there is a possibility. It is quite certain, however, that penalization—which appears to be Mr. Roosevelt's specific for legislative turpitude—is hopelessly ineffective. In the first place, sufficient proof of criminality is in most cases of legislative crime, almost an impossibility. In the next place, most of the worst misrepresentation in legislative bodies is not itself indictable nor is it usually accomplished by indictable means. And such convictions of legislators and other officials as have been secured in the past have not prevented revivals of legislative corruption. Penalization is not preventive. But there are preventive methods which may reasonably be inferred in advance to be effective, and which have been proved to be so in actual experience. We refer to the Oregon plan (pp. 616, 729, 750, 753, 774), under which the people can prevent objectionable legis-

lation by the Referendum, can by the Initiative make desired legislation which legislatures refuse, and can control legislators by the Recall. When the official conduct of legislators is thus constantly subject to popular control, legislation is not worth buying; and this is a safe and sure preventive, the only preventive, of legislative impurity. Curiously enough, however, Mr. Roosevelt is silent on the utility, as a political purifier, of the Initiative, the Referendum and the Recall.

+ +

Meat Trust Indictments.

Read the indictments of the Federal grand jury at Chicago against the meat trust men—J. Ogden Armour, Edward Morris, Louis F. Swift, Edward Tilden, and others of lesser note. It is no innocuous breach of a statute that those indictments charge against these men. They charge a crime in the moral as well as the statutory sense.

+

Lawyers assign legal crime to two categories. One includes crimes which in technical phrase are only "*mala prohibita*," and the other those that are "*mala in se*." The first are criminal only because they are prohibited by the law-making power—the smuggling of clothing, for instance. The others are criminal in themselves, simply because they are morally wrong—theft, for instance. Now, it is generally understood that the meat trust conspirators, if guilty at all, are guilty only of crimes known to lawyers as "*mala prohibita*," and that no stigma should attach; that Mr. Roosevelt, for illustration, might properly dine with or be politically or socially received by any of them, not only after indictment but even after conviction. But this is not true. (We don't mean that it is not true of Mr. Roosevelt, for no one can tell who might or might not be *persona grata* to him at any given dinner or reception.) What we mean is that it is not true that the offense of the accused beef trust men is only what lawyers call "*mala prohibita*"—not if the indictments set forth the facts truly. No statute was necessary to make their acts criminal, as that indictment narrates them. The necessity for the statute under which they are indicted is to give jurisdiction to the Federal courts. The acts charged are "*mala in se*," criminal in themselves, criminal under the moral law—whether the laws of legislatures or courts would reach them or not.

+

If the indictment truly describes their offenses, those men are thieves—morally if not legally. We use the term in no mere denunciatory way. As

Mr. Roosevelt would say, if his spirit moved him to say anything, we are "using it scientifically and descriptively and because no other terms express the facts with the necessary precision." The acts with which those indicted men are charged, are but subtle forms of theft—not so very subtle either, except in the ingenuity of their secrecy. Let there be no misapprehension as to the turpitude of the acts with which Armour, Morris, Swift, Tilden, *et al.* are charged. They are entitled to a fair trial, and to the benefit of every reasonable doubt; but if convicted, they will not be victims of a mere arbitrary statute. Irrespective of the mild penalties of this statute, irrespective of the indifference with which they and others of their marauding class may regard their conviction, their conviction will be of offenses against the just property rights of other persons as truly as is the pickpocket's, the burglar's or the counterfeiter's. Though the statute regarding their offenses be mild in its penalties, though they be legally amenable only to that statute, yet if they are guilty as charged, the essence of their offense is within those terms of the Ten Commandments which read: "Thou shalt not steal."

* * *

Death of Colonel Paddock.

George L. Paddock, one of the oldest lawyers of Chicago and in the front rank of practitioners in his prime, who died on the 10th at the age of 78, was a man whose death calls for more than passing mention. He was one of those fundamental democrats to whom political parties are instruments and not fetishes. A Union officer in the Civil War though of Georgian birth, he was afterwards an anti-imperialist and always a free trader—and all because he was a democrat with the intelligence as well as the courage of his convictions. He found party loyalty and good citizenship irreconcilable, and chose good citizenship. A better citizen Chicago never had than Colonel Paddock, and with all the rest he was a lovable man.

* * *

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF DIRECT LEGISLATION.

Kansas might go farther and fare better by finding a substitute for one Judge Knowlton on the Supreme Court bench of the State. For judges to decide judicial questions in advance through newspaper statements, cannot be very good judicial form, and that is what Judge Knowlton appears to have done. A news despatch of the 25th from Topeka tells the story: "William Allen White's plan

to put through the next legislature an initiative and referendum clause has elicited an opinion from Judge Knowlton of the Kansas Supreme Court. Justice Knowlton says that 'under our form of government to call in the people to vote directly upon a law is, in my opinion, as much an attempt to delegate legislative power as the submission of such a question to any other tribunal.'

If that isn't bad form it is pretty bad constitutional law. That a popular referendum under a constitution which vests all legislative power in representatives would be an unconstitutional delegation of power, is true; but that such a referendum provided for in the constitution itself, which is the warrant of the people themselves for every governmental power possible in a republican form of government, would be invalid, is legal and judicial nonsense. It is besides nonsense of the plain garden variety.

But there are vague hints afloat, from White House to Wall street and back again, of a concerted purpose to kill off the initiative and referendum in every State, by having the United States Supreme Court, soon to be reconstituted in its personnel, decide that the initiative and referendum are invalid under the Federal Constitution. The clause of that instrument which the Interests rely on, the particular case being the Constitution of Oregon, now before the court at Washington, is the clause requiring State governments to be "republican in form." The Interests are trying to torture this phrase into "representative in form."

It is plain, of course, that a republican form of government may be either representative, or democratic, or partly one and partly the other. It is also plain that the circumstances under which the Federal Constitution was adopted, require that clause to be so interpreted as to contrast republican forms with monarchical forms. It would be a comical performance for the Supreme Court to hold that a people laying the foundations of a people's government—"We the people," was their opening phrase in ordaining the Constitution—would have used the word "republican," which at that time meant what "democratic" does now, in such manner as to forbid advances in republicanism and improvement in republican forms.

But there are vacancies on the Supreme Court bench, and how President Taft will fill them with reference to this question is fairly well foreshadowed. But will that Court invite its own destruction?

That every State must have governmental agencies, is probably undisputed, since it is only so that a State can hold national or international

relations; but that the "republican form of government" would divest the people of their right to instruct their agents by Initiative, to veto their action by Referendum, or to dismiss them by Recall, is a plutocratic "pipe dream."

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

SECOND INTERNATIONAL SINGLE TAX CONFERENCE.

Antwerp, Belgium.

Those delegates to the Antwerp International Free Trade Congress who favor the taxation of land values, held a meeting at the Grand Hotel, Antwerp, on Thursday afternoon, August 11th, for the purpose of considering the attitude of land-value tax-ationists to the general purpose of the Congress, and the steps that might be properly taken to impress upon the Congress the vital importance of land value taxation to the life of the free-trade movement.*

Forty-two persons were present, including seven ladies, and C. H. Smithson, of Halifax, England, was elected chairman.

Joseph Fels explained the object of the Conference. He stated that it was the second international conference on land value taxation in history, the first having been held in Paris in 1889, when Henry George was present. Proceeding, he said that the world is at the beginning of a great historical movement; that we need have no fear of the result in England; and that there can be no free-trade without the single-tax. He urged vigorously that the Conference agree to demand that the Free Trade Congress permit at least a half hour's discussion of the only single-tax paper presented to the Congress, viz., that of Frederick Verinder on "The Taxation of Land Values in Its Relation to Free Trade." It was evident, he thought, that the Congress not only intended to suppress attempts at such discussion, but also to prevent Mr. Verinder from publicly explaining his paper. If such permission should not be granted, Mr. Fels thought that the Single Tax delegates should leave the Free Trade Congress in a body.

J. C. Durant of England and Louis Rosenthal of Antwerp urged that these demands upon the Congress be made with moderation, whereupon Mr. Fels explained that he had spoken emphatically for the purpose of provoking discussion, and that maybe the Conference would find his "bark worse than his bite."

The author of the paper, Mr. Verinder, who is general secretary of the English League for the Taxation of Land Values, discussed the land-value tax with reference to its effect in different countries, and expressed the opinion that the future relations of Single Taxers with the Free Trade Congress ought not to be jeopardized for the sake of a mere half-hour's discussion at this time. Continental Europe is not yet ripe for the single tax, he thought; and its advocates should not break the heads of those they want to convert.

*See last week's Public, page 845.

On motion, it was unanimously decided to appoint Joseph Fels, Louis Rosenthal and John Paul a committee to visit President Strauss of the Free Trade Congress and make the best arrangements possible for having Mr. Verinder's paper read and discussed.

Then Mr. Paul proposed a resolution explaining the single-tax principle and policy and referring to the well proved fact that Cobden before he died realized its great importance.

Johan Hansson of Filipstad (Sweden) and Olstykke (Denmark) spoke for Sweden and Denmark.

George N. Barnes, M. P., Parliamentary leader of the British Labor parties, told of the improved condition of workingmen in Scotland since the tenant laws were abolished. He said that as a Socialist he thought all social values should be taken for public use, which meant to him more than the taxation of land-values; but so far as the single-tax went, he was thoroughly in accord with its advocates. J. M. Robertson, M. P., spoke along similar lines.

George Darien of Paris spoke long and earnestly on behalf of France. He said, among other things, that the history of the French Revolution has never been properly written, the Physiocrats and their work not having been understood by historians. The French, he said, are overburdened with a multitude of heavy taxes. He thought such an emotional people could be reached by plays and graphic methods better than by appeals to reason.

Stephen Collins, M. P., England, desired that the meeting should understand that while he was a free-trader and favored the taxation of land-values, he could not endorse the full single-tax.

Byron W. Holt, New York, spoke optimistically of the outlook in the United States, especially in Oregon and other States where the initiative and referendum are in force.

Mrs. Fels and Mrs. David McLardy (the latter representing the Scottish League) spoke briefly and in harmony with the object of the Conference, Mrs. McLardy emphasizing the importance of having the wives and daughters of Single Taxers join the single tax movement.

Mr. Paul's resolution was then unanimously adopted as follows:

Resolution Passed at a Meeting of Advocates of Land Value Taxation, attending the Free Trade Congress: "This meeting declares its unflinching adherence to the principle of free trade, meaning thereby the complete freedom of trade from all taxes and restrictions, whether imposed for protective or for revenue purposes; further, that the true principle of free trade must be carried out to its fullest extent, both as affects agriculture and manufactures, by the removal not only of protective taxes, but also of all existing obstacles to the unrestricted employment of industry and capital; and further declares that the only just and expedient method of effecting this policy and of destroying the protective system is by the exemption of all improvements and all the processes of industry from rates and taxes, and the substitution for them of the direct taxation of the value of all land, a value which is due entirely to the presence, growth, industry, and expenditure of the community."

Following are the signers of the resolution:

Reinhold Ockel and Louis Rosenthal (Antwerp), Belgium; Sophus Berthelson (Höng), Y. L. Bjojner (Copenhagen), and Johan Hansson (Olstykke), Denmark; Mr. and Mrs. George Darien (Paris), France; G. S. Büschei

(Zurich), Switzerland; Mr. and Mrs. Louis R. Ehrlich (New York), Byron W. Holt (New York), Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hoopes (Coatesville, Pa), U. S. A.; Frederick Verinder, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Fels, J. C. Durant, John Paul, Sam Dugdale, R. C. Orr, and A. W. Metcalfe (United Committee for Taxation of Land Values, London), C. R. Smithson and Fred Skirrow (Yorkshire Branch of English League for the Taxation of Land Values), James Busby, David Cassels, Mr. and Mrs. James Stewart, and Mr. and Mrs. David McLardy (Scottish League for the Taxation of Land Values), Great Britain.

Upon the passing of the Paul resolution, the Conference adjourned.

+

On Friday morning, the 12th, the committee from this Conference was informed by officials of the Congress that time could not be allowed either for the reading or for the discussion of Mr. Verinder's paper or any part of it. The intention of the authorities to suppress all reference to the single tax was made still more pointed by the omission from the printed minutes of the first two days' proceedings of the Congress of remarks on the subject by three separate speakers.

The Single Tax delegates retired at once to an adjoining room, where they were advised that the French delegates under the leadership of Yves Guyot, had announced their intention of leaving the Congress if the subject of land-value taxation were recognized, and that the managers of the Congress purposed suppressing all reference to the question. They thereupon decided promptly to demand a hearing, appointing Mr. Paul and Mr. Fels to present their case, and agreed unanimously to leave the Congress in a body if their demand were rejected.

The demand being made, President Strauss allowed Mr. Verinder five minutes to present the subject to the Congress, and Mr. Verinder utilized this brief time with great tact and skill, and so forcefully and logically that he must have carried conviction to the minds of some and aroused the interest of more.

What he impressed upon the Congress was (1) that the abolition of protection is not the same thing as the establishment of free-trade; (2) that the revenues now supplied by custom-houses must be replaced by something, and that a practical free-trade congress must face this problem; (3) that theory and experience both prove that any increase of national wealth from free trade will be entirely absorbed by the consequent rise in land-values without reaching the worker whom it is desired to benefit; and (4) that Cobden himself regarded "free-trade in land" as absolutely essential to the accomplishment of his great purpose. In other words Mr. Verinder showed that the "freedom of trade," which embraces only freedom of exchange, ignoring freedom of production, is only a half-way measure unworthy the attention of serious men.

The liberal applause at the close of his address indicated that a large proportion of the audience appreciated favorably the value of what Mr. Verinder had said, and his way of saying it.

+

While perhaps nothing of great immediate importance was accomplished by this International Conference on Land-Value Taxation, yet it will be

remembered with satisfaction and pleasure by those who participated in it.

The opportunity to meet leading Single-Taxers of many countries and to get a bird's-eye view of the movement in those countries, was well worth while. Especially appreciated by some, at least, was the opportunity to become acquainted with the world's great Single-Tax dynamo and financial promoter, Joseph Fels, and with that land-value tax Encyclopedia Britannica, John Paul.

ARTHUR HOOPES.
BYRON W. HOLT.

+ + +

PROTECTIONIST SMUGGLERS.

New York, Sept. 9.

Now is the season of the year when our plutocratic—and would-be plutocratic—society falls into one of its most delightful inconsistencies. The columns of our dailies are full of the trials and tribulations of returning European voyagers in the unavoidable clash with custom-house regulations. Theater, restaurant and home drawing-room thrill with tales of indignities suffered alike by the innocent and the would-be smuggler of high degree.

"In no other country is the public treated so shamefully." "It's enough to make one regret ever coming home again." "They treat you like a liar and a thief; they ask for your sworn statement as to what you have, and then they take for granted you are lying and go through your trunks anyway." "It's disgraceful—shameful—disgusting!" One hears these remarks on all sides now; mainly from women of course, although sometimes the lord and master of the fair complainer, if he be a man of weight in the business world, lends his name to a signed protest in the newspapers.

Now the joke of it all is that most of these good people are staunch and true protection Republicans, or plutocratic Democrats, and never for one moment do they seem to see that the thing they uphold politically is the chief reason for the other thing which arouses their ire.

The U. S. Government desires no more than any other to harass its citizens needlessly, or to make their vacation home-coming a thing to be dreaded, as it certainly is now. But if the majority of its citizens vote for a ridiculous tariff system, they ought to have decency enough not to complain about a necessary consequence.

It's the height of absurdity. But if one mildly suggests the connection between the Republican tariff and the custom-house rules, one is met by an uncomprehending stare, and the outraged citizen passes on to complain about his (or her) wrongs to someone more sympathetic.

It seems as if someone ought to "see the cat" in this matter. Among the names signed to recent journalistic protests against indignities suffered on the steamship piers are names of men high up in the ranks of those most benefited by the tariff. One would expect them to know better, even if their womenkind do not. Do they expect to build up a tariff wall for everyone else, and then slip through it unscathed themselves?

Even the conservative New York Times hinted at the connection between the tariff and the custom

troubles in an editorial on this timely topic recently. But beyond mentioning its pet plan of gentle revision as a possible help, the Times did not dare lay too much stress on the real truth it had discovered.

It would be a pious idea for some ardent reformer to call a mass meeting of the protestants against the custom-house rules—New York's biggest hall couldn't hold them,—and then explain to them just why they suffer thus! It would be amusing to see how they would take it. No one but a true free-trader has any right at all to complain about the absurd and decidedly obnoxious treatment accorded the home-coming traveler on New York's steamship piers. Bad as our tariff laws are, they deal more gently with citizens who are able to go abroad than with those who are not. They allow each individual tourist to import \$100 worth of foreign goods free of tariff duties; but they do not allow the stay-at-homes to import a dollar's worth without paying duties.

GRACE ISABEL COLBRON.

+ + +

THE PRINCE RUPERT CONSERVATION.

Vancouver, B. C.

Prince Rupert is the Pacific terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific, Canada's new transcontinental railway. It is on the coast, six hundred miles north of Vancouver.

The extract from the "Seattle Post Intelligencer" copied in *The Public* (p. 732) is correct. The government of British Columbia reserves one-half of the area of all town sites platted on government land in the new territory. This law is due to the efforts of Joseph Martin (now a member of the British House of Commons), when Attorney General of this Province. The law as he drew it, provided that all such reservations should remain government property, not to be sold or otherwise alienated, but to be leased and held subject to periodical revaluation of rents. The Tories and Liberals who succeeded him in office repealed the leasing proviso, and now sell in fee simple giving the agency to their friends.

JOHN MACMILLAN.

+ + +

PROGRESSIVE MICHIGAN.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 10.

Because 12,000 voters wanted to play a joke on the present Mayor of Detroit, while at the same time showing their displeasure with his way of running the office, Proctor K. Owens received more votes for the Republican nomination for Mayor than did Mayor Breitmeyer. Consequently Breitmeyer, who stood for a new franchise to the Detroit United Railway, must retire from office, and Wm. B. Thompson, the Democratic nominee on a platform for municipal ownership, will have a walkaway.

There is no objection to the Owens platform. It demands the municipal ownership of all public service corporations, an economical administration, low taxes, and a "square deal," whatever that may mean. But it is the Owens personality that is the trouble. He is "all things to all men," having heretofore run on Prohibition and Democratic tickets for various unrelated offices.

By this fluke the proposed campaign for municipal

ownership has been temporarily thrown into disorder, as there is nothing to strike at. The Socialists have a Mayorality candidate, and he also is a municipal ownership man.

+

The 40,000 majority given Charles E. Townsend for United States Senator from Michigan, replacing Julius Caesar Burrows, Standpatter and reactionary, puts this State in the Insurgent column. Townsend is not an Insurgent of the Cummins type; a milder strain runs through his blood. But he was the best offered the voters of Michigan. For the first time they had a chance to "get at Burrows" through the primary, and they took the opportunity to express their feelings regarding the tariff on lumber and iron and the other "interests" which Mr. Burrows ably represented.

JUDSON GRENNELL.

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, September 13, 1910.

Democratic Victory in Maine.

At the election in Maine on the 12th, the Democratic candidate for Governor reversed the Republican majority of 7,653 of last year, and was elected by 8,700. The Democrats win two of the four Congressional seats, and one is still in doubt. They also win enough members of the legislature to elect the successor to Eugene Hale in the United States Senate, the Democratic majority on joint ballot being 36—21 Democrats and 10 Republicans in the Senate and 88 Democrats and 63 Republicans in the House. This is the first Republican defeat in Maine since 1881, when the father of the Governor-elect was elected Governor by a fusion of Democrats and Greenbackers; and it is the first time the Democrats have had a majority of the legislature since 1861. The Governor-elect is Frederick M. Plaisted.

+ +

The Election in Arkansas.

At the Arkansas election on the 12th (pp. 845, 853), Gov. Donaghy, the leader in that State in behalf of the Initiative and Referendum, was re-elected; and latest Associated Press reports of the 12th stated that "while at midnight the fate of the proposition to incorporate an Initiative and Referendum amendment in the State of Constitution is not certain, the indications are that it has carried." Reports of the 13th verify the foregoing,

although the count of the vote on the amendment was not yet all in.

+ +

Convention Elections in New Mexico and Arizona.

The result of the election of the 6th in New Mexico for delegates to the convention to frame a Constitution preliminary to Statehood (pp. 826, 855) resulted, according to the Albuquerque Tribune-Citizen of the 9th, in the election of 51 delegates pledged for the Initiative and Referendum, and 49 against it. Of the situation the Tribune-Citizen reports:

As was fully expected, and freely predicted by the Tribune Citizen, since the unofficial returns indicate a safe Republican majority in the Constitutional convention, the Republican leaders and Republican newspapers are pronouncing that majority the death of the Initiative and Referendum, although many of the Republicans elected pledged themselves in their platform for the measures. . . But there are Republicans in that convention who have been elected on a platform declaring for the Initiative and Referendum who cannot be controlled by the party bosses, and until they show themselves to be unmindful of their promises, the Tribune Citizen is going to take it that those men elected on a platform declaring for the Initiative and Referendum will vote that way in the convention, and upon this basis the vote in the convention, not taking into consideration men in both parties who may not be in accord, will be 51 for and 49 against the Initiative and Referendum.

+

In Arizona, which is also preparing for Statehood (pp. 585, 685, 826), the election of delegates to the constitutional convention took place on the 12th. The Democrats have elected 36 out of the 52 delegates. As they made their campaign on a pledge to incorporate the Initiative, Referendum and Recall in the State Constitution, and the Republicans contended that this question should be decided after the Constitution is adopted, those three provisions for popular control have carried overwhelmingly. John Z. White, after campaigning in New Mexico until the 6th in behalf of the Initiative and Referendum, campaigned Arizona until the 12th in behalf of the same reform.

+ +

Advisory Referendum in Illinois.

The Public Policy petition put out by the Peoria Conference (pp. 770, 802), was filed with the Secretary of State of Illinois on the 10th, with an ample number of signatures. The number necessary to secure the placing on the ballot of the three questions—(1) Initiative and Referendum amendment to the Constitution, (2) Statewide civil service law, and (3) corrupt practices law—is 110,000. When filed, the number of signatures

ascertained by the Committee of Seven to have been affixed was as follows:

Initiative and Referendum amendment.....	127,268
Civil service law	133,846
Corrupt practices law	134,010

A large majority of the signatures came from downstate counties, and not from Chicago. The petitions were filed personally by Walter Rogers, of Chicago, chairman of the Committee of Seven, Frank Bode, of Springfield, another member of that committee, and George Lee, of Springfield, representing the Direct Legislation League of Illinois.

+ +

The National Conservation Congress.

After Mr. Roosevelt's speech on the 6th at the Conservation Congress in session at St. Paul (p. 850), a controversy occurred, raised by the Illinois delegation, over the appointment of Edward Hines as chairman of the committee on credentials, Mr. Hines being a representative of the Weyerhauser timber interests and a financial backer of Senator Lorimer. He was displaced on the 7th by the appointment of G. E. Condra, Professor of Economic Geology at the University of Nebraska, President Baker explaining that he appointed Professor Condra because Mr. Hines had never been appointed either as chairman or on the committee. "It all came about," said the president, "because his name appeared at the top of a little penciled slip of paper upon which I made out the list of members of the credentials committee, but it was never my intention to name Mr. Hines chairman of the body."

+

The speaking on the 7th was distinguished by the advocacy of national control of natural resources by Senator Beveridge and a speech in opposition by James J. Hill, the railway magnate; and on this day, also, the Congress was made memorable by the unexampled enthusiasm of the ovation to Gifford Pinchot when Senator Beveridge mentioned his name. On the 8th Mr. Pinchot spoke. In his speech, which closed with an outline program for the conservation of lands, waters, forests and mines, he said:

Within the last two years, conservation has passed out of the realm of an unimpeachable general principle into that of a practical fighting attempt to get things done. It has begun to step on the toes of the beneficiaries and the prospective beneficiaries of unjust privilege, and the resulting opposition, considering the quarters whence it comes, is one of the best proofs that conservation is a live movement for the general good. Safe and sane conservation, as that expression is used, means conservation so carefully sterilized that it will do the special interests no harm and the people no good. The effort to get

things done in conservation taught us clearly, unmistakably, and with little delay, that so long as the political domination of the great business interests endures, their corrupt control of legislation will carry with it the monopolistic control of the natural resources also. This is what we face today in the effort to apply conservation.

+

Among the other speakers on the 8th were Francis J. Heney, John Barrett, Henry S. Graves and the president, Alfred L. Baker. When Henry Wallace of Des Moines, editor of *Wallace's Farmer* and a member of the Country Life commission appointed by President Roosevelt, had been elected president of the Congress by unanimous vote, Gifford Pinchot having declined, ex-Gov. Pardee, of California, chairman of the committee on resolutions, reported the platform of the Congress, which was adopted. It declares that—

we live under a government of the people, by the people, for the people, and we repudiate any and all special or local interests or platforms or policies in conflict with the inherent rights and sovereign will of our people. Recognizing the natural resources of the country as the prime basis of prosperity and opportunity, we hold the rights of the people in these resources to be natural and inherent, and justly inalienable and indefeasible, and we insist that the resources should and shall be developed, used and conserved in ways consistent both with current welfare and with the perpetuity of our people. Recognizing the waters of the country as a great national resource, we approve and indorse the opinion that all the waters belong to all the people and hold that they should be used in the interest of the people. Realizing that all parts of each drainage basin are related and interdependent, we hold that each stream should be regarded and treated as a unit from its source to its mouth, and since the waters are essentially mobile and transitory and are generally interstate, we hold that in all cases of divided or doubtful jurisdiction the waters should be administered by co-operation between State and Federal agencies. . . Approving the successful efforts of the United States to provide homes on arid lands through irrigation, we indorse and commend the reclamation service and urge its continuance and the extension of the same policy to the drainage of swamp and overflow lands, to be carried forward so far as appropriation through co-operation between States and Federal agencies. . . Recognizing the vast economic benefit to the people of water power derived largely from interstate sources and streams no less than from navigable rivers, we favor Federal control of water power development; we deny the right of States or Federal government to continue alienating or conveying water by granting franchises for the use thereof in perpetuity, and we demand that the use of water rights be permitted only for limited periods with just compensation in the interests of the people. . . Approving the withdrawal of public lands pending classification and the separation of surface rights from mineral, forest and water rights, including water power sites, we recommend legislation for the classification and leasing for grazing pur-

poses on unreserved public lands suitable chiefly for this purpose, subject to the rights of homesteaders and settlers, or the acquisition thereof under the laws of the United States, and we hold that arid and non-irrigable public grazing lands should be administered by the government in the interest of the small stockmen and homeseekers until they have passed into the possession of actual settlers. We hold that the deposits of minerals underlying, particularly mineral fields, iron ores and phosphate deposits, should be leased for limited periods not exceeding fifty years, but subject to renewal, the royalty to be adjusted at more frequent intervals, such leases to be subject to such regulations as to prevent monopoly and unnecessary waste. We hold that phosphate deposits underlying the public lands should be safeguarded for the American people by appropriate legislation and we recommend the early opening of the Alaskan and other coal fields belonging to the people of the United States for commercial purposes on a system of leasing, national ownership to be retained. . . We earnestly recommend that the States and Federal government acquire for reforestation lands not more valuable for other purposes, and that all existing forests publicly and privately owned be fully protected by State and Federal governments. . . We favor the repeal of the timber and stone law. We indorse the proposition for the preservation by the Federal government of the Southern Appalachian and White Mountain forests. . . We recommend that the public and private schools instruct the youth of the land in the fundamental doctrines of conservation. We realize that the fullest enjoyment of our natural resources depends upon the life and development of the people physically, intellectually and morally, and in order to promote this purpose, we recommend that the training and protection of the people and whatever pertains to the health and general efficiency be encouraged by methods and legislation suitable to this end. Child labor should be prevented and child life protected and developed. Realizing the waste of life in transportation and mining operations, we recommend legislation increasing the use of proper safeguards for the conservation of life. And we also recommend that in order to make better provision for preserving the health of the nation a Department of public health be established by the national government. We recommend the adequate maintenance of a national conservation commission to investigate the natural resources of the country and co-operate with the work of the State conservation commissions; and we urge the legal establishment and maintenance of conservation commissions or corresponding agencies on the part of all States of the Union. Nothing in these resolutions to be construed as questioning the rights of the States or the people of the United States guaranteed under the Federal Constitution.

The Congress adjourned without day on the 8th.

+ +

The Ballinger Committee.

The Congressional committee for investigating the Ballinger case (pp. 513, 518) was called to meet at Minneapolis on the 7th to decide upon its

report. There were present, Senator Knute Nelson (Republican), the chairman; Senator Sutherland (Republican), Representative McCall (Republican), Representative James (Democrat), Senator Fletcher (Democrat), Representative Madison (Republican), Senator Purcell (Democrat) and Representative Graham (Democrat). In calling the committee to order, Senator Nelson announced that Representatives Denby (Republican) and Olmsted (Republican) had telegraphed their intention of attending, the former on the 8th and the latter on the 9th. A recess until the 9th was therefore proposed but not taken, and Representative Madison offered the following resolution as a substitute for a similar one offered by Senator Fletcher:

Resolved, that the findings of the committee be as follows and a report based thereon be prepared and reported to Congress: (1) That the charges made by L. R. Glavis against Secretary Ballinger should be sustained; that in the matter of the disposition of the Cunningham coal lands Mr. Ballinger was not a faithful trustee of the interests of the people and did not perform his duty in such a manner as properly to protect such interests. (2) That the charges made by Mr. Pinchot should be sustained; that Mr. Ballinger's course in the administration of the Department of the Interior has been characterized by a lack of fidelity to the public interests; that this has been shown in his treatment of the Cunningham coal claims, the restoration of the water power sites to entry without intention to redraw and in his administration of the reclamation service, the latter resulting in unnecessary humiliation to the Director and tending toward the disintegration of the service. He has not shown himself to be that character of friend to the policy of conservation of our natural resources that the man should be who occupies the important post of Secretary of the Interior in our government and that he should no longer be retained in that office.

During the roll call Sutherland and McCall withdrew and the Chairman refused to vote; but Fletcher, Purcell, Graham, Madison and James voted in the affirmative. The chairman ruled that there was now no quorum, against a point of order that the point of no quorum had not been raised until after the vote. A recess until the 9th was declared, however, and on that day orders to the sergeant-at-arms to arrest absentees were fruitless, although three of them—Denby, McCall and Sutherland—were known to be in the hotel where the committee was sitting, and publicly announced that they would not attend.

Meanwhile the committee drafted at length and adopted a report in accord with the Madison resolution, and placed it in the hands of the committee's secretary as the report of the committee. The chairman, while this work was proceeding, announced that the meeting stood adjourned until the 13th at Chicago. But the members present,

denying his right to do this of his own motion, proceeded with their work, and upon its completion, adjourned to December 3 at Washington.

Upon leaving for home, Mr. James explained:

This committee has taken up a great deal of my time and energy. I left my wife very ill to come 1,400 miles on this government business, it having been represented to me that the committee would meet at the earliest possible time and that the matter before it would be disposed of promptly. One delay after another disgusted me with the proceedings and I was very glad to find that a quorum of the committee could be found whose views coincided with mine. To say that five did not constitute a quorum is, of course, very easy, but it is shown throughout the committee's life, at least since we were meeting in Washington last April, five has been the recognized quorum, and it was made so by resolution in which all concurred. Just how they propose to alter the rule now I do not know. So far as the so-called discourtesy of the men who signed that report may be concerned, it ought to be recalled that we are very busy men who had made up their minds, and it may be recognized as evident that delay was the sole object of the Republican members who are now complaining of discourtesy. If there was discourtesy at all it was on the part of the absentees who failed to keep their appointments and compelled the other members of the committee to wait upon their convenience day after day.

Roosevelt's National Speaking Tour.

Mr. Roosevelt's speech at the Conservation Congress on the 6th in St. Paul was summarized, in addition to the parts quoted last week (pp. 847, 850, 851), in its peroration, in which he said:

What this country needs is what every free country must set before it as the great goal toward which it works—an equal opportunity for life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness for every one of its citizens. To achieve this end we must put a stop to the improper political dominion, no less than to the improper economic dominion, of the great special interests. This country, its natural resources, its natural advantages, its opportunities, and its institutions, belong to all its citizens. They can not be enjoyed fully and freely under any government in which the special interests as such have a voice. The supreme political task of our day, the indispensable condition of national efficiency and national welfare, is to drive the special interests out of our public life.

He was received at Milwaukee on the 7th by the Press Club committee, on which Mayor Seidel had courteously declined to serve (p. 818), but he made no important utterances.

The sensation of Mr. Roosevelt's tour was his refusal to sit at table with Senator Lorimer of Illinois, coupled with his insistence upon publicity.

Great preparations had been made for his reception at Chicago at a banquet by the Hamilton Club, an intensely partisan Republican organization, of which Senator Lorimer is a notable member. To add to the importance of this banquet, the club had invited leading Republicans of this region to sit at the speakers' table as special guests—including Speaker Cannon, Senator Beveridge of Indiana, Senators Cummins and Dolliver of Iowa, and of course Senators Cullom and Lorimer of Illinois. The event was widely and sensationally advertised well in advance as the red letter affair of Mr. Roosevelt's speaking tour. It does not appear when Mr. Roosevelt learned that these preparations included the seating of Mr. Lorimer, but he is not reported to have taken notice of it until the reception committee met him at Freeport on his way from Milwaukee. From the Chicago Tribune, which is friendly to Mr. Roosevelt, we quote what followed:

"What about the banquet?" Col. Roosevelt asked of President Batten. "Will Speaker Cannon be there?" Mr. Batten said that Uncle Joe had accepted the club's invitation, and nothing more was said concerning the Speaker. "Is Lorimer to be present?" banged back the ex-President. "Why, yes, he has been invited as a member of the club, and he has accepted," was the response of President Batten to the interrogatory. "I am thoroughly astonished. How could you have done it?" said Mr. Roosevelt, as the party reached the waiting automobiles. "I cannot understand it. It is an insult to me personally and to the communities which I have addressed, as well. Why, it is unfathomable to me how you, following the developments in your State of Illinois, could have asked Lorimer to attend this dinner." By this time Colonel Roosevelt and his party and the Hamilton Club delegation had entered the waiting automobiles which were to carry the distinguished guest and his entourage to the Freeport fair grounds for the luncheon and the speech of the former President to the railroad employes. President Batten and George W. Dixon, chairman of the Hamilton Club's escort committee were directly in the line of fire. Ex-Secretary James R. Garfield was at Mr. Roosevelt's right hand, and all the way out to the fair grounds, the matter constituted the topic of the Colonel's conversation. Mr. Garfield was the special commissioner of Colonel Roosevelt in the premises when the motors unloaded at the fair grounds, where luncheon was served. President Batten had been attempting to get into communication with the astounded membership of the Hamilton club committee. There was a hasty caucus of the Chicago delegation as the Roosevelt party was being seated. Mr. Garfield, standing by the Roosevelt pronouncement, insisted that action rapid and conclusive be taken. Mr. Roosevelt did not make an end of discussion of the case even while eating. His eye was upon the somewhat worried Hamiltonians, upon whom he had precipitated the unexpected crisis. It was up to President Batten and his attaches to decide between Roosevelt and Lorimer. The spurning of Lorimer—a member of the Club in good standing—at the junction of the hero of the hour, seemed now to be

the only answer. "May we have time to consider this matter?" asked President Batten at the one juncture in the Roosevelt remarks when he could get a moment's hearing. "There is nothing to consider," Colonel Roosevelt answered abruptly. "I feel keenly this astonishing situation. I am at a loss to express myself perfectly." It was suggested that the invitation be withdrawn secretly, but the Colonel insisted that he didn't intend to have it that way; that if the committee did not act publicly and at once he himself would make his position known. That threat left the committee in a quandary deeper than ever. Near midluncheon, Colonel Roosevelt took note that there had been no developments. He conversed quietly with Mr. Garfield and then summoned President Batten. "I find that I must take the bull by the horns," he said. "If Lorimer goes to that banquet I will not." This settled the issue and the Hamilton Club president and his advisers immediately determined that the thing to do was to let Senator Lorimer learn at once that he was persona non grata to the guest of honor. The form, substantially, of the telegram as finally sent, was drafted by President Batten and handed to Mr. Garfield. Mr. Garfield scrutinized it carefully, made a minor change, and passed it on to Colonel Roosevelt, who was at the salad stage of the luncheon. "That is quite satisfactory," nodded the Colonel with an illuminating smile, as he passed back the telegram. A minute later, President Batten was speeding toward Freeport bound for the telegraph office with the missive.

This telegram was addressed to Senator Lorimer, signed by Mr. Batten, and expressed in these terms:

Colonel Roosevelt positively declines to sit at the same table with you. Our invitation to you for this evening is therefore hereby withdrawn.

Senator Lorimer did not attend the banquet, and he has since resigned as a member of the club. His chair at the speaker's table was occupied by Roy O. West, and among others at this table were Speaker Cannon and Mayor Busse. Mr. Roosevelt's speech compared the Chicago teamsters' strike, against which he spoke when last in Chicago, with the political scandals in Illinois of the present moment, on which he dwelt in condemnation of corruption in official life. "I ask you men of Illinois," he said, "that you purify your politics, that you hold accountable the scoundrel, great or small, who has been guilty of corruption, that you insist on cleanliness in your public life, and I ask it in your name and for your sakes; I ask it for the sake of the American people, and I ask it for the sake of all the nations of the world, that their hope may not be made dim, and that they may continue to cherish the ideal of the possibility of having a government of, by, and for the people, that shall mean also a government of justice and a government of honesty."

Going to Cincinnati from Chicago, Mr. Roosevelt had a public reception on the 9th at the home

of his son-in-law, Congressman Longworth, at which George B. Cox, commonly known in Ohio as "Boss" Cox, was one of the reception committee. "Boss" Cox is notorious throughout Ohio as a corrupt and corrupting factor in politics. He was exposed circumstantially by Lincoln Steffens, and in a speech at Akron, in 1905, President Taft was reported to have said of him and two of his henchmen, both of whom were with him at the Roosevelt reception, namely, "Garry" Hermann and Rudolph Hynicka, that—

these three men have grown enormously wealthy within the very few years that have just passed. They have done so without any visible means or methods to show why or how they acquired their riches. If I were in Cincinnati on next election day I would most assuredly vote against the local Republican organization and for the State Republican organization.

Speaking of "Boss" Cox and those two henchmen, Mr. Roosevelt, as reported in the Chicago Tribune of the 10th—

offered no objection to these men calling at the home of his son-in-law. He said he did not place "Boss" Cox in the same category with Lorimer, whom he snubbed yesterday in Chicago. The Colonel expressed the opinion that there is no comparison or similarity between the two men, for Cox does not hold public office and is not under suspicion of any corruption, so far as Mr. Roosevelt knows. He was willing to meet Cox and the others just as he is willing to meet Barnes and the "Old Guard" in New York.

In his speech at Cincinnati, Mr. Roosevelt complimented President Taft on his appointments of Mr. Holmes (p. 855) and President Hadley (p. 855), and made this general declaration regarding laws restrictive of individualism:

Under the law there has grown up a system of enormous monopoly which in fact is the very negation of individualism, and the government is required to regulate these great concerns to permit the average individual citizen to retain his rights unimpaired.

Mr. Roosevelt spoke at Columbus on the 11th. Also at Pittsburgh. In both places his speeches were repetitions, with local application, of former utterances, except that at Pittsburgh he alluded to the acquittal of Lee O'Neil Brown in Chicago (p. 867) with this remark:

At times the accused man gets acquitted under circumstances that make you feel not an increase of respect for the man, but of disrespect for the jury. There have been recent instances of this in other States.

He returned on the 11th to his home at Oyster Bay. It is announced that next March Mr. Roosevelt will make a speaking tour through the Southwest—Texas, Arkansas, New Mexico, Arizona and other States.

Indictment of Packers.

Indictments of individual members of the packing trust (pp. 276, 674) were returned into the Federal court at Chicago on the 12th, by the Federal grand jury, which has been long in session (pp. 674, 795), against the following persons: J. Ogden Armour, Louis F. Swift, Edward Morris, Edward Tilden, Arthur Meeker, Edward F. Swift, Charles H. Swift, Louis H. Heyman, Thomas J. Connors and Francis A. Fowler. The principal charges are combination, in restraint of interstate trade and monopoly of the interstate trade in fresh meats by specified unlawful means.

The indictments charge and particularize technically at length an ingenious system whereby the sellers of live stock are defrauded of fair prices by artificially depressed markets controlled by the conspirators, and consumers are defrauded by prices artificially elevated through trick and device. In promoting their conspiracy the accused have, as the indictment reads,—

made common use of a corporation called the National Packing Company. The continued use of said National Packing Company and of its officers, for the purpose aforesaid, in a fair and disinterested manner as between said groups of defendants, has been insured by the holding of the capital stock of said National Packing Company, by certain of said defendants, representing said groups of defendants, in proportions corresponding to the proportions herein set forth, which the business of each of the groups has borne to the total business in fresh meats done by all of said groups—such stockholding having been as follows, to-wit: Louis F. Swift, Edward F. Swift, and Edward Tilden, representing said Swift group, having held 70,000 shares; J. Ogden Armour, representing said Armour group, having held 60,000 shares; and Edward Morris, representing said Morris group, having held 20,000 shares of the said capital stock out of a total of 150,000 shares of the same outstanding.

The Newfoundland Fisheries Case.

The Newfoundland Court of Arbitration at The Hague (vol. x, p. 708) decided the Newfoundland fisheries question between Great Britain and the United States (vol. xi, p. 494) on the 7th. The Court holds that the right of Great Britain to make fishing regulations without the consent of America is inherent in the former's sovereignty; but they must not violate the treaty of 1818 or be so framed as to give local fishermen an advantage over Americans. It finds that the claims of Great Britain to a right to prohibit American vessels from employing foreigners and to impose harbor customs and other duties are not authorized by the treaty of 1818. It also finds that the regulation of the manner, time and implements of fishing which Great Britain enforces must be reasonable and appropriate, and that Great Britain can-

not be the sole judge of their reasonableness, but in case of disagreement the question must be determined by an impartial tribunal like The Hague or by a special commission. The claim of Great Britain to exclude fishermen from the bays and harbors on the treaty coasts of Newfoundland and the Magdalen islands, the Court decides without qualification in favor of the United States; but it follows the strict letter of the British-American treaty whereby America renounced the right to fish in any bays on non-treaty coasts. On another question the court decided that fishing vessels are entitled to the commercial privileges accorded to other vessels, but cannot exercise them at the same time on the same voyage while acting under the treaty liberties regulating fishing. The Court was unanimous on all questions except one, that regarding non-treaty coasts, from the decision of which Luis Drago, the member from the Argentine Republic, gave a dissenting opinion largely supporting the American contentions.

+ +

British Politics.

The present seethe in British politics (p. 758) is thus summarized by T. P. O'Connor, M. P., in his cable letter of the 27th which appeared in the Chicago Tribune of the 28th, his later cable letters in the Tribune indicating a continuance of these conditions:

Politicians rest, but politics does not. In the week just ended three momentous questions—namely: the tariff, land settlement, and payment of members of Parliament—were rushed to the front and once more brought England face to face with the most vital problems. . . The rising tide against the high tariff party in England is further augmented by the revolt of western Canada against Premier Laurier's high tariff policy, and it is affected also by the events in America connected with Roosevelt's disturbing personality. Driven back from their high tariff entrenchments, the Tories now seek a second line of defense on the land question. They are trying on the one hand to embarrass the operation of Lloyd George's land taxes by appeals to the universal disinclination to pay the new taxes and the almost equally great disinclination to prepare returns for the tax gatherer. Some land agents even propose to start a movement of passive resistance against making any returns. On the other hand the Tories have come out, one after another, every day with some new scheme to create small land owners in England and Scotland. One Tory suggests that the land should be bought by the state and resold, as in Ireland. Another proposes that the soldier, sailor, and police pensioners should get plots of land for nothing. In short, the whole army of land monopolists is in a desperate panic and in full flight. As to the third question—namely: the payment of members of Parliament, which has come with lightning rapidity to the front, the Labor party still demands legislation to restore the right of trade unions to make a compulsory levy for the payment of members of Parliament and for other political purposes. But such a drastic proposal

is not likely to obtain the support of the Ministry and probably the Liberals and the Laborites will combine on the payment of members of Parliament by the state as the first installment of the restoration of the right of the trade unionists, though probably this proposal will not be passed in the present Parliament. It remains possible that the difficulties of the Labor party from their almost complete extinction of funds and their pressure in turn on the Ministry may rush the question and force it in the next session. Ireland in the meantime looks on phlegmatically. She sees the land system for which she fought for seven centuries now acclaimed as the only solution by the English and Tory party, who resisted Ireland's fight all along. Ireland similarly regards the payment of members with serene detachment, having nearly \$60,000 already subscribed this year by her people for the support of the Parliamentary movement and the prospect of perhaps double that sum from the coming tour of John Redmond and his colleagues in the United States and Canada.

NEWS NOTES

—John Lind has again peremptorily refused to accept the Democratic nomination for Governor of Minnesota (p. 732).

—Governor Patterson of Tennessee withdrew on the 10th from his candidacy as Democratic candidate for re-election.

—The twenty-third annual convention of the American section of the Theosophical Society opened on the 10th at Chicago.

—Peter N. Speer of Oil City was chosen on the 10th as Republican nominee for Congress in the place of Congressman Joseph C. Sibley, (p. 829).

—Mayor Brand Whitlock welcomed on the 12th at Toledo, the delegates to the sixty-third national convention of the Council of Red Men of the United States.

—Congressman Joseph C. Sibley was indicted along with his co-defendants (p. 829) on the 7th, by the Warren County, Pa., grand jury for conspiracy to bribe voters of the Twenty-eighth Congressional district.

—The lower house of the Texas legislature by a vote of 51 to 34 on the 8th, instructed their senators and congressman to work for the repeal of the Fifteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, and modification of the Fourteenth.

—Elias Fernandez Albano, Acting President of the Republic of Chile since the death of President Pedro Montt at Bremen, on August 16 (p. 782), died of pneumonia on the 6th. The Minister of Justice, Emiliano Figueroa, has been appointed Acting President.

—A reorganization of anti-labor elements in Australian politics (p. 730) has been made under the name of the Country Party, by the Farmers' and Settlers' Association, which is reported by the Sydney Worker to be dominated by "big landlords and squatters."

—Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp of Lexington, Ky., State President of the Women's Christian Temper-

ance Union, and widely known in women's club circles, announced on the 10th her candidacy for Congress in the seventh Congressional district of Kentucky. The principal plank in her announced platform is opposition to the liquor traffic.

—The 71st birthday of Henry George was celebrated at Los Angeles on the 2nd, the principal address being made by Judge James G. Maguire of San Francisco. The other speakers were Prof. Lorin Handley, (of Occidental College), Richmond Plant, Dr. Adam Patterson, R. M. Mobius, Edmund Norton, and Edward Hutchinson.

—The 71st birthday of Henry George was celebrated at Victoria, B. C., with a public dinner at which Herbert S. Bigelow of Cincinnati made the leading address. Alexander Riach of Victoria spoke on the progress of the Henry George movement, and a copy of the resolutions adopted was forwarded to David Lloyd George of the British Ministry.

—An International Prison Congress will be held at Washington, D. C., from the 2nd to the 8th of October. The president is Prof. C. R. Henderson, of the University of Chicago, and the secretary and treasurer respectively are Dr. Guillaume, Berne, Switzerland, and Ferd Woxen, Christiania, Norway. O. E. Lewis, 135 E. 15th street, New York City, has charge of the bureau of publicity.

—A week-end conference of British Single Taxers is announced by John Paul, secretary of the United Committee for the Taxation of Land Values, 20 Tothill street, Westminster, London, S. W., to be held at Manchester, from September 30th to October 3rd. A proposed program suggests for discussion, the "Relation of Free Trade to Land Values" for the 30th, and "Our Imperial and Local Taxation" for the 1st.

—The Illinois miners' strike, which began last April and has thrown the National Organization into confusion (p. 830), was settled on the 9th, victoriously for the Illinois men. The agreement, which will expire March 31, 1912, binds the Illinois operators to the terms of the Peoria scale. Miners in other fields still on strike are reported as follows: Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas, 35,000; Pennsylvania, 20,000, and Nova Scotia, 1,200.

—Pope Pius X (p. 828) has given out new rules for the Catholic colleges, according to dispatches of the 8th, to aid in the suppression of the Modernist movement. The Pope directs the bishops, and the rectors of the Catholic colleges, to watch attentively the development of the young clergy, seeing to it that they are well prepared to fight error, and forbidding them to read newspapers and periodicals, to avoid distracting them from their studies.

—Père Marquette car ferry No. 18, sank in Lake Michigan, thirty miles off Sheboygan, Wis., on the morning of the 10th. Two passengers and twenty-nine members of the crew and officials of the line were drowned. Thirty-three others, mostly members of the crew, were picked up from the water after the sinking of the ferry, by car ferry No. 17, which was summoned to the neighborhood of the sinking ship by wireless telegraph. Car ferry No. 18 was of steel construction, 400 feet long, and had a fifty-eight foot beam. Its capacity was eighty-two freight cars,

scattered along four tracks. It was a common feat for the boat to safely plow through ten feet of ice.

—William Holman-Hunt, founder with Dante Gabriel Rossetti and John Everett Millais of the Pre-Raphaelite movement in English art, died in London on the 7th, in his 84th year. Among his best known pictures are, "Finding of Christ in the Temple," in the Fine Art Gallery at Birmingham; "Christ the Carpenter," in the Fine Art Gallery at Manchester; "Isabella and the Pot of Basil;" and perhaps most famous of all, "The Light of the World," at Keble College, Oxford.

—Russia reports fewer new cholera cases (p. 829). The total number of cases for the whole season in Russia, so far, is 170,363, with 77,466 deaths. The disease persists in Southeastern Italy, and a few cases exist in Germany and France. It has also appeared in the Philippines, but is said to be well under control. Precautions are being taken by the public health and marine hospital service of the United States, to prevent the entry of the epidemic into this country.

—The insurgent Republican candidate for Governor of Wisconsin, Francis E. McGovern, (p. 488), was nominated at the direct primaries on the 6th (pp. 769, 847) over the standpat candidate, E. T. Fairchild (p. 562), by 12,000. The Insurgent candidate for Attorney General, F. T. Tucker, was nominated by 10,000 over L. H. Bancroft (Standpat), although Mr. Tucker had died several days before the primary, too late to put the name of a substitute on the primary ballot.

—Samuel Bowles, Jr., son of Samuel Bowles, the publisher of the Springfield Republican, is the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Second Massachusetts district against Congressman Gillett, who is serving his ninth term, and is prominently mentioned for the chairmanship of the committee on appropriations in case the next House is Republican. Mr. Bowles is a Harvard graduate, 25 years old, and an editorial writer on a rival to his father's paper. His father and Congressman Gillett are close friends.

—Dr. Emily Blackwell, who with her sister, Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, founded the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, died at her summer home at York Cliffs, Me., on the 7th, at the age of 84. The two sisters were among the very earliest women to receive the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell died in May at her home in England (p. 542), the land of their birth; and their brother, Henry B. Blackwell, founder with Lucy Stone of the Woman's Journal, died just a year ago, (vol. xii, pp. 877, 891, 1163).

—The Political Equality Union and the Political Equality League of Chicago, is inviting sympathetic organizations of Cook county to be represented by three delegates each, at a meeting on Tuesday evening, October 11th, at 8 o'clock, at the City Club, No. 228 South Clark street, to form a Federation of Cook county organizations standing for Woman Suffrage. The officers of the Political Equality League are: Mrs. George W. Trout, President, and Mrs. Bertram W. Sippy, Secretary; those of the Political Equality Union are: Mrs. Raymond Robins, President, and Miss Editha Phelps, Secretary. Applica-

tions for representation are to be sent to Miss Editha Phelps, 275 La Salle street, Room 503.

—The fifth annual convention of the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks in session last week at Chicago adjourned on the 7th. It had elected as officers, members who are not actively employed in the postal service, in order to avoid Departmental pressure. The officers elected are: President, Oscar F. Nelson, of Chicago; Vice-Presidents, William Forrest, of New York and W. D. Bauer of Somerville, N. J.; Secretary-Treasurer, George F. Pfeiffer of Milwaukee, and Organizer, L. De Bow of San Francisco. The next convention will be held next Labor Day at Des Moines.

—The old "Mother of the Russian Revolution," Madame Catherine Breshkovsky (p. 301), who was sentenced last March to perpetual exile in Siberia, (p. 255), has been heard from, according to The Outlook, which reports: "From trustworthy sources it is now learned that a little while ago she was in the prison hospital in Irkutsk, suffering from scurvy. The place of her destination is unknown. One person has been allowed to see her, and to give her some of the money that has been contributed to her, but absolutely nothing else was allowed to pass from his hands to hers, not even a lemon for the scurvy. Irkutsk is just midway between eastern and western Siberia. That Madame Breshkovsky should be taken so far means in all probability that she will be sent to the dreariest part of Siberia."

—The twenty-first annual meeting of the Eucharistic Roman Catholic Congress (vol. xi, p. 588) was opened in Montreal, September 6th, by Cardinal Vincent Vannutelli as the personal representative of the Pope. Among the distinguished churchmen present at the congress were Cardinal Logue of Ireland, and Cardinal Gibbons of the United States. One of the most striking addresses of the congress was delivered by Father Bernard Vaughn of England, on the 8th, on "The Eucharistic Life, the Antidote for Modern Life." An out-of-door Mass was celebrated on the 10th, at which 150,000 persons were present. On the 11th, the congress was brought to a close with religious services which included the bearing of the "host" through the streets by Cardinal Vannutelli, followed by the two other Cardinals, one hundred and fifty Archbishops and Bishops, and more than two thousand canons, abbés, priests and friars, all on foot. Nearly a half million persons knelt as the "host" passed. The congress of next year will be held at Seville, Spain.

—The Pennsylvania Single Tax League (Peter J. Winslow, corresponding secretary, 4478 Fleming street, Philadelphia), reports that the League has been holding frequent open air meetings at the City Hall Plaza, Philadelphia, and other places; and that in July for nearly three weeks meetings were held every night. Over 500 books have been sold at these meetings and subscriptions for various publications have been taken and tracts distributed. More than 200 requests for literature have been received from individuals from all over the U. S. and Canada, and 1,300 books have been sold to various Single Tax organizations and individuals at cost. This season the League has bought 2,000 books from Frank Vierth of Iowa, and 1,000 books from the English League for the Taxation of Land

Values. Among the speakers at meetings during the past summer were Charles D. Ryan, Thomas Kavanaugh, Joseph Winslow, Peter J. Winslow, Royd E. Morrison, Alex Stirlith, John Dix, Jerome C. Reis, Alfred Guerrero and James A. Robinson.

PRESS OPINIONS

New Political Alignments.

The Daily Oklahoman (Dem.), Sept. 6.—Mr. Bryan is correct in asserting that the reforms advocated by Roosevelt in his pleadings for "new nationalism" and by "progressive" or "insurgent" Republicans are practically identical with the reforms which Democracy has been urging for many years. . . . Whatever name such men as La Follette, Dolliver, Bristow and Murdock adopt, their principles as expressed in their reform campaigns are those of true democracy, or democracy in the fundamental sense. They are distinguished from the "standpatters" by the same differences that separated Jefferson and Hamilton in the matter of principles. All sound democrats may join Mr. Bryan in saying: "God speed any man who takes a stand for popular government."

+ +

A Mirror for Mr. Roosevelt.

The Johnstown (Pa.) Daily Democrat (dem.-Dem.), Sept. 6.—The personal popularity of Theodore Roosevelt is the perplexing enigma of present day politics. Whether it be permanent or ephemeral is of little consequence. The fact that the American people tender enthusiastic receptions to a man whose whole political career is characterized by deceit, treachery and falsehood, by the most glaring inconsistencies, contradictions and absurdities, is not only astounding, but inexplicable. . . . He rants about the equality of opportunity and the injustice of special privilege; and yet if he ever equalized an opportunity or abolished a privilege, the American people have yet to learn it. His public life is characterized by demagogic platitudes, plutocratic attitudes and by an insatiable desire to be the center of attraction and the object of popular applause that is really repugnant to true American manhood.

+ +

The Direct Primary.

La Follette's (progressive Republican), Sept. 10.—California has long been a boss-ridden State. Its affairs have been securely under the control of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Its politics have been machine politics. Its government a special interest government. The impression prevailed that the people of the State, if not content with Southern Pacific dictation, were at least indifferent to it. But the primaries on August 16 told another story. The people of California are the same at heart as the people of Kansas and Iowa and Wisconsin and other States in the Middle West. All they needed was an instrument for registering their will in government. Direct nomination is such an instrument. When it was placed in their hands they turned it against the bosses and put a dent in the Southern Pacific machine. The primary is doing the business.

True Principle of Foreign Trade.

The Johnstown (Pa.) Democrat (dem. Dem.), July 28.—The right principle is to keep American labor employed in lines of production where it will reap the largest product and to buy everything else that we need from the foreigner, paying him back with the goods that we produce. That is true economy and common sense.

+ +

Progress in Christianizing Christianity.

The (Boston) Christian Endeavor World (religious), Aug. 25.—Mayor Gaynor of New York struck down by an assassin's bullet! Every sane, loyal citizen feels something of the dreadful shock. Wrath and resentment give way to dismay and chagrin. It has happened before. God help us! It will happen again. . . . It was the facing of an economic death, the loss of the means of livelihood, that drove the murderer, so he says, to attempt the life of the Mayor of our greatest city. He lost his job through the conscientious action of the Mayor in his devotion to public duty. At his age, the murderer felt that, losing his job, he might not get another. He was driven to a terrible deed by an economic pressure that was too much for him. And his loss of employment concerned nobody else. That of course was no excuse, but it was the cause; and no one but the man himself, we say, is to blame—unless it is society. How long will society continue to remain indifferent to the fact that a man is out of a job?

+ +

Disfranchising Workingmen.

The Wheeling (W. Va.) Majority (official organ of the Ohio Valley and Belmont Trades Assemblies and Tin Plate Workers' International Protective Association of America), Aug. 11.—Twenty thousand more American citizens have been deprived of their vote. This time it is in Oklahoma. And the shame of it is that the people themselves are gully. Twenty thousand workingmen have been disfranchised by their fellow workingmen. A referendum vote so amending the constitution carried by a small majority. Members of both old parties voted for the amendment. This means that the working men did it. They voted to disfranchise 20,000 of their number and thus put themselves 20,000 votes farther away from getting what they want by political action. Of course, they had a racial reason. The 20,000 were Negroes. The white working men thought that a sufficient reason for taking away their votes. They thought that, somehow, they were better than the black men; that God in his wisdom had made them capable of governing themselves, and had denied that ability to the black man. But by this action they have shown themselves incapable of governing themselves. The black men are workingmen. The time is rapidly coming when the working men will need every vote they can muster. They have now cut themselves off from just that much of their strength. And they so sadly need it all! When the white workingman deprives a black workingman of a vote he is depriving himself of half a vote. For the black men are not capitalists. This is in the line of economic truth. It is a cold

materialist proposition. It is clearly beside sentiment, though sentiment should be enough. A man without a vote is a slave, for his vote is that which gives him voice in the conditions under which he must live, and without that voice he is a slave of those conditions, whether the master is a capricious man or a money making machine.

+ +

The Single Tax Movement.

Boston Globe, Aug. 25.—As recently as a generation ago there was scarcely one person in a million who saw anything wrong or unfair in buying large tracts of land and keeping it from productive uses until the unearned increment made them rich. Today there are many thousands who believe such a course is essentially immoral, and their numbers are constantly growing. By the taxation of land values they are seeking to restore the earth to those who will use it. Not alone the great struggle in England between the landless and the landed, which is being watched by all the world, and the quieter revolution in methods of land taxation, which has been going on in many German municipalities for a dozen years, but also the successful application of the single tax principle in a few isolated communities, particularly in the western and southern parts of this country, reports of which will generally be found in little paragraphs in obscure corners of the newspapers—all these are signs of a changed conception of man's relation to the earth. Of the wisdom of the single tax there may be doubt; of its introduction without resultant injustice in many cases there is little doubt; but of its high moral purpose of preventing monopoly and speculation in land and restoring the earth to those who will use it both for their own and for others' benefit there is not the shadow of a doubt.

+ +

"Back to the Farm" Bunco Games.

(Minneapolis) Farm, Stock and Home (agricultural), August 15.—There is a great deal about this city-bred and magazine manufactured talk of "back to the farm" to amuse the real farmer. He knows well enough that back of it all is one of the most skillfully worked campaigns of inflation ever manipulated. He realizes better than any one can tell him the folly of trying to make long-range farmers out of bank clerks, bookkeepers, city-bred laboring men. He knows how foolish—and how pitiable—their attempts at farming on ten, twenty, or even forty-acre tracts must be, in the vast majority of cases. It is assumed that all that is necessary is the land and a little capital, and he knows that his business is more intricate than that of the banker, or the merchant, or the machinist. He knows what vast areas of land are still unused, while in every city men grow rich telling the people that the land is all but gone, while, incidentally, they manipulate the land market up and up and up until they create a bargain counter furore for land, irrespective of quality, or productivity, or markets. That we need more farmers is true, but we also need more sober common sense. The nation is land mad, and a good sized panic would transfer from the pockets of the people to those of the land gamblers hundreds of

millions of dollars that represent nothing but inflated values, and it is neither impossible nor improbable that in this land craze there is now sleeping the germ of such a disturbance.

RELATED THINGS

CONTRIBUTIONS AND REPRINT

"HE MAKETH THE WRATH OF MAN TO PRAISE HIM."

Epilogue of "The Tragedy of Pompey the Great."
By John Masefield.

And all their passionate hearts are dust,
And dust the great idea that burned
In various flames of love and lust
Till the world's brain was turned.

God, moving darkly in men's brains,
Using their passions as His tool,
Brings freedom with a tyrant's chains
And wisdom with the fool.

Blindly and bodily we drift,
Our interests clog our hearts with dreams.
God make my brooding soul a rift
Through which a meaning gleams.

* * *

TO HEAVEN BY PRIVATE CAR.

Bolton Hall in *The Independent* (New York).

"But, Saint Peter," protested the Beneficent Millionaire, "I got *my* money in accordance with the law."

"Yes," said Saint Peter, "You've had the credit of that already, haven't you? What good have you done for the love of Man?"

"Why," said the Millionaire, "my donations to the charities—you have the subscription lists—my endowed Chair of Political Economy, the Dives Hospital, the Dives Library—are these not—?"

"I said for the love of Man," said Saint Peter.

"Well, then, if you say solely for the love of man—why, oh, yes. A widow came to me once in great distress. Her son was her sole support; he was about to lose his place for lack of a pair of shoes. I got her the shoes."

Saint Peter pushed a button and an imp of Satan answered. "Where is the boy—Oh, you're the one. This lad," said the Saint to the Millionaire, "went to the devil because he did not get that place as errand boy. You may have done that for love—but you see you only helped one at the expense of the other."

The Millionaire frowned. "I gave \$100 to my wife for her Flower Guild work," he said.

Saint Peter turned over his book. "Your wife has the credit for that," he said.

"I paid for free ice once," said the Millionaire, "and said nothing at all about it."

Saint Peter looked at the book again, "That

was part of the money you got, by the water works franchise, from the people you gave the ice to, was it not?" he said.

"But the hospitals," pleaded the Millionaire, "and the subscriptions—truly I gave them partly out of kindness. Then the Employment Society that I organized."

"Employment Society," said Saint Peter, "now that's something practical. Did you give the people employment?"

"Well-eh-no," said the Millionaire; "but we found them places."

"Oh," said Saint Peter, "then you only found them somebody else's places—anything else?"

"Well-n-o," said the Millionaire.

"Then you can go to join your friends." Saint Peter opened the gate—the same gate that you would have opened.

* * *

WHY CINCINNATI HASN'T GROWN.

Daniel Kiefer in the *Cincinnati Enquirer* of Aug. 23.

There is disappointment in Cincinnati. The census shows a population of only 364,000. The wise men of the city are trying to devise ways and means to make a better showing the next time. Most of them seem to think that the best plan would be to annex as many suburban towns as possible, whether the suburbanites like it or not. If at any time after this has been done any number of people see fit to locate outside of the extended city limits the idea of these wise ones is no doubt to repeat the annexation operation and so on indefinitely. Just what benefit this will confer on either the suburbanites or on 99 per cent of Cincinnatians is problematical. The average citizen will have to continue to work as many hours for as little wages after annexation as before. Annexation won't bring another dollar's worth of business to any business man except possibly the lawyer who will draw the annexation ordinance, and the politicians who will handle the taxes.

Why have these suburbanites moved out of the city? It certainly is not because they like to be located at an inconvenient distance from their places of employment and enjoy paying carfare to the traction company for wretched service. Some unthinking ones will say that the city is too crowded. That is certainly not so. There are 35 square miles in the city limits, occupied by 364,000 people, or about 73,000 families. If each one of these families were placed on a lot 25 feet wide and 100 feet deep, they would only occupy a trifle more than one-fifth of the space in the city limits. The majority of families do not actually take up that much room, but live crowded together in the tenement districts. There is plenty of room in the city for all the suburbanites on both sides of the river and for all natural increase for many decades to come. But the trouble is that the owners of

all this vacant space would rather have it remain vacant than let any one live on it on terms that the occupiers can afford to pay. That is why the population that might have been in Cincinnati is in the suburbs.

The vacant land owners might change all this by offering proper inducements to outsiders to come and live on their land, but it is unnecessary to say that the inducements will not be offered. It pays better not to do so under existing conditions. While these lots are kept vacant they are lightly taxed, and as the time goes by will increase in value without any effort or expenditure on the part of the owners. But if any owner should see fit to put a house on his lot his taxes will be increased at once. That is not a very good way to encourage building and enterprise, so it is not at all surprising that home seekers are forced to go outside of the city to find suitable places where they may live within their means.

This condition can be changed and population attracted into the city through a change in the tax law so that all improvements on land and all other products of industry and enterprise will be exempt from taxation. Public revenue can be raised by a tax on land values alone. Then it would not pay any land owner better to hold valuable city lots out of use than to improve them. On the contrary it would be to his financial interest to improve to the fullest extent. That would result in so many new houses that the home seekers could get what they wanted in the city limits on reasonable terms. Then there would be such an increased demand for labor that with increased population would come higher wages and more business.

This plan has been adopted to a greater or less extent in the Canadian Northwest. There in some municipalities improvements are assessed at only fifty per cent of their value while land is assessed at its full value in all of them. In other cities improvements are assessed at only 25 per cent; and in one city, Vancouver, improvements are exempt altogether, and all local revenue is raised by the single tax method. The system has been in effect for a few months in the latter city, a place of 100,000 inhabitants, but has already shown results in stimulating improvements.

Are the people of Cincinnati as progressive as the people of Western Canada? If so, they should take steps at once to secure from the Legislature the necessary authority to adopt the same reform. If not, population will be attracted to more progressive places in spite of all efforts to force people against their will into the city limits through annexation.

* * *

Irishman (after waiting at the theatre entrance for a long time on a cold night): "Shure it's myself wad sooner walk fifty miles than shtand five."—Punch (London).

THE SIZE OF THE WORLD.

It's a little world, my brothers, when you've cause to wish to hide;

Everywhere you turn there's some one who remembers you by name;

You may cross the widest ocean, but upon the other side

There will be somebody waiting who has heard about your shame.

It's a little world, my brothers, for the man who has to flee;

There is not a nook within it where he may in safety rest;

Though he seek the farthest mountain and ascend it stealthily,

Some one there will know the secret he is hiding in his breast.

It's a wide, wide world, my brothers, for the man who walks alone,

With no money in his pockets and nowhere to lay his head;

Where the busy millions hurry he may wander all unknown,

Never hearing a fair greeting or a word of welcome said.

It's a wide, wide world, my brothers, and a dreary, lonely place

For the lad with empty pockets and homesickness in his heart;

Where the thousands hurry past him he will find no friendly face,

Nor discover anybody with a kind word to impart.

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

BOOKS

INTRODUCING THE UNITED STATES TO THE ITALIAN IMMIGRANT.

Guida degli Stati Uniti per L'Immigrante Italiano. By John Foster Carr. Published for the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution by Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. 1910.

In Italian to the Italian immigrant, the eighty pages of this little book are written with thoughtful knowledge of the newcomer's needs. A few brief statements explaining our national, State and municipal governments, a simple resume of a few of our laws which a foreigner might in ignorance break, a list of Italian settlements scattered over the United States, and a map appended, are some of the conveniences of the guide-book. But most impressively well done is the quiet, clever persuasion, by pictures and open advice and gentle hint, toward an American education for the Italian. The kinds of work open to him, the safe-keeping of his money, the advancement of

his children, all his new life in a strange land he feels will be made richer if he embraces these free and varied opportunities for education and citizenship in America.

ANGELINE LOESCH GRAVES.

BOOKS RECEIVED

—The Fight for Conservation. By Gifford Pinchot. Published by Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. 1910. Price, 60 cents net.

PAMPHLETS

Preserving Fruit.

In many cook-books, preserves and jellies are elaborately provided for, while plain canned fruit for plain, healthy people, is usually ignored. Uncle Sam and Maria Parloa, however, offer free for the asking, everything the housekeeper wishes to know about putting up fruit, in 31 pages of brief, clear, alluring directions—directions which work a rare miracle: They encourage science in cooking, without wholly discouraging the cook who has not scientific instruments at hand. (Canned Fruits, Preserves and Jellies. By Maria Parloa. Farmers' Bulletin No. 203. U. S. Department of Agriculture, Division of Publications, Washington, D. C.)

A. L. G.

PERIODICALS

A writer in the Socialist Review (Manchester, England) criticises Mr. Chesterton for asserting that whereas the Tory would abolish limitations which are of the nature of property, "the Socialist would abolish property." The critic says that what Socialism would abolish is "capitalistic property, an entirely different matter." It is not apparent, however, that the critic is any more precise in his terms than Mr. Chesterton; for, without some further limiting word than "capitalistic," the matter is not so entirely different. Since all exchangeable private property is capitalistic, to abolish "capitalistic property" is to abolish property. That private ownership of one's tooth brush, etc., were still recognized would make no difference. The point that Mr. Chesterton really raises, whether he intends it or not, is that some kinds of property are naturally individual in respect of ownership while others are social, and that both Tory and Socialist ignore this distinction, the Tory holding that both kinds should be owned individually (although he concedes town halls, public parks, etc., to social ownership), whereas the Socialist holds that both kinds should be owned socially (although he concedes tooth brushes, household furniture, etc., to individual ownership.)

+

The Twentieth Century (Boston) completes its first year with the September issue, in which the

leading article is by James H. Dix, on "The Cultivation of Idle City Land." Like the other magazines, the Twentieth Century takes a snap shot at the corrupt Illinois legislature, Halbert O. Crews writing the article; but here there is an attempt to do justice to Frank D. Comerford, who made the first exposure of this nest of criminals, and without making himself criminal with them. He found the identical virtuous influences that make capital out of the recent exposures, arrayed against him and in collusive alliance with the rascals who expelled him and upon his reelection arbitrarily and unlawfully kept him out of his seat throughout the session.—The article by Dr. Hodge on the failure of vaccination in Japan is a contribution of fact to the anti-vaccination theory, which calls for something more than supercilious replies from the other side. The article by John D. Works on political pledges and party fealty, in which he advocates direct legislation, and Walter G. Stewart's demonstration that delegate government naturally develops the political machine and boss rule, would be of much service to reformers who want "good men in office" if they would read them.—Another of the articles in this issue has peculiar interest. It is Ella M. Murray's on "Thomas Paine and the Land Question." That Paine wrote "Agrarian Justice," is not generally known, nor that he took advanced ground; but this article reveals the fact and discusses it fairly. Regarding Paine's irrefutable moral defense of equality of right in land, the article makes one of the clearest brief statements of the fundamental difference, with reference to ownership, between the value of natural and of artificial capital that we remember to have seen: "Society has been paid in full for all the value of the personal property that it creates. It was created either for consumption or exchange, and the creators, or those whom they permitted to rob them, got full value for all their efforts. This is not so of land. Moreover, personal property and its value disappear every few years, while land value goes on increasing."—The Twentieth Century is invaluable for its special departments in which news relating to progressive movements is systematically presented. In no other magazine probably are complete reports to be found, which are as continuous and trustworthy as those given monthly in the Twentieth Century's departments on Woman's Progress, Direct Legislation, Land and Taxation, Public Ownership, Conservation, city activities, Industrial Cooperation, and Proportional Representation. The pages of editorials by B. O. Flower sweep the news of the world every month, lucidly and with radical observation. His leading editorial in the current issue is on the labor victory in Australian politics.—The first year of this magazine, Mr. Flower's revival of his old Arena (vol. xii, pp. 819, 1006), closes with every indication of continuous improvement in attractiveness and quality, and of service to American democracy.

+ + +

Mary had a little skirt
Tied tightly in a bow,
And everywhere that Mary went
She simply couldn't go.

—Harper's Bazar.

"My husband thinks I ought to eat something substantial for lunch."

"Mine, too. Let's order something mannish."

"Very well. Have they any planked charlotte russe?"—Washington Herald.

+ + +

"How is the magazine man getting along whom you hired to run your newspaper?"

"I haven't broken him of all his old habits. When

news is dull he promises a lot of fine news for the next number."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

+ + +

"I suppose," said the man who was active in the Municipal Art League, "you would not think of permitting anyone to bring into your house a picture of a woman in tights?"

"Of course I shouldn't," replied the well-to-do citizen.

"You are not in favor of doing anything that

A Teacher of Teachers

You will find few progressives of any party or school who don't read The Public.

But there are not yet half enough progressives.

The best ones are yet in the making.

Help the process by getting The Public into the hands of your friends.

Cincinnati,
Sept. 12, 1910

Daniel Kiefer

Real Estate and Investments
R. E. CHADWICK
1141 D Street San Diego, Cal.

Subscription Harvest.

More subscriptions for magazines and periodicals are written between September 1 and January 1, than during all the rest of the year.

Subscription harvest begins now.

We are using all the machinery we have to garner our crop, but we can use a lot more helpers.

If you want the joy of a good vacation, get into The Public harvest field and bind up a few bundles of subscriptions.

Three subscriptions to a bundle. \$2.00 pays for three subscriptions for a year.

Never was the outlook for a bumper crop so promising.

EMIL SCHMIED, Mgr.

Real Estate For Sale and Exchange
EDWARD POLAK
4030 Third Ave. New York City

The Land for the People! The Land Value Tax Party is gradually organizing all believers and making new ones. You are urged to help. Send 10 cts. in stamps for Platform, Constitution and other literature. Buttons 25c. E. T. Sample, Provisional Sec'y, 13 Cranberry St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

DR. CHARLES L. LOGAN

OSTEOPATH

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

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

CHICAGO

Our Twenty-five Cent Books

Labor and Neighbor

By Ernest Crosby

Gray paper cover.

Garrison the Non-Resistant

By Ernest Crosby

Gray paper cover

Fellowship Songs

Compiled by Ralph Albertson
Words and Music

Stiff card covers.

A copy of either of the above books will be sent to any address for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. This price includes postage.

The Public, Book Dept.

Ellsworth Bldg.

Chicago

LEARN WIRELESS AND R. R. TELEGRAPHY

Shortage of fully 10,000 Operators on account of 8-hour law and extensive "wireless" developments. We operate under direct supervision of Telegraph Officials and positively place all students, when qualified. Write for catalogue.

NAT'L TELEGRAPH INST., Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Memphis, Daveport, Ia., Columbia, S. C., Portland, Ore.

would have a tendency to spread immorality, either, are you? That is to say, you would not permit anybody to hang signs upon your porch advertising questionable resorts, would you?"

"Certainly not! I cannot understand why you should ask me such absurd questions."

"You see, I have just learned you are the owner of the vacant lot in the middle of the next block—the one on which there is a big billboard with a pic-

ture of an almost nude female and an advertisement of a place that the police have had to close several times during the past few months. I suppose you get paid for permitting the billboard to remain there, do you not?"

"Say, you fanatics, who have this city beautiful bug make me tired. The trouble with you is that none of you have any more idea about business than a Tom cat. You'll have to excuse me now; I'm busy."

Our Five Cent Books

The Story of My Dictatorship

By Lewis H. Berens and Ignatius Singer

The Single Tax—What it is and What it Will Accomplish

By Judson Grenell

Direct Legislation—The Initiative and Referendum

By John Z. White

Smaller Profits, Reduced Salaries and Lower Wages—The Condition, the Cause, the Cure

By George L. Rusby

How to Get Rich Without Working

By Edward Homer Bailey

National Decay Caused by Political Corruption; and the Remedy

By William Preston Hill

Franklin and Freedom

By Joseph Fels

Thomas Jefferson

By Sterling E. Edmunds

The Mission of a Liberal Church.

By Herbert S. Bigelow

Success in Life

By Louis F. Post

Marriage as a Present Day Problem

By Alice Thacher Post

A single copy of any one of the above titles will be sent to any address for FIVE CENTS.

A dozen copies of one title will be sent for FIFTY CENTS.

Prices include Postage. Address

The Public Book Dept.

Ellsworth Bldg.

Chicago

The Public

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

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

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

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

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

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

Terms of Subscription

Yearly	\$1.00
Half yearly	50
Quarterly	33
Single copies05
Trial subscription—4 weeks.....	.10

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

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

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

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

Receipt of payment is shown in about two weeks by date on wrapper, which shows when the subscription expires.

All subscribers are requested to note this date and to remit promptly for renewal of subscription when due or order it discontinued if the paper is no longer desired.

Advertising Rates

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

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

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

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

Two columns to the page; length of column, 8¼ inches; Width of column, 3 inches.

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

Run along and see if you can't start a scare by discoverin' a naked wall somewhere."—Chicago Record-Herald.

+ + +

"Are you ill?" inquired the doctor. "Let me see your tongue, please."

"Ah, it's no use," replied the poet; "no tongue can tell how bad I feel."—Columbia Jester.

+ + +

A man who is good because he has never had a

chance to be bad may be worthy of respect, but he should not attempt to make capital of his virtue.—Chicago Record-Herald.

+ + +

"So," said the good man, "you intend to be a doctor when you grow up?"

"Yep," Tommy replied.

"And why have you decided upon the medical profession?"

"Well, a doctor seems to be the only man that

Addresses at the Funeral of Henry George

Delivered by

- REV. LYMAN ABBOTT, D. D.
- DR GUSTAV GOTTHEIL
- REV. EDWARD McGLYNN, D. D.
- JOHN SHERWIN CROSBY

Compiled by EDMUND YARDLEY

"Seldom have funeral orations been of the vital quality of those which electrified that remarkable gathering at the Grand Central Palace in New York, Sunday, Oct. 31, 1897. They came straight from the hearts of the several orators and they went straight to the hearts of that vast multitude which had come to do honor to the hero who had fallen in the midst of the battle. . . . As one reads these remarkable addresses ten years after the event one does not wonder that they were marked by demonstrations of an inspiring character. The great crowd could not restrain its feeling. Burst after burst of applause interrupted the impassioned speeches. In no other way was it possible for the followers of the dead man to express their sympathy with and approval of the sentiments that were given utterance; and when it was all over the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton said: 'At first I was shocked by the applause; but as I reflected, it seemed to me impossible that the audience should not applaud. This was not a funeral; it was a resurrection.'"—From the *Johnstown Democrat* of Sept. 9, 1907.

Since the publication of our advertisement of September 2nd, we have taken over the balance of this edition entire.

When this stock is sold out the book will be out of print.

We now have 115 copies of these "Addresses" bound in blue cloth, lettered in white. Price per copy, postpaid \$0.40

We have also 24 copies bound in blue, stiff paper, lettered in black. Price per copy, postpaid . . . \$0.25

THE PUBLIC, Book Dept, Ellsworth Bldg, Chicago

The Real Estate Educator

Containing inside information not generally known. "Don'ts" in Real Estate, "Pointers," Technical Dictionary, Legal Forms, etc., etc. It gives in the most condensed form, the essential Knowledge of the Real Estate business. The cost might be saved 500 times over in one transaction. 256 pages, cloth, \$1.00, postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed.

T. J. CARY & CO., 63 Fifth Ave., New York.

Knowledge is the Keystone to Success

NOTE—"This work is worth having." — Editor The Public

AN ODD VOLUME SALE

1 copy "Humane Science Lectures," by Edward Carpenter, J. Arthur Thomson, W. Douglas Morrison, and J. Milne Bramwell.

Published by George Bell & Sons, London. Paper. Price per copy, postpaid \$0.25

1 copy "Humanitarian Essays," by Maurice Adams, Hypatia Bradlaugh Bonner, G. W. Foote, Harry Roberts, Joseph Collinson, Henry S. Salt.

Published by Wm. Reeves, London. Paper, shopworn. Price per copy, postpaid \$0.20

2 copies "Animals' Rights," by Henry S. Salt.

Published by A. C. Fifield, London. Paper. Price per copy, postpaid \$0.15

1 copy "The Digger Movement in the Days of the Commonwealth," by Lewis H. Berens.

Green canvas, handsome, heavy paper. Price per copy, postpaid \$2.00

66 copies "Direct Legislation by the People," by Martin Rittenhausen. Translated from the French by Alexander Harvey.

Paper. Price per copy, postpaid \$0.15

18 copies "Land Values and the Budget."

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

THE PUBLIC, Book Dept, Ellsworth Bldg, Chicago

keeps right on gettin' paid whether his work is satisfactory or not."—Chicago Record-Herald.

+ + +

The little girl was reading laboriously. "See Mary and the lamb," she read, slowly. "Does Mary love the lamb, button-hook?"

"Why do you say button-hook?" asked the teacher.

"Picture of a button-hook here," replied the child, pointing triumphantly to the interrogation mark.—Woman's Journal.

Like Medicine

The value of Fels-Naptha soap depends on how it is used. Fels-Naptha is made to wash clothes in cold or lukewarm water. Used that way it saves time, money, health, bother and hard work. Your clothes will be cleaner, fresher and wear longer.

Don't insist on boiling and hard-rubbing in the old-fashioned way. Fels-Naptha isn't made for that.

When you buy a cake of Fels-Naptha, follow the directions on the red and green wrapper as closely as you would the directions on a medicine bottle.

In kitchens, where there are painted walls, women often go to the expense of getting a special preparation for cleaning them. Fels-Naptha answers the purpose better than anything made. A damp cloth or sponge dipped in Fels-Naptha suds will remove all the grease and dirt in a twinkle.

Are you reading Lincoln Steffens' "It" in Everybody's?

If so, you want to read as a handbook to Wall Street, Frederic C. Howe's "Confessions of a Monopolist," for Dr. Howe tells you just how the monopolist gets to be a monopolist, and just how his monopoly power grows, and fattens, and devours.

The Confessions of a Monopolist by Frederic C. Howe

Here is what William Marion Reedy said of this book in his "Mirror":

"If you want to catch on to the 'great game' of getting rich quick and easy; if you would know the secret of getting things for nothing and having a whole community work for you without pay; if you want to catch the real esoteric inwardness of city politics and ascertain how to boss the bosses, read 'The Confessions of a Monopolist,' by Frederic C. Howe. Here are the very guts of success laid bare. . . Mr. Howe does a round unvarnished tale deliver, with no maudlin love motive, no long arm of coincidence, no climaxes. His book is the deadliest text book of practical politics that ever was printed. It is the story of the men of affairs in your own city, ward and precinct, of the successes who simply rob the community by taking toll of its life, its increase, its activities. It murders the fiction that the people govern themselves, for it deals with things that you see, but do not heed, going on around you every day. . . Anyone can understand it. No one can refute it. It should open men's minds to the infamy of the methods of privilege, with startling light. It is the world of graft in microcosm."

This clothbound book was at first sold at a dollar. To close out the edition we are now offering it at 65 CENTS. This price includes postage.

THE PUBLIC, Book Dept, Ellsworth Bldg, Chicago