

The Public

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

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EDITORIAL

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Presidential Tests.

William J. Bryan has announced a test for the Democratic nomination for President in 1912. He mentions three requisites. The first is negative, that the aspirant shall not represent the Interests. The second relates to regularity, that he shall have supported the Presidential ticket of the Democratic party, not merely in 1904 but also in 1896 and 1900 and 1908. The third relates to the kind of politico-business company he keeps, the character of his chief sponsors.



Now brace yourselves, brethren, for ponderous editorial homilies in plutocratic papers on the "selfishness of Bryan." They will tell you that the first of Bryan's requisites is good. The Democratic aspirant must not represent the Interests; no indeed, and indeed! But they will also tell you to beware, lest you judge with the improper severity which the third Bryan requisite demands; and they will "tut-tut" the notion that a candidate is a representative of the Interests merely because he keeps company with "safe and sane" business men. Dollars to doughnuts, O gentle reader, that the plutocratic editorial will chide the "selfish Bryan" as to those two points, the first and the third, not for demanding that the candidate be no representative of the Interests, but for narrowness in insisting that he must not be a work-a-day chum and a Presidential protege of high priests of the Interests.

It is for his demand for a record of regularity, however, that "Bryan's selfishness" will be made to shine like a revolving light on a dangerous reef. But Bryan is right. That second requisite is the best of all, in so far as any of three essential parts of a whole can be better than the others. The second is the practical test. An aspirant for the Democratic nomination might be all right on points one and three; but point two gives the significant reaction. The Democrat who shrinks from that test may be trustworthy, but unless his record otherwise is so markedly democratic as to be convincing, it will be prudent to let him drop by the test of Bryan's second requisite.

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What! reject a democratic Democrat because he bolted Bryan in 1896? Precisely. It is incontrovertibly true that the campaign of 1896 was the first great battle at the polls between democracy and plutocracy. Genuine democratic Democrats who failed to see the signs of the times high up in the political heavens then, may be forgiven for their error; but Presidential timber is not so scarce as to necessitate recourse to any of their number for the Democratic nominee for President. If they bolted democracy or sulked in 1896, because they liked plutocracy, they cannot be trusted now. The episode of the repentant thief? Yes, we acknowledge that as good religious doctrine; but as a precedent for Presidential politics it is too risky. So much for those who knew what they were doing when they bolted or sulked. If they didn't know, if they only failed to recognize democracy as democracy by its strange "silver" shibboleth of the passing moment, it comes in the end to the same thing as if they did know; for then they are intellectually unfit for the Presidential nomination of a democratic Democracy. The genuine Democrat who in 1896 could not see what the forces really were that fought each other, lacked political perceptive power then and he may lack it yet. He is just as likely to get muddled over misleading names and superficial appearances in the future, as he was in 1896. This is not to say that such men are intellectually deficient in a general way. They may be able enough. They may be excellent for political fellowship and secondary political places. The point is that, judged by their past, they probably do not possess the kind of ability a democratic Democrat must have as President in these days of struggle between democracy and plutocracy. Better Presidential timber of the fundamentally democratic variety is to be found in the Republican party. And mark

it well, a goodly number of Democratic voters will prefer a Republican nominee of this kind to a Democratic nominee of the other kind.

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Senator Pomerene of Ohio.

By the action of the Democratic caucus of the Ohio legislature on the 5th, Lieutenant Governor Atlee Pomerene (vol. xiii, pp. 612, 973) will have been elected United States Senator before this paragraph reaches the reader. For all the purposes of democratic Democracy this choice is ideal. Mr. Pomerene has for years been one of the leading supporters of Tom L. Johnson in Ohio politics, and was the choice for Governor of the Johnson wing of the Democratic party. Add one more name, then, to the Senatorial group which counts a La Follette and a Bourne on the Republican side, and an Owen and a Gore on the Democratic.

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For Mayor of Chicago.

The decision of Alderman Merriam to become a candidate for the Republican nomination for Mayor of Chicago is a gratifying fact. Should he be nominated by the Republicans, and ex-Mayor Dunne (vol. xiii, pp. 1133, 1138) by the Democrats, the city would have a good mayor no matter which party won at the election. Should Dunne be defeated for the Democratic nomination at the primaries by either Graham (vol. xiii, p. 1189) or Harrison (vol. xiii, p. 1153), and Merriam be nominated by the Republicans, the democratic Democrats of Chicago would have no difficulty in deciding how to vote. Alderman Merriam comes as near to answering roll call as a democratic Republican as any other well known Republican of Chicago, probably nearer. On the other hand, if Merriam were defeated and Dunne nominated at the primaries, the probabilities are that most democratic Republicans of Chicago would be glad to vote for Dunne. This is the situation: The Interests have set out to retain control of the Chicago City Hall. For Democratic candidate, their first choice is Graham, and their second Harrison; Dunne is no choice with them at all, for they learned in his first administration that they couldn't use him. For Republican candidate, the first choice of the Interests is Mayor Busse, and their second any man whom Armour can control as completely as he has controlled Busse; Merriam in the Republican party, like Dunne in the Democratic, is "persona non grata" to the Interests. In these circumstances we take it that at the primaries, democratic Republicans will vote for Mer-

riam and democratic Democrats for Dunne. After the primaries—well, we shall see what we shall see.

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The Police "Sweat Box."

When a Congressional committee appointed to investigate the fact and the uses of the police "sweat box" (vol. xiii, pp. 435, 444, 587, 724, 750), had entered upon its duties, it was blandly assured by the voracious police authorities that there is no such thing at all as a police "sweat box." We beg, therefore, to call the attention of that committee to the Chicago newspapers of the 5th. The committee will find—in the "Tribune," for instance,—that "Leslie Carlson, 12 years old, after defying Inspector of Police P. D. O'Brien, Capt. John McWeeney, and Lieut. Patrick McCauley for two days, last night confessed," etc., etc. "The confession came after a series of conflicting stories told by young Leslie, in which he stoutly maintained his innocence," and "it was not until near midnight that he finally broke down."

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Some such inquisitional proceeding ought, it may be, to be authorized by law. Possibly a due administration of justice demands it. But we are not considering that question just now. The question we have to ask is, Where did those policemen get their authority in the law for "bullyragging" a twelve-year-old boy, a prisoner in their custody, for two days and far into the night? A judicially protected course of legal procedure for the examination of persons under arrest upon accusations of crime, is favored by the public policy of the continent of Europe; the public policy of the English speaking peoples, has long opposed even that. But whether that policy be sound or not, who can justify such examinations by irresponsible policemen, with no protection for the prisoner through judicial supervision, and *absolutely in defiance of the existing law?*

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Governor Deneen on Trial.

Whether Gov. Deneen knew it or not when he wrote his message, he should know now, that in dealing with the Initiative and Referendum he advises precisely the kind of Initiative and Referendum that is desired by the plundering business interests and their politicians—those who make legislative "jackpots" and those who divide them. They want the provisions of the measure adapted, to quote the Governor's proposal, "to the concentration of public opinion upon an important public

measure rather than to dissipate and confuse it in the consideration of many measures of minor importance." By the constitutional restrictions necessary to secure that concentration, the Initiative and Referendum, as a people's power agent, would be strangled, and this is what the rascals want. Is it Gov. Deneen's ambition to please the rascals, or is he only their dupe? Has he set out to play the same game with the Initiative and Referendum that he played so long with the direct primary movement? We shall see when the Illinois legislature gets down to the business of carrying out the mandate of the people of Illinois. The Republican party of Illinois is pledged to the Initiative and Referendum, in reasonably available form for the people's use, and not deformed by "concentration;" the Democratic party of Illinois is pledged to the same kind of Initiative and Referendum; and the people have voted 447,908 to 128,398 (vol. xiii, p. 1186), not for a "concentrated" Initiative and Referendum, but for one allowing the people to initiate any legislation on an 8 per cent petition, and to veto any legislation on a 5 per cent petition. Governor Deneen has an opportunity now to recover somewhat of the public confidence his "running with the hares and hunting with the hounds" has cost him; but his message on the question of Direct Legislation reads like the "same old" juggling.

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An Argument That May Work Either Way.

Having spent nearly four years in expanding the salaries of the fancy grades of office holders, the Busse administration of Chicago is now proposing to economize on civil service employes. In this it is encouraged by every labor sweater in the city. One of the sweaters is sure that the civil service employes get from 30 to 40 per cent more than similar employes of private corporations, which is to say, he observes, that the city civil service employe is getting "more than he ought to get." But why is it not rather to say that the corporation employe is getting "less than he ought to get"?

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Locating the Trouble.

When the land value tax was applied in Vancouver, B. C., a year ago the building record began to increase by leaps and bounds. That tax encouraged building and discouraged land speculation. Now comes the Philadelphia Inquirer, saying that the building record of its city in 1910 was several millions below that of 1909. Why? Arthur E. Buchholz, chief of the tenement house

division of the Department of Health of Philadelphia, has just made statements in his annual report in which he puts his finger on the sore spot in Philadelphia. And every American city has the same sore spot. Speaking of the development of wholesome surroundings and proper home conditions, and of the legislation necessary to carry out the objects of the Philadelphia Housing Commission, Chief Buchholz says:

Without subscribing to the single tax theory, it must be obvious to every one that land values in a city are mainly created by society itself. It is inevitable that society will give more and more to demand for all the people an increasing share of these values which the people have produced. The ultimate effects of speculative land values prove that the individual who is allowed to enjoy an excessive private profit is virtually permitted to monopolize somewhat the light and air, which are supposed to be free. Excessive land values mean that little children and comparatively resourceless families shall be unable to have about their dwellings the land spaces designated to proper light and ventilation.

Land is the principal base of the whole housing problem. Land is not made by labor. There is nothing in the nature of an unimproved piece of ground to indicate that it should belong to one man rather than to another or to the State. Private possession of it has simply been considered the method by which the ultimate good of the whole community is best assured. Dwellings, unlike their building sites, are the products of human toil. The community should interfere as little as may be with their full enjoyment by the man who made them.

It is land, then, rather than the house built upon it, which should bear the heaviest burden of taxation. If vacant land is treated on this principle, if it is taxed upon its full selling value, there will be less vacant land and more houses. For it will be more profitable to erect rentable buildings on the land than to merely hold it for a speculative rise in value. In other words, in its treatment of unoccupied ground the community should collect through taxation a larger share of the rising value which it is itself creating.

That covers the so-called "housing problem" as completely as a haystack covers a nest of mice. It, at the same time, exposes that alleged problem as thoroughly as removal of the hay stack exposes the mice.

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There is more of the same kind in Chief Buchholz' report, for he says: "The policy of controlling railroads and other public utility corporations will be undoubtedly extended in time to the control of speculative land values, which cause more injury to the people than any other form of the unlimited private ownership of public necessities. Already we find European cities have established a system of land supervision based upon the prin-

ciples by which the Interstate Commerce Commission controls railroads. The injustice and the social unwisdom of thus giving advantage and encouragement to the holders of vacant land, rather than to him who makes it beneficial to the community by erecting a residence upon it, is appreciated in Germany."

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Trying to Make Bricks Without Straw.

Cincinnati pays from \$60 to \$72 a year for each electric arc street light. Covington, just across the Ohio river from Cincinnati, pays \$55 a year for each light of the kind used in Cincinnati. And the private corporations that light the two cities are practically one. Covington's lighting contract is for one year; the Cincinnati contract is for ten years. The present City Council of Cincinnati is considering the renewal of the contract for ten years after June 1, 1912, which will be five months after the terms of the present city officials expire! So, according to the Cincinnati Post, "to prevent a renewal for a 10-year period at an exorbitant rate civic organizations have demanded a public hearing on the specifications which Council had refused to require of service director Sundmaker"! If Cincinnati had a commission government, like that of Des Moines, of Cedar Rapids, of Colorado City, of Grand Junction, of Berkeley it would not be necessary for civic organizations to worry about public meetings over a proposed lighting contract. The real governing body of the city would then be the people, instead of the misgoverning body that now misrepresents the people of Cincinnati.

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This is quite a typical case. A political machine called the City Council seriously considers the making of a 10-year contract that will not go into effect until five months after the present Council has ceased to exist. Legally it has the power to hand the people of the city over to a private corporation for private taxation; for rates and charges of public service corporations are taxes. Should not the people who are to pay the taxes have the legal power to veto such a contract? The public service corporations claim that this legal right to tax the people is a "property right". If it is, then the civic bodies of Cincinnati are interfering with or attacking a "property right," are they not? Why should Cincinnati permit private corporations to take dividends out of the city's streets when the city is getting dividends out of its steam railroad, the Cincinnati Southern?

The "Anarchy" Craze.

The yellow-paper hysterics into which a sensational episode of common crime in London has thrown some of the British newspapers, strongly tends to make Americans realize their British kinship. Because two desperate criminals came to England to pursue their profession and resisted the police when arrests were attempted, those papers are actually shrieking for an abandonment of the British policy of making British soil an asylum for political refugees. That policy is what has saved Great Britain from physical force reformers of the deadly kind. Better still, it is in accord with the robust Saxon spirit of liberty. In the United States we have drifted far enough away from our traditional liberties to make our government a man-hunting mechanism for Russian oligarchs and a Mexican despot. Perhaps we cannot recover lost ground yet. But if Great Britain were to follow our example, it would be a sorry day for her and for the best she stands for. To set up an "anarchist" immigration law to catch men who still believe that "resistance to tyrants is obedience to God," because, forsooth, foreign criminals come to your shores, is a high price in liberty to pay for poor protection from robbery. "Oh, John!" exclaimed a young wife to her husband: "there is a mouse in the cream! What shall I do?" "Put in the cat," said John.

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MUDDLED OVER THE INITIATIVE.

From a friend comes a New York Tribune editorial on the Initiative and Referendum, with the remark that, "as of course you know, the Eastern papers don't know anything about the movement, but they catch up isolated items and make the most of them." That statement is true, but it is a very pertinent question. Why don't the Eastern papers inform themselves about the Initiative and Referendum when the information is so easily obtained?

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The Tribune does not oppose Direct Legislation, yet it has its doubts as to the practicability of the method in any of the large States where, it says, "the people fall below those of Oregon in average intelligence, and lack the Oregonians' zest for self-government." But what reason is there for saying that intelligence is bounded by State lines? and who would have thought in the days of machine corruption in Oregon, just before the day of the Initiative and Referendum, that Oregonians had anything of a "zest for self-government"?

Noting the recent Illinois vote of 447,908 for the Initiative and Referendum to 128,398 against it, in a total vote of less than 700,000—showing that six out of every seven voters recorded themselves upon the question, and that the majority in favor of adopting the Oregon method was overwhelming—the Tribune asserts that "if the experience of Oregon is to be a guide, Illinois will have to hedge about the Initiative and Referendum with a variety of limitations," because Oregon voters had 32 measures to vote on at the last election; and the conclusion is drawn that "with the diversity of population and variety of interests in Illinois it is easy to imagine that an unrestricted Initiative and Referendum would make voting a day's work." Hence the Tribune concludes that "properly limited and hedged about so that only a moderate number of propositions of enough importance really to interest the voters can go on the ballot, the Initiative and Referendum may prove of use, though this is yet to be demonstrated."

Now what could be more pleasing to the Interests than to have the people's power of Initiative and Referendum "properly limited and hedged about"?

Whatever limit might be set, a legislature owned by the Interests could easily submit the full quota of measures with unimportant questions, and the people would be shut out. Or, if the number of Initiative petitions were limited, the Interests themselves could have the requisite number of petitions ready to be filed for the next general election immediately after an election, and again the people would be shut out.

Moreover, who would determine the question of "enough importance really to interest the voters"? A commission appointed by the legislature? a committee of the legislature? or, peradventure, a commission appointed by the Governor at the request of the Interests?

And why the desire to put political handcuffs and balls and chains on the people? Is not the increasing demand for the Initiative and Referendum due to the long-continued misrepresentative character of public servants? Are restrictions upon the people a cure, or even a palliative, for the evils of a government that is "republican in form" and plutocratic in substance?

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It may interest the Tribune and other papers to know that 19 of the 32 measures on the Oregon ballot last November were on the ballot because the legislature had failed to do its duty. It may be of

further interest to know that the time required for voting the whole Oregon ballot—candidates and measures—was from 2½ to 6 minutes. Is it not worth while for a citizen to spend 6 minutes, or 12 or 24 minutes one day in two years to get what he wants at the ballot box and to refuse what he does not want? And isn't that as true of Illinois and New York voters as of Oregon voters?

W. G. EGGLESTON.

* * *

EDUCATION IN NEW ZEALAND.*

Reviewing New Zealand's system of education from the democratic standpoint, it may reasonably be claimed that for so young a country and so small a population, very liberal provision is made in the interest of free education.

In order, however, that the system may be understood a brief outline of its development will be necessary.

From the year 1853 to the end of 1876 New Zealand was divided in provinces under separate governments, and shortly after their constitution each of the Provincial Governments instituted some system of education.

In all these systems the primary schools were administered by local committees and by a central board or other authority at the Provincial capital. The cost of education was variously paid out of capitation charges on householders and children, rates on property, fees and donations, and out of grants from the Provincial treasuries; and provision was made for religious instruction.

Not unnaturally the educational ideals set up and the interest in education varied considerably in the several Provinces.

In 1876 the Provincial Governments were abolished and a central governing body was constituted. But it was not until the beginning of 1878 that the Provincial systems of education were superseded by the present national system, which differs from its predecessors in being at once free, secular and compulsory.

It still, however, bears traces of its Provincial origin, for the Inspectors of Schools and the teachers are officers of local education boards, and not of the Department.

* * *

For the purposes of primary education New Zealand is divided into thirteen Education Districts.

*The author of this article, written especially for The Public, is George Fowlds, M. P., the Minister of Education in the Government of the Dominion of New Zealand, an office he has held for many years, and in successive Ministries.

more or less co-extensive with the old Provinces or with subdivisions of them. In each Education District there is an Education Board composed of nine members; and, subject to the conditions imposed by the Education Act or by a Board's regulations, the local management of a school, or in some cases a small group of schools, is in the hands of a school committee consisting of from five to nine members.

The Education Department, the central authority, is presided over by the Minister of Education.

It exercises a general supervision and control over primary, secondary, and technical education, and distributes to the different local authorities the statutory grants and sums voted annually by Parliament. It has also direct control of primary schools for the Maori race, and of special schools such as those for blind, deaf, or neglected children.

From the year 1878 to 1901 the primary schools were maintained mainly by a statutory grant out of the consolidated revenue of the Colony at the rate of £3 15s a year, for every unit of the average daily attendance. There were also grants averaging £45,000 a year for the erection and maintenance of school buildings. Each Board had its own scale for the staffing of schools, and for the salaries paid to teachers. In both these important matters there were very considerable differences when one district was compared with another. But "The Public School Teachers' Salaries Act, 1901" made the staffing of the schools and the remuneration of the teachers uniform in all districts. The salaries are now paid by the Department through the Boards and for administration each Board gets a sum of £250, together with a capitation grant of 11s 3d per head on the average attendance.

Special grants are made to Boards for school buildings in newly settled districts, and for such additions as are rendered necessary by the increase of settlement or population in older settled districts.

No part of the cost of primary education is a direct charge upon any local authority, but all cost is met out of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of New Zealand. For the special purposes of their schools, however, committees annually raise considerable sums by means of entertainments or in other ways. In the case of secondary schools subsidies are payable by the Government on moneys so raised.

Broadly stated, the policy of the State in regard to education is to provide that no child shall

grow up without some education, and that every facility shall be given to every person to receive free education according to his or her ability.

From the point of view of compulsion there is all the machinery for enforcing regular attendance and for providing homes and education for neglected, defective, or uncontrollable children. If not regularly receiving instruction in a private school or in some other satisfactory way, a child is compelled to attend a public school from the age of seven until he has passed the fifth standard or has reached the age of fourteen.

There are also institutions for the blind, for deaf-mutes, for children mentally defective, and for youths of both sexes for whom some restraint is necessary. Where the state is compelled to take charge of children these are carefully classified, and, according to the amount of restraint that is considered necessary and to the general circumstances of each case, a suitable institution is selected or a suitable home with a private family is provided. For instance, if over school age a boy may be boarded out where he can learn some occupation or trade, or he may be sent to the Weraroa Boys' Training Farm, where he is taught farming and is under supervision and control.

Facilities for obtaining free education beyond the compulsory course laid down for the primary schools, are not neglected.

If, on the completion of the primary-school course a boy or girl obtains a Certificate of Proficiency in Standard VI, many educational avenues are open to him at the expense of the state. He is entitled to a free place in a High School,* a District High School, a Technical High School, or at an Evening Technical School, where, by continued effort and good conduct, he may in general receive instruction for four or five years.

At the High School (which is generally in a larger center) he may receive such instruction as will enable him to pass the entrance examination to the learned professions, or to qualify for admission to a University College. He may also be taught Woodwork, Agriculture, or other subjects of manual and technical instruction, while a girl may be trained in domestic subjects.

In the District High School (which is usually in a smaller center and is a primary school at which in a separate department and under special teachers provision is made for secondary instruction) the free-place holder may prepare for the

same examinations. But the policy of the Department is opposed to making the main object of the course at the District High School the passing of such an examination, for it is strongly felt that in rural districts the secondary education should be made to bear strongly on the occupations of the people of that district. In many districts this policy has been warmly welcomed and heartily adopted, and, as the state provides the necessary equipment and gives grants to defray the cost, instruction in the principles of Agriculture nearly always forms an important feature of the course, while Dairying is also widely taught, as are also Woodwork and Cookery.

Most of the High Schools and many of the District High Schools are provided with well-equipped science laboratories.

If the holder of a Certificate of Proficiency does not attend a High School or a District High School, he may, in a larger center, attend a Technical High School during the day, or, if employed in the daytime, may attend one of the Evening Technical Schools which are established in both the larger and the smaller centers.

In addition to the free places just described there are two chief classes of scholarships which carry with them pecuniary assistance: (a) Boards' Scholarships, for which 1s 6d per head on the average attendance at the public primary schools is payable to Boards, and (b) Junior National Scholarships, which are directly controlled by the Department, one condition of these being that the parent of the holder must be in receipt of an income of not more than £250 per annum. Either class of scholarship entitles the holder to a free place, to a sum of money (generally £10), and, if he has to live away from home, to a boarding allowance of £30.

The following figures may help to give an idea of the proportion of free secondary education to the compulsory primary education. The figures are for 1909 unless specifically stated otherwise:

Population of New Zealand (1906), including	
47,731 Maoris	936,309
Public Primary Schools.....	2,057
Maori Village Schools.....	94
Children on the roll of Primary Schools, including Maoris	155,542
Pupils in Class S. VI in Primary Schools, including Maoris	10,121
Free Place Holders in High Schools.....	3,295
Free Place Holders in District High Schools..	1,891
Free Place Holders in Technical High Schools.	846
Free Place Holders in Evening Technical Schools	1,361
Maoris holding Free Places or Scholarships in Maori Secondary Schools.....	128
Boards' Scholars	533
Junior National Scholars.....	108

*Only one high school does not admit free pupils under the general system. Instead of so doing it annually grants a number of scholarships.

Further still, opportunities are afforded for obtaining free college education.*

On the results of an examination called the "Junior University Scholarship Examination" the University annually awards scholarships called variously "Junior University Scholarships" and Senior National Scholarships, the money for the latter being paid directly by the state and that for the former being paid by the University out of its statutory grant. The holder of such scholarship receives £20 a year in addition to fees (these in the case of the medical students amounting to about £100 for the three years), and, when compelled to live away from home for the purpose of prosecuting his studies, a further sum of £30.

These scholarships are tenable for three years, and are intended to enable a student to graduate or pursue the greater part of the course in Arts, Science, Medicine, Engineering, Mining, etc. There are also several other scholarships provided directly or indirectly by the state. But on the Junior University Scholarship Examination certain local and privately endowed scholarships (about 37 in number) are also awarded, and all candidates who obtain credit at the examination are entitled to hold bursaries which meet the cost of the College fees up to £20 a year for three years. Scholarships may also be competed for during the degree course, the Senior University Scholarships and other scholarships numbering 22 being offered annually, in addition to various other local exhibitions and scholarships.

The chief scholarships awarded at the end of the University course are Rhodes' Scholarships, the 1851 Exhibition Science Scholarships, and a medical traveling scholarship. These three, all traveling scholarships, are tenable abroad. There are also four New Zealand Research Scholarships of £100 per annum, with laboratory fees and expenses, which are offered by the Government for research likely to be of benefit to the industries of the Dominion.

Another important aspect of free education must not be overlooked.

There are four Training Colleges for teachers, the principals of which are also lecturers on Education at the University Colleges. Approved students admitted to the Training College are not only admitted free but receive either £10 or £30 per annum according to the class of student, together with a boarding allowance of £30 if com-

*In the four largest centers there are University Colleges where the ordinary Art and Science subjects are taught. Special provision is also made for instruction in Mining, Dentistry, Law, Veterinary Science, Agriculture, and Domestic Science.

pelled to live away from home for the purpose of prosecuting their studies, and have their fees paid to all University College classes approved by the Principal.

The following table shows the scholarships, etc., held during the year 1909:

Junior University Scholarships, Senior National Scholarships and other similar scholarships....	76
Senior University Scholarships and other similar scholarships	14
Bursaries (payment of fees).....	34
Other Scholarships and Exhibitions.....	31
Students at Training.....	319

The New Zealand University is merely an examining body, the teaching being done at affiliated colleges. Its revenues are derived mainly from an annual statutory grant of £3,000 from the Government, from examination and diploma fees, and from the interest on the savings of past years. Of the £3,000 it has been the practice to devote one-half to the Scholarship Fund, and it may therefore be said that indirectly the whole of the University Scholarship Fund is provided by the state.



High Schools and District High Schools are numerous, and the railways are available for the free carriage of pupils.

Given the requisite ability and diligence on the part of pupils, every boy and girl in the Dominion can qualify for admission to our highest teaching institutions, or can lay a good foundation for the pursuit of a trade or profession, for the doors of our secondary educational institutions are open wide.

The obtaining of a free University training makes greater calls upon the aspirant than does free secondary education—more conspicuous ability, more self-sacrifice, and greater diligence. But even here the facilities are greater than would appear on the surface. Most of the classes in Law, Arts, and Science are held during the evening, and, the fees being low, a young man or woman living in any of the four centers where the University Colleges are established has the opportunity to participate in their benefits, and even to obtain a degree.

It is not for me to say here whether the doors of our University Colleges are or are not sufficiently widely open. But when in addition to the 37 private and locally endowed scholarships the state has made provision for the free training of its teachers, and, by liberal scholarships and by bursaries practically unlimited in number, has enabled so many young men and women to obtain free University education, it must be seen that New

Zealand recognizes the importance of educating its best material as highly as possible.

GEO. FOWLDS.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

POLITICAL PROGRESS IN MICHIGAN.

Detroit, Jan. 6.

Gov. Chase S. Osborn, of Michigan, who starts out with the announcement that he will not seek a re-nomination, recommends in his message to the legislature now in session at Lansing, legislation that is making the conservatives and reactionaries howl with rage.

He was supposed to be "safe and sane," and back of him in the fight for his election were most of the Big Business elements of the State. He was especially favored by the Upper Peninsula, where in fact he has long resided, as a fit person to put in the Governor's chair to head off any attempt of the Grange element or organized Labor to place a specific tax on iron or copper ore. Yet in his first message he recommends:

A tax on royalties.

Raising all revenue for State purposes from a tax on corporations.

The Recall.

Taking away from the legislature all power to thwart the Referendum.

A graduated income tax on credits, in place of assessing them.

A State insurance fund for laborers injured in their occupations.

That saloons be limited to one to each 1,000 of population, and the abolition of "government by saloon and rule by brewery."

The repeal of most of the laws establishing such boards as horseshoers, barbers, salt inspection, oil inspection.

Abolition of taxes on mortgages, to be replaced by a small fee for recording, which banks as well as individuals must pay.

Abolition of prison contract system.

The Governor also told the legislators that the State Militia is "topheavy with gold lace and adjutant generals"; that local option is good, for out of it can come improved conditions; that a State bureau should be created to purchase supplies for all State institutions; that a man who neglects his duty of voting should be disqualified for a certain length of time; that the legislators should give up junkets and work one more day a week, instead of adjourning every Friday until Monday night, and that it would be a good thing if the Governor was elected for four years, coupled with the power of Recall.

Of course a considerable number of these recommendations are in the nature of palliatives, while others might not be effective in doing away with the economic ills at which they are aimed; yet never before has a Michigan governor made so many recommendations of a radical nature in his message to the legislature.

While praising the new State Constitution as formulated by honest minded men, he says the Constitutional convention was "dominated by corporation lawyers" who had no faith in the people and did all they could to make it hard if not impossible for

the ordinary citizen to have any voice in the government.

This message occupies nine columns of ordinary newspaper print, and is bristling with recommendations for economy in the transaction of the State's business, and equity in the collection of taxes; and as Gov. Osborn has started out by demanding the resignation of the members of the State board of pardons, which has recently released some notorious cold-blooded murderers, and threatens to investigate every State board, most of them tainted with politics, it looks as if several million eyes will be on Michigan during the next two years.

It now remains to be seen whether he can induce the legislative solons of the State to legislate his reforms into the statute books.

JUDSON GRENNELL.

INCIDENTAL SUGGESTIONS

OWNERSHIP.

Chicago.

To be the owner of anything, that thing must be a product of industry.

No persons own land—never did nor ever will. They simply have a legal privilege to hold it for use or speculation. No man ever did or ever can make land, therefore it cannot be owned.

A company is organized to build a railroad. The first thing they do is to secure the right of way, a legal privilege. Then they grade, build bridges, lay tracks, build stations, cars, locomotives, etc. These are labor products and can be owned.

Or, a farmer wants to raise grain, fruit, vegetables or stock. He first gets title to some land, a legal privilege; then he sows, reaps, etc., and the products are property, because produced by labor. Nothing but products of industry are really property.

A company is organized to mine iron ore. They must first find ground that contains iron. But that ground is not property. The same with coal, or any other mineral.

When anyone says "I own this land," he does not state the fact; it is only a legal privilege he has.

When governments tax products of industry, they really contribute to holders of legal privilege.

When will people comprehend the senselessness of continuing to tax rightful property for the purpose of aiding holders of legal privilege?

Abolish all taxes, and require each holder of legal privilege to pay a percentage on its value. Then no one can afford to hold the privilege out of use.

When this is done, no one will ever be out of employment, for land is plentiful but not now put to its best use.

When it is put to its best use, opportunity for employment will be abundant for everyone; and then poverty will never be feared any more.

Poverty is the cause of vice, crime, murder, suicide, war—ten times more than all other causes combined.

E. W. ELDRIDGE.

* * *

Make money; and the whole nation will conspire to call you a gentleman.—George Bernard Shaw.

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, January 10, 1911.

The Progressive Republican League of Minnesota.

The first State convention of Republican progressives was held at Minneapolis on the 4th (vol. xiii, p. 683), with 500 delegates representing every Congressional district in Minnesota. A platform was adopted and a committee for permanently organizing the State appointed. From Washington on the 6th it was reported as political gossip there that this is the beginning of a movement for organizing the Progressive Republicans in every State with reference to the Republican nomination for President and that the object is to secure this nomination for Senator LaFollette.

+ +

Federal Jurisdiction over Libels.

One of the unanimous decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States on the 3rd, sustained a decision of the lower Federal Courts, in New York, to the effect that the Federal Courts have no jurisdiction over criminal libel in a newspaper primarily published outside of Federal territory but coming into such territory in the general course of circulation. This decision was made in the case of the New York World, which had published matter alleged to be libelous in connection with the Panama Canal (vol. xiii, p. 112). The indictment was found by the Federal Grand Jury on the ground that the paper had circulated on a Federal reservation in the State of New York. The principle of this decision would probably sustain the decision of the Federal Court in Indiana (vol. xii, pp. 1011, 1017, 1058) refusing to extradite to the District of Columbia the publisher of an Indianapolis paper for the same libel.

+ +

Validity of the Bank Guarantee Law.

The Supreme Court of the United States decided on the 3rd that the bank guarantee laws of Oklahoma (vol. xii, pp. 974, 1250), Nebraska (vol. xii, p. 325), and Kansas (vol. xii, p. 1256) are constitutional. The three laws are reported to be substantially alike except that the Nebraska law makes it obligatory on all State banks to contribute to the guaranty fund, while the Oklahoma and

Kansas legislatures leave the contribution with its attendant duties and benefits to the discretion of the banks themselves.

+ +

Extraordinary Federal Interference.

A petition for the Recall from office of Mayor Hiram C. Gill of Seattle (vol. xiii, p. 1233) having been duly presented under the charter of Seattle, and the Recall election day set for February 7, the Federal Court at Seattle (Judge Hanford) issued an injunction on the 6th, forbidding the City Council from appropriating money for the expenses of the election.

+ +

The suit was brought by Frank H. Scobey, of Chicago, as a non-resident owner of and taxpayer on land in Seattle. It is the first suit of its kind.

+ +

According to the news dispatches Mayor Gill was elected on pledges of non-enforcement of vice laws. When he came into office, he designated a district in Seattle where gambling and other forms of vice might be openly carried on without interference; and in that district, to quote the dispatches, "all kinds of open gambling games were conducted as in the palmiest of western days." As the Chief of Police, C. W. Wappenstein, formerly of Cincinnati, refused to interfere, and the Mayor refused to remove the Chief of Police, the Welfare League circulated a Recall petition. Enough signers were obtained, and arrangements for the election were being made when Mr. Scobey of Chicago, "who owns valuable realty here," say the Seattle dispatches, "applied for an injunction because of the increase in taxes sure to accrue through the holding of a special election." Apparently, charges of a fraudulent Recall petition were made in the injunction suit, for the Federal Judge is reported as saying in his opinion in the case that it is the intention of the Court to—

interfere as little as possible with the duties of the City Council and city officials, but "any taxpayer, resident, or nonresident, is entitled to all the relief which a court of equity has the power to grant in a suit intended to frustrate efforts of a minority of citizens to reverse the result of a general election by ousting the choice of a majority, when the means adopted for that purpose include fraud, forgery and false official certificates."

+ +

The Lorimer Case.

At the opening of the United States Senate on the 9th, the case of Senator Lorimer's right to his seat (vol. xiii, p. 1233) coming up, Senator Lorimer opened the proceedings by saying:

I know that I am not guilty and no person was guilty of corrupt practices in my election to the Sen-

ate. My obligation to my State and to myself require that I should be present in this body and hear what is said. I hope no Senator will be embarrassed by my presence here. At a future day I expect to have something to say myself on this subject.

Senator Owen (Democrat) of Oklahoma then offered the following resolution supporting it in a speech:

Resolved, That the so-called election of William Lorimer on May 26, 1909, by the legislature of the State of Illinois, was illegal and void.

The Owen resolution went over the day under the rule.

+

Following the offer of the Owen resolution, Senator Beveridge (Republican) of Indiana, a member of the committee which has reported favorably to Senator Lorimer, presented a minority report which concluded as follows:

That this election was invalid under any possible view of the law. If the Senate so concludes, it is our duty to so declare. Therefore, I submit the following resolution: "Resolved, That William Lorimer was not duly and legally elected to a seat in the Senate of the United States by the legislature of the State of Illinois."

In his minority report, Senator Beveridge argues that the testimony is overwhelming that four members of the Illinois Legislature were bribed to vote for Lorimer and that three members bribed them; that this is enough to vitiate the election under the precedents; but that there is evidence that three more were probably bribed; and further that unsound precedents ought to be overthrown and one act of bribery be regarded as making "the whole election foul."

+

On the 10th Senator Crawford of South Dakota reviewed the evidence at length in a speech for the unseating of Mr. Lorimer.

+ +

Direct Election of United States Senators.

A report by the judiciary committee of the United States Senate was adopted on the 9th for early presentation to the Senate, recommending an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people (vol. xiii, p. 1211). The vote in committee was 8 to 3, and Senator Borah was instructed to write the report. This is the first time a Senate committee has approved the change.

+

Demands for a Constitutional convention on this subject has been formally made by 27 States—Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Missouri, Ne-

braska, Nevada, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin. Four more would make the demand imperative. Two States—California and Wyoming—have asked Congress to submit the amendment.

+ +

Charles E. Merriam.

For Republican nominee for Mayor of Chicago at the primaries of February 28, Alderman Charles E. Merriam has announced his candidacy. The announcement was made on the 4th in a letter to Republican delegations from five wards, asking him to make it.

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Alderman Merriam is a professor of economics in the University of Chicago. He came first into public life as a tax expert for the City Club of Chicago (vol. ix, p. 410); and was afterward appointed a member of the Chicago charter convention by Gov. Dencen. He was elected alderman from the Seventh ward in 1909; has served as chairman of the commission that exposed the corruption of Mayor Busse's administration; and has otherwise made a progressive record in the City Council.

+

In his letter of announcement, after declaring his personal preference as averse to the candidacy, Alderman Merriam says:

There are, however, far more important considerations involved in the present municipal situation than the personal inclinations of any man. An aroused public sentiment standing for courageous, progressive ideas has in many places in this country achieved notable public victories. I believe the people of this city are in sympathy with this movement and are desirous of an opportunity of expressing their convictions effectively. The battle for genuinely honest, efficient and popular government demands at all times the loyal support of every citizen. Especially in view of the present critical conditions in this city, I cannot turn aside from the performance of the duty you have indicated. The people of Chicago can secure the kind of government they want if they are willing to stand up and fight for it. The more vigorously and persistently we fight, the sooner our efforts will bring success. Understanding that you are willing to undertake a campaign for the practical application of progressive principles and policies to our city government, and believing that many others are ready to join in a real movement of this kind, I accept your invitation.

Alderman Merriam promises a specific statement of his position on municipal questions prior to the primaries.

+ +

The Chicago Garment Workers' Strike.

After a hundred days of strike (p. 12) a compromise agreement with one firm of garment work-

ers—Sturm, Mayer & Co.—was effected between the officials of the company and Thos. A. Riekert, President of the United Garment Workers of America, on the 7th, and was endorsed by the joint strike committee. The terms of settlement are summarized by the Tribune as follows:

All strikers, former employes, shall be taken back within ten days after the strike against the concern is called off.

There will be no discrimination against any former employe on strike.

All grievances that the shop committees in conference with the foremen and officials of the firm fail to adjust shall be submitted to a board of arbitration composed of three members. One of these shall be chosen by the employes, one by the company, and the third by the first two.

There will be no objection to or discrimination against any employe for belonging to or joining any union.

While the "closed shop" is not included in this agreement, shop organization is recognized. On the basis of this agreement about 900 strikers returned to work on the 9th in the shops of the above mentioned firm and one other.

† †

Catholic Colonization.

A colonization project by the "Catholic Colonization Society of the United States," founded by the Rev. Julius E. De Vos, was announced in the Chicago papers on the 7th. As there described—the object of the organization is three fold; first to search out the most available agricultural lands in the United States which are open to colonization, and direct immigrants to these lands through co-operation with the big land companies; second, to check undesirable immigration to the United States through co-operation with the local clergy in those foreign countries from which the great bulk of immigrants come; and third, to establish a church and a school in each of the colonies formed in order to give permanence to the community.

Besides the founder and president, Father De Vos, the following officers are named: The Rev. P. Bandini, vice-president; the Rev. V. Tesselaer, secretary, and the Very Rev. F. De Lange, treasurer. The executive committee is composed of the Rev. Francis Lange, the Rev. F. X. Van Nistelroy, and Father De Vos, and the board of trustees is composed of Fathers Lange, De Lange, Theophilus Glesa, De Vos, Bandini, M. Joseph Hynck, John Hoffinger, Walter Hopper, Tesselaer, Daniel Riordan, Van Nistelroy, and A. J. Tarif. The headquarters of the society are at present at 2517 Logan boulevard, Chicago.

† †

The Los Angeles Explosion.

Twenty-three indictments against seven persons were returned on the 7th by the grand jury at Los Angeles, with reference to the explosion of

the Times building (vol. xiii, p. 1131), together with a presentment or report. The names of the indicted persons are withheld until arrests shall have been made. By Los Angeles news dispatches of the 8th, it appears that the report has been published and that—

the jury finds the theory of a gas explosion untenable, and declares it is satisfied the explosive used was nitroglycerin purchased at Giant. In conclusion, the report says: "While we are satisfied from the testimony that the perpetrators of this terrible catastrophe have been members of labor unions and officials and organizers therein, and, moreover, intimately associated and connected with certain leaders and high officials of labor unions, we have had no testimony that any labor organization, as such, participated in the commission of those crimes."

NEWS NOTES

—The Commission form of government (p. 11) was adopted by Moline, Illinois, at a special election on the 3d by 1,865 to 1,060.

—The annual meeting of the National Civic Federation (vol. xiii, p. 1163) will be held at New York City on the 12th, 13th and 14th.

—The wife of Lincoln Steffens, Josephine Boutecon Steffens, died at Riverside, Conn., on the 9th. She was the author of "Letitia Berkeley, A. M."

—Earthquakes in Russian Turkestan, in western Asia, on the 4th, caused serious loss of life, especially at Tashkent and Vyerny, with rumors of the swallowing up of smaller towns.

—Rockford, Illinois, voted against the commission form of government plan (vol. xiii, pp. 225, 1189, vol. xiv, p. 11) at a special election on the 3d by 4,029 to 1,097—a total vote of 65 per cent of the vote for officials at the last municipal election.

—General Manuel Bonilla (vol. x, p. 59), the President of Honduras, driven out through the influence of President Zelaya of Nicaragua (vol. xiii, p. 111), and succeeded by President Davilla (vol. xi, p. 446), is stirring up a revolution to get the presidency back again (vol. xiii, p. 758).

—Charles Adkins, a compromise Republican candidate, was elected Speaker of the lower house of the Illinois legislature on the 4th, over George W. Alschuler, the Democratic candidate, by 84 to 53. The Prohibition member and the Independent voted for Adkins and 15 Democrats refused to vote for Alschuler.

—United States Senator Stephen B. Elkins of West Virginia died on the 4th at Washington, D. C., at the age of 70. His son, Davis Elkins, was appointed to the vacancy on the 9th, just after midnight of the 8th, by Gov. Glasscock of West Virginia, and in the afternoon of the 9th the appointee took his father's seat in the Senate.

—The Spanish war in Morocco, the unpopularity of which in Spain caused the deplorable riots of fifteen months ago (vol. xii, p. 972), came to a close in

November with a signed agreement between the Sultan of Morocco and the Spanish government, in which was placed an indemnity to be paid by Morocco to Spain.

—The promised constitution for the tiny state of Monaco, in which Monte Carlo is situated, promised last spring by the Prince of Monaco in response to repeated demands of the inhabitants (vol. xiii, p. 299), was promulgated on the 7th. But the new constitution does not appear to be sufficiently radical to suit the Young Monagesques, and they are threatening revolution.

—The proposed new constitution for Alsace-Lorraine (vol. xiii, p. 275), the draft of which was adopted by the Bundesrath on December 16, is meeting with great opposition by the more radical portions of the population of the two provinces. Immense Socialist and Radical demonstrations of protest were held on the 8th in Strassburg and the other important cities of the provinces.

—Edward B. Whitney, appointed on the 24th by Gov. White of New York to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench caused by the death of Charles W. Dayton, died on the 5th. Judge Whitney was assistant attorney general under President Cleveland, a son of Professor Whitney of Yale, and a man of radical leanings. Judge Dayton, whose vacancy on the bench he was appointed to fill, was postmaster of New York under President Cleveland and the candidate for second place on the Henry George Mayoralty ticket of 1897.

—Legal proceedings against 13 of the most prominent Atlantic transportation companies were begun on the 4th by the Federal government in the Federal Courts at New York under the Sherman anti-trust law. The defendants are charged with having by contract in London in 1908 constituted themselves a "conference" to apportion traffic and regulate wages. Among the lines prosecuted are the Allan, the Anchor, the Canadian Pacific, the Cunard, the Hamburg-American, the North German Lloyd, the Red Star, and the White Star.

—The Carnegie Trust Company of New York (in which, however, Mr. Carnegie is reported to have had no interest) was closed on the 7th by the State Superintendent of Banks, for insolvency in refusing payment of four checks aggregating \$450,000. It reported \$8,896,700 in deposits November 10, and New York City had \$650,000 on deposit with it when it was closed. As a depository for trust funds in bankruptcy, it is reported to hold \$1,000,000. The name of Joseph G. Robin, alleged wrecker of the Northern Bank (p. 12), is connected in the news despatches with the Carnegie Trust failure.

—James J. Gallagher, who shot Mayor Gaynor last August (vol. xiii, pp. 755, 771, 782, 794, 829, 948) was sentenced on the 4th to twelve years' imprisonment. He had been convicted in Jersey City on an indictment charging him not with shooting Mayor Gaynor, but with assaulting, with intent to kill, William H. Edwards, Commissioner of Street Cleaning of New York. The jury was out forty minutes and the trial lasted but a portion of one day. In addition to the twelve years, Gallagher will have to stay in prison until the cost of his prosecution has been paid by prison service.

PRESS OPINIONS

Common Wealth for Public Revenues.

Grand Rapids (Mich.) Daily News (ind.), Dec. 15.—The United States is rapidly approaching the time when she will have to face the same problem Great Britain now has under consideration—the taxing of unearned increment. . . . John Stuart Mill, in his "Principles of Political Economy," declares it would be no violation of principle if the state should appropriate wealth which has been created without any exertion or sacrifice on the part of owners of such property. He further says: "This would not properly be taking anything from anybody; it would merely be applying an accession of wealth, created by circumstances, to the benefit of society, instead of allowing it to become an unearned appendage to the riches of a particular class."

† †

The Work of the Master.

Boston Common (ind.) Dec. 10.—Few books have been written under greater difficulties, have dealt with a traditionally dry subject more entertainingly, or have wrought in a few years a more remarkable change in the public's attitude of mind, than Henry George's "Progress and Poverty." To boil the pot while it was being born he had to pawn much of his furniture; but he lived to see it influence the farthest tides of thought, and today it continues to be a force of revolution. A country printer, John Bagot, of Middleton, England, has just issued it in handy pocket form for four pence a copy, so that the poorest may have it to read; and the United States needs a parallel cheap distribution. For, though men have written plenteously in Henry George's footsteps none has equalled him either in matter or style—he is yet the master.

† †

U'ren of Oregon.

Collier's (ind.), Jan. 7.—U'ren (accent the last syllable—the name is Cornish, all his ancestors were Cornish blacksmiths, and he is a blacksmith too) is the father of most of the statutes which have made Oregon the most fundamentally democratic State in the Union. U'ren has grown gray in his twenty-year campaign, with just the suggestion of a stoop in the patient shoulders. He is one more of "those Western fellows" who is democratic all the way through, not only as a theory and scheme of life, but in the daily contact. He is at home with a gang of men around a spittoon. He likes just to sit around and smoke and talk. But it isn't aimless talk. Under the apparently casual it keeps focusing on the methods of giving the people power. His tone is quiet, almost hushed, no overemphasis nor arresting statements. He has the eye of a man who has been true to himself, clear and kindly and faintly luminous, like a person with hopes that lie over the horizon line, which he knows he won't live to see realized, but which look good to him in the quiet of his soul. Patience is the key to him. He isn't cynical, though he has fullness of knowledge. Every

two years he is defeated at some point. He learns the little lesson contained in the tale of the ballots and quietly goes to work again. He isn't in a hurry, he doesn't grow "mad" with people. He speaks kindly but accurately of the public service corporations. He rather enjoys watching them at work, as a man might take an interest in the village cut-up throwing rocks at a funeral. In unearned increment lies much wrong, to his thinking. To overturn that system now becomes his aim, having built up his instruments by which to work the people's will. The next fight, which will continue to be waged for years to come, is that for the progressive tax on land.

RELATED THINGS

CONTRIBUTIONS AND REPRINT

LYOF TOLSTOY.

For The Public.

Following the dictates of the Holy Spirit,
And nothing more,
He built an empire greater than Tsar Peter's,—
Of richer store.

Upon the wings of print his gentle message
Floated around the earth,
And wakened to him friends and loving comrades
At every hearth.

The peasant drapes his cot, and is not lonely,
In gentler, softer tread,
For all the world feels Russia's great and only
• White Tsar is dead.

The life of Tolstoy—Life of Christ the lowly,
Of Christ of Galilee;
Great critics hint they could have lived them wisely,
But differently.

Yet old men, wrestling fiercely from their brothers
Millions in civic fight,
Must pause in startled self-interrogation:
"Are we not right?"

For here was one with wealth, and wit, and station,
The peer of all,
Cast them as trash, and wrote his abnegation
Plain on the wall.

This resolute but sweet old king, oh, Father,
So jealous of earthly hitch,
When he arrived, worn, at Thy New Dominion,
Was he not very rich?

We have Thy promise, and we steadfast doubt it;
Our friend believed.
We saw him toss his gold and rank, and scout it;
Know he achieved.

U. S.

+ + +

It is well said, "Land is the right basis of an Aristocracy"; whoever possesses the Land, he more emphatically than any other is Governor, Vice-King of the people.—Thomas Carlyle, "Past and Present."

TWO STORKS.

Charlotte Perkins Gilman in *The Forerunner*.

Two storks were nesting.

He was a young stork—and narrow-minded. Before he married he had consorted mainly with striplings of his own kind, and had given no thought to the ladies, either maid or matron.

After he married his attention was concentrated upon his all-satisfying wife; upon that triumph of art, labor, and love—their nest, and upon those special creations—their children. Deeply was he moved by the marvelous instincts and processes of motherhood. Love, reverence, intense admiration, rose in his heart for her of the well-built nest; her of the gleaming treasure of smooth eggs; her of the patient brooding breast, the warming wings, the downy wide-mouthed group of little ones.

Assiduously he labored to help her build the nest, to help her feed the young; proud of his impassioned activity in her and their behalf; devoutly he performed his share of the brooding, while she hunted in her turn. When he was a-wing he thought continually of her as one with the brood—his brood. When he was on the nest he thought all the more of her, who sat there so long, so lovingly, to such noble ends.

The happy days flew by, fair spring—sweet summer—gentle autumn. The young ones grew larger and larger; it was more and more work to keep their lengthening, widening beaks shut in contentment. Both parents flew far afield to feed them.

Then the days grew shorter, the sky grayer, the wind colder; there was large hunting and small success. In his dreams he began to see sunshine, broad, burning sunshine day after day; skies of limitless blue; dark, deep, yet full of fire; stretches of bright water, shallow, warm fringed with tall reeds and rushes, teeming with fat frogs.

They were in her dreams too, but he did not know that.

He stretched his wings and flew farther every day; but his wings were not satisfied. In his dreams came a sense of vast heights and boundless spaces of the earth streaming away beneath him: black water and white land, gray water and brown land, blue water and green land, all flowing backward from day to day, while the cold lessened and the warmth grew.

He felt the empty sparkling nights, stars far above, quivering, burning; stars far below, quivering more in the dark water; and felt his great wings wide, strong, all-sufficient, carrying him on and on!

This was in her dreams, too, but he did not know that.

"It is time to go!" he cried one day. "They are coming! It is upon us! Yes—I must go!"

Good-bye, my wife! Good-bye, my children!" For the Passion of Wings was upon him.

She, too, was stirred to the heart. "Yes! It is time to go! To go!" she cried. "I am ready! Come!"

He was shocked; grieved; astonished. "Why, my dear!" he said. "How preposterous! You cannot go on the great flight! Your wings are for brooding tender little ones! Your body is for the wonder of the gleaming treasure!—not for days and nights of ceaseless soaring! You cannot go!"

She did not heed him. She spread her wide wings and swept and circled far and high above—as, in truth, she had been doing for many days, though he had not noticed it.

She dropped to the ridge-pole beside him where he was still muttering objections. "Is it not glorious!" she cried. "Come! They are nearly ready!"

"You unnatural mother!" he burst forth. "You have forgotten the Order of Nature! You have forgotten your children! Your lovely, precious, tender, helpless little ones!" And he wept—for his highest ideals were shattered.

But the precious little ones stood in a row on the ridge-pole and flapped their strong young wings in high derision. They were as big as he was, nearly; for as a matter of fact he was but a young stork himself.

Then the air was beaten white with a thousand wings, it was like snow and silver and seafoam, there was a flashing whirlwind, a hurricane of wild joy and then the army of the sky spread wide in due array and streamed southward.

Full of remembered joy and more joyous hope, finding the high sunlight better than her dreams, she swept away to the far summerland; and her children, mad with the happiness of the first flight, swept beside her.

"But you are a mother!" he panted, as he caught up with them.

"Yes!" she cried, joyously, "but I was a stork before I was a mother! and afterward!—and all the time!"

And the storks were flying.

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PEOPLE'S POWER

An Outline of the Growth of the Initiative and Referendum in the United States. From the Omaha Daily News.

1. Adopted: Arkansas, Colorado, Illinois, Maine, Missouri, Montana, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Nevada (referendum only)—11.

2. Time set to be acted on by legislature: California, Nebraska, North Dakota—3.

3. Is an issue and has been declared for by one or both leading parties, or by legislative candidates of one or both leading parties: Idaho,

Illinois, Kansas, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Wyoming, Arizona, New Mexico, Wisconsin—9.

4. Not an issue: Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Alabama, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia—25.

5. Has been an issue and was rejected: Delaware—1.

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The roll call of States reveals a rapidly growing sentiment in favor of the Initiative and Referendum [direct legislation]. This is the nationwide struggle for this popular legislation:

Arkansas—Adopted by a majority of about 20,000 on September 12, 1910. (Constitutional amendment.)

California—Never been considered by legislature. Republican platform favors it. Question will come up in next session of legislature, January 1, 1911.

Colorado—The Initiative and Referendum, submitted by a special session of the legislature in the form of a Constitutional amendment, carried at the last election by a vote of 3 or 4 to 1.

Florida—Never been considered by the legislature. Some discussion of it. May be brought up at next session of legislature, April, 1911.

Idaho—Never been considered by the legislature. It is now an issue. Democratic platform declares for it. If they control next legislature, will probably be enacted.

Illinois—Never been considered by the legislature, but Republican and Democratic platforms declared for it. At the last election the people voted "yes" by 2 to 1 on the question of whether or not they wanted a Constitutional amendment providing for the Initiative and Referendum to be submitted to popular vote.

Kansas—All party platforms promise its submission to the people as a Constitutional amendment. It will unquestionably be adopted.

Maine—Adopted by popular vote September 14, 1908.

Massachusetts—Has been considered in the legislature for many years, but has never passed more than one House. No probability of its adoption in the near future.

Missouri—Missouri adopted it by Constitutional amendment in 1908.

Montana—Montana adopted it by Constitutional amendment in 1907.

Nebraska—Considered by the last legislature (1908), accepted by the House, rejected by the Senate. The rejection by the legislature made the question an acute issue in the State. The three parties—Republican, Democratic and Populist—have declared for it in their platforms, and it will

undoubtedly be submitted as a Constitutional amendment to the people by the next legislature January, 1911.

Nevada—Referendum provision adopted March, 1909. No provision for Initiative.

North Dakota—Both party platforms declare for it, and it will probably come up in next legislature, January, 1911.

Oklahoma—Included in the Constitution of the State on its admission to the Union.

Oregon—Constitutional amendment adopted by the people by vote of 62,024 for, to 5,668 against it, June 2, 1902.

Pennsylvania—In 1907, bill to establish it passed the House, went to the Senate and died there. It is not now an issue, but at the primaries last spring several legislative candidates were nominated with it as one of their planks.

Rhode Island—Bills introduced have all died in committee. Democratic platform declares for it.

South Dakota—Legislature of 1897 submitted constitutional amendment to people. Adopted at general election November 8, 1898, 23,816 for, to 16,483 against. Next legislature passed act, approved March 3, 1899, carrying into effect the provisions of this Constitutional amendment.

Utah—Constitutional amendment adopted in 1900.

Washington—Defeated in the legislature of 1907. May be presented at the next session, January, 1911.

Wisconsin—Passed by Senate at 1909 session of legislature, defeated in House. Will undoubtedly be adopted by next legislature. La Follette's Republican platform promises it.

Wyoming—Considered by legislature 1892; killed in committee. Democratic platform declares for it. Republican platform ignores it. Possibility of action by next legislature.

Arizona—The Democrats have won a majority of delegates to the Constitutional Convention in session now, and they are pledged to put the Initiative and Referendum and Recall into the State Constitution.

New Mexico—Constitutional Convention convened October 3. The Democratic party favored Initiative and Referendum. The Republican party neither favored nor opposed. [Proposed Constitution incorporates a restricted Referendum only.]

In only one State has the question been put before the people and been defeated. That was in Delaware a few years ago. In every other State where the voters have had a direct say-so about it the Initiative and Referendum have won easily.



I heartily wish that every trophy of victory might crumble away, and that every reminiscence or tradition of a hero, from the beginning of the world to this day, could pass out of all men's memories at once and forever.—"Our Old Home," by Nathaniel Hawthorne.

OREGON'S DEMOCRACY INACTION

A Study of the Official Returns of an Election
Where People's Power Prevails.

Thirty-two propositions were submitted November 8, 1910, to the electors of the State of Oregon for their decision.

Twenty-three of the propositions were rejected by the voters, and nine received their approval.

The nine measures which were approved were by proclamation of the Governor declared to be in force December 3, they having received a majority of the votes cast thereon.

"The total number of ballots cast" for candidates and propositions "as shown by the poll books was 120,248."

A criticism of the Referendum often made is that fewer persons vote on propositions as compared with those who vote for candidates. The answer is that the uninformed and the indifferent disfranchise themselves by not voting, thus leaving the decision of questions to those best qualified to act.

In the case of Oregon, it was new to me to note that the total vote cast for all the candidates for any one office was not equal to "the total number of ballots cast as shown by the poll books." There were four candidates for the office of Governor, and their combined vote numbered only 117,690 or 97 per cent of the total number of ballots cast, while the average of the totals cast for the four offices of Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, and Attorney General was only 110,895 or 92 per cent of the total number of ballots cast. The comparison therefore which should be drawn between the vote on the propositions and the vote for candidates should be with the above average, 110,895; and this number has been therefore adopted by me in the comparisons which follow.

The average per cent of the 9 enacted measures was 81, and of the 23 rejected propositions 78, while the average for the entire 32 propositions was 79.

Comparative Interest Shown.

The greatest interest at the election was manifested by the voters in the three propositions which concerned the liquor question, the highest votes being (a) in the case of the bill to give State-wide prohibition, which was defeated by a majority of 20,913; (b) in the case of the amendment to authorize State-wide prohibition, which was defeated by a majority of 17,681; and (c) in the case of the amendment to give cities and towns exclusive authority over the sale of intoxicating liquors within the municipality, which was adopted by a majority of 2,542. This shows that Oregon voters are firm believers in home rule. The percentages were respectively 96, 95 and 94.

The least interest, if one may judge by the size of the vote cast, was shown in the proposition for an amendment directing the legislature to "pro-

vile by law a uniform rule of taxation except on property specifically taxed," which was defeated by a majority of 10,063; per cent 69.

The vote on the proposed amendment to give suffrage to women taxpayers was 35,270 yes, 59,065 no; adverse majority 23,795; per cent 86.

A measure on which there was not a very large vote but upon the merits of which the voters were very generally agreed was the bill to pay \$1,000 salary to the judge of the 8th district in addition to the \$3,000 which he now receives annually from the State. The vote was 13,161 yes, 71,503 no; adverse majority, 58,342; per cent, 78. This bill had been passed by the legislature over the veto of the Governor and was referred to the people by petition. The voters evidently agreed with the Governor, and not with the legislature.

There were 8 bills offered for the creation of new counties or for the changing of the boundaries of counties, and one bill for a general law providing for the creation of new counties, all of which were defeated. Total average per cent, 74.

There were three bills for the maintenance of Normal schools at separate points in the State. Two of these bills were rejected and one—to continue the school at Monmouth—was passed, the vote being 50,191 yes, 40,044 no; majority, 10,147; per cent, 83.

A bill to prohibit fishing in Rogue River except with hook and line was passed, 49,712 yes, 33,397 no; majority, 16,315; per cent, 77.

An amendment to permit counties to incur indebtedness beyond \$5,000 for building permanent roads was passed, 51,275 yes, 32,906 no; majority, 18,369; per cent, 78.

A bill extending direct primaries to Presidential candidates and electors and for other purposes was passed, 43,353 yes, 41,624 no; majority, 1,729; per cent, 78.

An amendment providing for a verdict by three-quarters of jury in civil cases; directing the Supreme Court to enter judgment in certain cases; fixing terms of that court; providing that judges of all courts be elected for six years; and increasing jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, was passed, 44,538 yes, 39,399 no; majority, 5,139; per cent, 77.

A bill to construct and maintain a branch insane asylum to be called "The Eastern Oregon State Hospital" was passed, 50,134 yes, 41,504 no; majority, 8,630; per cent, 84. The new name "hospital" instead of "insane asylum" has a suggestion of kindness towards the unfortunate.

Employers' Liability.

Two bills were presented relating to employers' liability. One was a bill for the creation of a Board of Commissioners of 9 members to examine the subject of employes' indemnity for injuries, and report a measure to the legislature. This bill was rejected by a majority of 19,495; per cent, 77. The other bill, "requiring protection for persons

engaged in hazardous employment, defining and extending the liability of employers, and providing that contributory negligence shall not be a defense," was passed, 56,258 yes, 33,943 no; majority, 22,315; per cent, 83.

The above bill which is now a law had been presented by the Federation of Labor to the legislature and there defeated through the efforts of the Employers' Association.

If Direct Legislation is so necessary in a State so largely agricultural as Oregon in order to secure the enactment of such needed progressive legislation as the above law is almost universally acknowledged to be, how much more must the need be for Direct Legislation in the great manufacturing States of the middle West and East.

Taxation.

Besides the amendment regarding taxation already mentioned as having elicited so small a vote and been defeated, there was an amendment providing that "no tax or duty shall be imposed without the consent of the people or their representatives in the Legislative Assembly"; that "taxes shall be levied and collected for public purposes only," and that "the power of taxation shall never be surrendered, suspended, or contracted away," which was defeated by a majority of 2,553; per cent, 72.

A third proposition regarding taxation, that of an amendment proposed by the Federation of Labor allowing the people of the several counties "to regulate taxation and exemptions within their several counties" was passed, 44,171 yes, 42,127 no; majority, 2,044; per cent, 79. This amendment was carried in 18 counties and lost in 16 counties (the remainder of the State). Outside of the most populous county (Multnomah), which was carried by 2,000 majority, the vote on the measure was nearly a tie, the State majority being 44 votes in excess of this county's majority. Any county of Oregon is now at liberty to adopt the single tax, or any other form of taxation which it may desire.

Defeated Propositions.

There are five rejected propositions not mentioned above, which completes the total of the 23 that failed of approval:

1. A bill to call a convention to revise the State Constitution was defeated, 23,143 yes, 59,974 no; adverse majority, 36,831; per cent, 77. This bill had been denounced by the People's Power League as being supported by enemies of the Initiative, Referendum and Recall.

2. And amendment to provide a separate district for each State senator and each State representative was defeated, 24,000 yes, 54,252 no; adverse majority, 30,252; per cent, 74.

3. An amendment for the purchase and construction of railroads by the State, counties, and municipalities, was defeated, 32,844 yes, 46,070 no; adverse majority, 13,226; per cent, 73.

4. A bill for an official State magazine to "be mailed every two months to each registered voter at public expense" was defeated, 29,955 yes, 52,538 no; adverse majority, 22,583; per cent, 76.

5. An amendment increasing Initiative, Referendum and Recall powers of the people, and among other things increasing the salaries of the members of the legislature, was defeated, 37,031 yes, 44,366 no; adverse majority, 7,335; per cent, 75.

JAMES P. CADMAN.

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JOSEPH FELS AND HIS MISSION.

An Interview With Joseph Fels in the Chicago Tribune of January 9, 1910.

A little man with a Big Mission and a big pile of money—it is estimated at \$8,000,000—with which to carry it out, went through Chicago yesterday. He is Joseph Fels of Philadelphia, soap maker and Single Tax apostle. "If you're an honest reporter, I'm glad to meet you," said Mr. Fels as he looked up at his visitor in the La Salle hotel. On being assured that honesty was the chief aim in life of his visitor Mr. Fels displayed a newspaper clipping and said, "Read that." Here is what the headline said:

.....
: **CONFESSED ROBBER!** :
:

: **Joseph Fels, Millionaire, Tells How** :
:

: **He Got It.** :
:

Mr. Fels was assured that the report was shocking. "But it's true," he said. "So are all millionaires. I haven't so much fault to find with the way Rockefeller and Carnegie are giving away their money as I have with the system that permitted them to get it. Swollen fortunes for the few and prohibitive prices for the many are the direct result of special privileges. I am for Single Tax and low tariff. The tariff is about as insidious a crime against the prosperity of a common people as could be conceived by a fathead government, which allows itself to be controlled by Big Business. A box of forty matches is sold in an average grocery store in America for 1 cent. Six boxes of forty matches in a box are sold on the streets of London for a penny. Eggs in England, 28 cents a dozen. The day I landed in New York eggs were 45 cents a dozen there. They were cold storage eggs, too. Cost of living! Why look at this suit of clothes! What do you suppose I paid for it in London? Just \$20. To duplicate it here, it would cost me \$35; and I do not consider that the average wages of the common people in America are much, if any, higher than in Great Britain, cost of living considered."

Asked concerning his interest in politics, Mr. Fels said: "I am not in politics. I am working to push along the economic philosophy of Henry George. That is my purpose in traveling

to the Pacific coast now. We shall have something like single tax in Oregon in 1912."

"I have heard you intend to dispose of your fortune in benefiting humanity," was suggested.

"This will tell you all about the Fels Fund," said he, handing out some printed literature. "Read that carefully."

One of the pamphlets said Mr. Fels is "giving in England \$25,000 a year; in Denmark, \$5,000; in Canada, \$5,000," and so on—altogether, \$100,000 a year. And he is offering to give \$25,000 (or more) a year for five years (or more) in the United States on condition that Americans who see the "land cat" will match him dollar for dollar. The money is to go into a fund which will be spent in taxation movements which seem to be making most directly toward the cures of poverty.

"I want to spend my fortune to make such fortunes as mine impossible," he said. "And that's a serious, worthy, happy occupation for a man of executive ability."

Mr. Fels spoke in Oak Park at noon, addressed Single Taxers in the afternoon, and heard Gifford Pinchot speak in Orchestra hall at night.

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THE GRAY NORNS.

What do you bring in your sacks, Gray Girls?

"Sea-sand and sorrow."

What is that mist that behind you whirls?

"The souls of to-morrow."

What are those shapes on the windy coasts?

"The dead souls going."

And what are those loads on the backs of the ghosts?

"The seed of their sowing!"

—Edwin Markham in Vedanta Magazine.

BOOKS

A NOVEL OF UNREST.

My Brother's Keeper. By Charles Tenney Jackson. Illustrated by Arthur William Brown. The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis.

The echoes of great questions of the day are invading the realm of fiction, and that this causes astonishment shows how far we have come from the days when the poet led thought instead of merely furnishing entertainment for an idle hour. But the fact that even American fiction is waking up to the ideas which are agitating the civilized world, ideas that, particularly in this country, are forming the large background of public affairs into which all lives must be drawn sooner or later—this undeniable fact is a very hopeful sign.

The fact of itself is so new that the majority of literary reviewers have not yet learned to dis-

tinguish between the various sorts of novels—between those in which a commendable desire to handle a big theme for its own sake has not been supplemented with an equal capacity for accomplishment, and those in which the stirring, seething world of public life forms merely the background for some human soul to work out its own salvation.

This new book by Mr. Jackson is one of the last class absolutely, although it has in some quarters been heralded as a novel of social-economic import. Which it certainly is not, but is all the better fiction for that very reason. For it proves the author's realization of the truth that no human existence of today, which in any way touches elbows with actuality, can avoid being drawn into the vortex of great battle, drawn into the strife for justice. This world of battle forms in Mr. Jackson's novel merely the background against which a group of human souls win through to the Light, as far as each one can see it . . . more than which no soul can do.

But in the very subordination of the background to the central figures the author proves his eminent artistry, and points the moral all the more. No human being of today keenly alive to humanity, can avoid a touching of if not even an actual taking part in the great awakening of enlightenment that with many a birth-throe is convulsing the world. Into the most intimate human relations this strife obtrudes, and parts father and son, husband and wife, as of old the now dead-and-gone issues of church dogma had the power to do.

In the problem itself, Mr. Jackson, with the discretion of the true artist, takes no sides. The Dream of Brotherhood for which Professor Ennisley is willing to sacrifice the wife so dear to him, the Dream that cheers the little Jewish secretary on her lonely loveless way, is a nebulous conception. It seems to take form mainly in child-labor legislation, mill-town schools, the awakening of liberal thought in the universities—all things fine enough in themselves, but reminding one anew of the fact that so many good-hearted, ardent reformers are like the most hard-shell conservative who is willing to "do everything for the poor except get off their backs."

And the doctrine of personal service, the Tolstoyan ideal, to which the arch-cynic and *poseur*, Herford Rand, gives his life at the last—this the author shows in its splendid inutility by letting Rand recognize that the other's Dream, vague as it is, has in it more of the promise of the future.

The book is a good picture of the social unrest of today, as it is also a story of strong human interest, of intense and gripping situations. The style, difficult to read at first, becomes more and more a vehicle for the growing dramatic intensity of the conflict. To those already deeply immersed in the economic problems, and seeking in fiction

inspiration and enlightenment, this book will give nothing. To the readers who enjoy a novel of strong, throbbing life it will give keen pleasure. To the yet unawakened, it will show how the lives of all of us, even of the most sheltered, are surrounded by a great tossing ocean of economic unrest, are invaded by the roar and rush of the currents that make for Justice.

GRACE ISABEL COLBRON.

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VIEWS AFOOT IN THE HARTZ.

In the Footprints of Heine. By Henry James Forman. Published by Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston. 1910. Price, \$2.00 net.

Lovers of Heine's "Hartzeise" will be interested in this frank imitator of that famous walking trip and its delightful book. The reader will miss the quiet humor and quaint expressions, the flavor of the original. But the simple style and personal note are here; and the many beautiful illustrations almost explain the Germans' worship of their little Hartz mountains. Yet perhaps Mr. Forman gives the deeper reason for the joy which the citizen of a methodized nation takes in a bit of primitive country:

"It is all so simple that one has small need to travel if one but has the wit to learn at home. That is the one conclusion to which every Hartz traveler arrives: that at bottom, despite all apparent complexity, the best in life is a vastly simple matter. Small wonder that from Goethe's day to this every thoughtful educated German, soon or late, feels impelled to make a tour in the Hartz."

ANGELINE LOESCH GRAVES.

BOOKS RECEIVED

—The Spirit of America. By Henry van Dyke. Published by the Macmillan Co., New York. 1910.

—Crime and Criminals. 1876-1910. By R. F. Quinton. Published by Longmans, Green & Co., New York and London. 1910. Price 4s. 6d. net.

—History of the Sherman Law of the United States of America. By Albert H. Walker. Published by the Equity Press, 97 Reade St., New York. 1910.

PERIODICALS

Mormondom.

We have had occasion before to notice the tendency of the magazines to run in parallel grooves regarding their subjects. Another instance is the bringing forward of the Mormon question by Frank J. Cannon (son of the late George Q. Cannon) in collaboration with Harvey J. O'Higgins, beginning in Everybody's (New York) for December and con-

tinued in the issue for January, and by Burton J. Hendrick, beginning in McClure's (New York) for January.

The Darker Races.

Edited by W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, with the co-operation of Oswald Garrison Villard, J. Max Barber, Charles Edward Russell, Kelly Miller, W. S. Braithwaite and M. D. Maclean, "The Crisis" (20 Vesey St., New York) is a marked improvement in its December number over its first issue, which appeared in November. This monthly is published by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, at a dollar a year and ten cents a copy. It is a vigorous effort, further advanced than might be expected under the unfavorable circumstances, to establish a magazine medium for a self-respecting race consciousness along the color line on its darker side.

"Waiter," grumbled a customer, "I should like to know the meaning of this. Yesterday I was served with a portion of pudding twice this size."

"Indeed, sir!" rejoined the waiter. "Where did you sit?"

"By the window."

"Oh, that accounts for it. We always give people

by the window large portions. It's an advertisement!"—Tit-Bits.

"Give me two new-laid, brown-shelled eggs, fried on one side and mounted on a grilled slice of Virginia peach-fed ham—be sure it is peach-fed, mind you."

The waiter roared down the speaking-tube: "Two new-laid, brown-shelled eggs, fried on—fried on—"

Then he turned to the man again.

"Excuse me, sir," he said, "which side do you

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.

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

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wish to have them fried on, please?"—Philadelphia Bulletin.



Reporter: "Senator, if I mistake not your name has been mentioned once or twice in connection with the Presidency."

Senator Lotsmun: "Why, yes; a London journal, I believe, once remarked that if the office of Presi-

dent of the United States was for sale I would probably buy it."—Chicago Tribune.



No one else volunteering to do it, Tommy got up and offered the dame a seat.

"You take up more room 'n I do, lady," he said, but if these two—aw—gen'l'men 'll move a little you kin scrouge in b'tween 'em."—Chicago Tribune.

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