

The Public

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

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EDITORIAL

Lesson of the "Titanic" Disaster.

A tragedy so terrible and which might have been averted, naturally calls out bitter denunciations against the business men whose management is responsible. That all such denunciations, even the bitterest, are excusable in so far as they afford relief to overwrought sorrow or anger or horror, no one with a spark of the human in him would deny. That they are useful in so far as they tend to make ocean travel safer in the future, few would wish to dispute. But to all who have eyes to see or ears to hear, this "Titanic" disaster will carry a deeper lesson than the necessity for better safety appliances at sea; it will arouse higher emotions than anger at any person or class.



The inexcusable destruction of those fifteen hundred human lives was not all from greed. Though greed may have played a part along with many another impulse, it could have been only on the surface. Greed does not run deep. This was proved by the truce of tests at the climax of the tragedy. The democratic impulse—most distinctly human of all human characteristics, braver than greed and more absorbing than selfishness—came uppermost then. At that supreme moment, when human souls were on trial, the appeal to brotherhood was intuitive and overwhelming. Kiser's inspiring verse gives us the picture:

Christian and Jew, and humble and high,
Master and servant, they stood at last,
Bound by a glorious brotherly tie.

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At last! But why only at last? Was the spirit of brotherhood absent before? Had greed crowded it out? Had consciousness of race or class made it insensible to every emotion but fear of death? This cannot be. Fear of death could not awaken a sense of brotherhood, fear of death could not make way for a democratic spirit to rise supreme—not if that sense, not if this spirit, were less powerful among human passions than selfishness. Were the democratic spirit indeed non-existent or paralyzed, were selfishness normally in supreme command, selfishness would be strengthened, not weakened, by fears of death and hopes of escape. No; not selfishness but democracy is the power that moves mankind at every crisis. Selfishness has no hold which the basic sense of democracy cannot loosen; none which it does not loosen in fact whenever the test comes. Yet there is an unhappy significance, unintended, it may be, but true, in Kiser's words—"at last." Is it only "at last," then, only when Death duels with Life, that the brotherly tie becomes the tie that binds, the democratic instinct the instinct that triumphs?



It may seem so. Daily tragedies to which the "Titanic" disaster is by comparison a trifling incident make it seem so. These tragedies are due to the laws under which we live; they are the frightful price that all have to pay for the luxury of some; but as to them, where is the brotherly inspiration to drive away greed, where the democratic instinct to dethrone the instinct of self love? Well may the question be asked, and hard enough may the finding of the answer be. But if the answer be hard to find, isn't it because it is so simple and so near—the pot of gold at the foot of the garden tree? Isn't it there in every human heart, but unawakened? If selfishness stubbornly prevails in the face of every-day industrial tragedies, may the reason not be that the philosophy of selfishness holds so many university chairs, is preached in thin spiritual disguise from so many pulpits, and gets tremendous emphasis in much socialist teaching, while so few stirring appeals are made to the great human instinct of democracy?



It cannot be from any lack of the democratic instinct that beneficiaries of privilege are selfishly indifferent to the heartsickening perennial tragedies of our industrial life. These folk are like all other folks; they have the same mixed impulses of selfishness, generosity and fairness. Not very different can any of them be from those of their own

class who went down with the "Titanic." If they are careless of the awful industrial tragedies, or cold toward them, it must be because their democracy is not awakened. On that doomed vessel, along with their brethren of all classes there, those children of privilege, face to face with the tragic, were as democratic and as brave as any. But the industrial tragedies—these they do not feel, these they do not see, these are unreal to them, these they face, if they face them at all, only as conditions for charitable relief and not as preventable disasters of the social seas. The thrilling fact never stirs them, that they themselves flourish luxuriously upon the very tragedies that submerge their brethren in an ocean of servitude and poverty. What they lack is not democracy but imagination.



Let the privileged see the industrial tragedies they thrive upon, make them realize the tragical cost of their selfish luxury, and their icy greed will melt in the heat of their democracy. Real as their selfishness is, truly as it helps to make poverty and crime, it is no more basic or controlling with their class than with any other. Men of the kind who go bravely to death in sinking ships when rescue-appliances are inadequate for all, will as bravely give up their industrial privileges, once they understand that privilege for some spells disaster for others. Let their imaginations be fired, and they will feel their brotherhood and think of its responsibilities. Their sense of democracy will do the rest. And their imaginations can be fired, but not through calls to a war of classes, however peaceable in form. They must be fired by appeals to the democratic sense of brotherly rights and duties as opposed to undemocratic privilege and the unbrotherly classes that privilege produces.



The Money Trust.

The Stanley investigating committee of Congress puts its finger upon the Steel trust as the master monopoly of the United States, which expresses itself in one of its manifold forms as "the money trust." Through its directors, the Steel trust is found to control more than 10 billions of the 18 billions of dollars which represent railroad values. In other words, 23 United Steel men control the railroad systems of the country, besides controlling all the natural resources which those railroad systems control, and all the natural resources which the Steel trust controls without them. Although the Stanley committee doesn't mention it, the same 23 men are reasonably sus-

pected also of controlling Presidential candidates—one at any rate.



Look to Congress.

More important at this crisis than the Presidency is Congress; and in Congress, more important than a Democratic or a Republican majority, is a majority of Progressives regardless of party. This is the reason that Progressives of both parties should cross party lines to elect a Progressive of the other party rather than a reactionary of their own. It is for this reason that we have urged Republican progressives to support Warren Worth Bailey in Pennsylvania. For the same reason we hope that Thomas R. Shipp's Republican candidacy in Indiana may culminate in victory. Mr. Shipp has done such work in connection with the National Conservation movement, along with Gifford Pinchot, and with such ability and in such a spirit, as to prove his competency for Congressional service and his fitness as a democratic Republican.



Relative Political Values.

The importance of the coming Presidential election is not to be minimized, but Benjamin Fay Mills placed the emphasis right when, in his lecture on "The Gospel According to Henry George" at the Whitney Opera House, Chicago, last Sunday, he said that the outcome of the vote on land values taxation in Oregon next November is of vastly more importance than the question of whether Taft or Roosevelt, Clark or Wilson, or anyone else is elected President. A slight difference in local taxation may seem a small thing in comparison with the Presidency, but this is because taxation is so little understood with reference to its influence upon the social equilibrium. Let the present methods of taxation persist, and in the end they will destroy democracy and swamp the Republic; let these methods be reversed and the tendency will be reversed.



Britain's Ignobles.

For a man with a Gradgrind reputation, Bonar Law, the new Tory leader in the British Parliament, proves himself to be astonishingly careless about his facts. Hardly has his boomerang missile at Lloyd George regarding treasury statistics got fairly into the British forgettery, when he charges Mr. Asquith with neglecting his pledge to reform the House of Lords. But Mr. Asquith has reformed the House of Lords. If the Tories

would like it reformed some more, let them be patient yet a little longer.



The Hearst-Harrison Farce.

The Hearst-Harrison performance in national politics is turning into a scream of a farce. Mayor Harrison has never been a political clown before, however else he may have figured in politics, but Mr. Hearst makes him look ludicrously like one just now.



With Hearst for his boss and Hearst's man Lawrence for their go-between, nothing more was needed to make a complete fool of Mr. Harrison than the absurd Illinois contest he is expected to lead at the national convention. He goes (*if* he goes) at the head of a contesting delegation which represents, at the very utmost, only the Chicago delegates plus a bare handful from down-State. The contesting convention was so far short of a majority that it dared not call the roll. If all local contests were decided in its favor, it would nevertheless lack something like 100 of half the whole number of delegates to the State convention. That the national convention should seat the representatives of so small a minority is unthinkable; that it should give them serious attention after learning that their quarrel is only a Chicago quarrel, which the State as a whole has decided against them, is barely possible; that the contesting delegation will be laughed out of the national convention if its members are all so deficient in the sense of humor as to hold together long enough to get there, is the most probable outcome.



Mayor Harrison may deserve this treatment. His partnership with Hearst was purely for personal ends. But on his contesting delegation there are men of genuine public spirit. Mr. Dunlap ought to know better than to tie up to Hearst and Lawrence, having had admonitory experience; yet he, as well as Congressman Rainey and Judge Thompson, may be fairly regarded—we certainly so regard them all—as having joined the Hearst-Harrison convention with the same motives that prompted more than one anti-Sullivan man to stay in the regular convention, namely, a choice of evils. But isn't it time that they were learning what a political partnership with Hearst means? Are they ignorant of Hearst's career in San Francisco? Are they blind to his record in New York? Don't they know that when he couldn't drive Dunne as Mayor of Chicago, he "knifed" him? and that

when Bryan was in the thick of the Presidential fight in 1908 he "knifed" Bryan? Have they any doubt of Hearst's recent performances in Chicago? Roger Sullivan tells the inside story. Sullivan's veracity may be questioned, but bad as Sullivan is—and we yield to no one in contempt for his kind of politics or dread of his political power—his reputation for veracity is not bad. Moreover, in what we here credit to him, there is nothing that would be regarded in Chicago as at all improbable. Sullivan says, as quoted by a Peoria dispatch of the 19th to the Chicago Daily Journal, that Hearst's managers offered him the support of the Hearst papers for Andrew J. Graham for Mayor a year ago, in return for his support of Mr. Hearst for President in 1912, and he refused. Sullivan adds that the same offer was made to Dunne, as he is informed, and that Dunne refused. For the rest, no particular witnesses are necessary. All Chicago knows that some kind of bargain was made by Hearst's managers with Mr. Harrison, the other of the three candidates for the Democratic nomination for Mayor a year ago. Harrison got the support of the Hearst papers, although they had previously been hostile to him; and didn't he bargain for it? Didn't he promise a Hearst delegation to the National? To be sure Hearst and Harrison are now for Clark for President, and not for Hearst, but who is fooled by Hearst's pretense in that respect?



We appreciate the difficulties that confront genuine democratic Democrats in Illinois, like Judge Thompson, Mr. Dunlap and Congressman Rainey. It is no easy problem for such men to have to choose between Sullivan and Hearst on the principle of the lesser evil, or any other principle; and a mistake of choice is easy to make. In the present emergency, however, anti-Sullivanism is strong in the regular Democratic organization of Illinois, but in the Hearst-Harrison combination anti-Hearstism is not allowed to breathe.



OUR CANADIAN BRETHREN.

Up in the three great agricultural Provinces of the Canadian Northwest a political pot is boiling with an ebullition rarely equaled in Canada's history.

This is now and will be for years to come a one-crop country. No. 1 hard wheat, virgin soil, gasoline tractors, nine-furrow plows and eight months of overcoat-weather guarantee that. "Politics" will be the only warm thing in that country good for twelve months in the year.

In less than ten years those three Provinces—Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba—will probably produce one thousand million bushels of wheat. They can consume but a small fraction of it. What, then, will they do with it? Where trade it?

To the north the aurora borealis offers a fine color display, but no market for wheat. In the west, 7,000 miles of ocean and the impoverished millions of Asiatics offer but a small fraction of the necessary market, and rice is a serious competing foodstuff. To the east, England buys from all the world about two hundred million bushels of wheat for her own population, while the rest of Europe will buy not much more than that. This means that the ever-growing population of the United States, just next door to the south of that vast granary, and with the greatest per capita consumption of wheat in the world, is the proper market.

But this great market for "No. 1 hard spring wheat" to mix with the other wheats to bring the flour up to grade, is separated from Canada by an invisible political line and a tariff. This shuts that vast country off from her natural market on the one hand and prevents her from buying goods at reasonable prices from the most highly organized and specialized industrial market on the other. The condition cannot last.

If Canada were like the United States, a little world within herself as to variety of soil, climate and industry, she might get along in spite of a tariff, as we have done for more than one hundred years. But no such advantages obtain; her one great specialty is wheat.



Man's political institutions revolve about his economic interests, and "wheat" is the heart and core of things up in that country. There are thousands of bushels of last year's crop still lying unthreshed in the fields, lots of it within a few miles of the 49th parallel, and thousands of foodless families in this country.

American railroads should and would traverse that region in a hundred directions were it not for the law that stops trade at the border; and a railroad is a trading machine—no less. That law is passed by pin-head statesmen to prevent the importation of food, knowing as only statesmen can know that the importation of food will produce famine!

Fifty-two million dollars worth of machinery goes into that unhappy country this year to still further add to the world's supply of food, thus hastening the extinction of the race by starva-

tion! Flags are all right, bunting is pretty, patriotism a beautiful and lofty sentiment—but those farmers are going to save that wheat. They can save it only by marketing it, and the market is here. The tariff alone stands in the way.

When the true iniquity of that monstrous doctrine reaches its climax, there is going to be the biggest political upheaval Canada has ever known. Nothing can stay its progress



We need the tariff to protect us against the pauper-made goods of Europe, so our economic imbeciles tell us; but Canada needs it to protect herself against the superior industrial efficiency of the United States. Here is a combination of the asinine and the comic, wholly characteristic of protectionism here, there and everywhere.

It is a real comedy of errors. As an aid to labor, protection is a farce; as to morals, a lie; as to human welfare, a tragedy. A tariff is like war: it propagates every vice and possesses not a single virtue.

HENRY H. HARDINGE.



CARL J. BUELL.*

Nearly thirty years of conspicuous service in the cause proclaimed by Henry George, makes the advent of Carl J. Buell into the national lecture field a fact of more than momentary importance to hosts of Public readers and lends added interest to Mr. Buell's personality.

In those stirring years of the Civil War, upon the semi-centennial of which we have just entered, Mr. Buell was a farm boy in Cortland County, New York; a youth of well-mixed blood for a democratic career—Scotch, Scandinavian, Irish and German. For education he interspersed the curriculum of the Normal School at Cortland with mechanical work and winter teaching in a district school. Graduating from the Normal School, he taught and studied together until his admission in 1880 to the New York bar. He did not practice this profession long, however, one year at it in Minnesota having probably satisfied him that the delights of legal study are lost in the twists and turns of legal practice. Most of the earlier part of his life found its best expression in teaching; and as teacher and principal at different times in various places in New York and finally at the head of the Whittier School of Minneapolis, he devoted his acquisitions and energies to this field of service.

*A portrait of Mr. Buell goes with this issue of The Public as a supplement.

While teaching, he took an active part in teachers' organizations, especially in the New York State Teachers' Association, in which he was at one time secretary of the Section on Higher Education and at another chairman of a special committee to investigate the causes of near-sight among school children. In the latter connection he prepared two reports, made by the committee, which were among the educational exhibits at the Columbian Exposition of 1893 and have been published in two foreign languages as well as in English. For more than twenty years he has successfully carried on the business at Minneapolis and St. Paul of a designer and builder of medium-cost homes.

Rearred in an Abolition household at a time when "abolitionist" was as bitter an epithet as "anarchist" ever became, Mr. Buell absorbed fundamental democratic principles which, their bearing upon chattel slavery having lessened with emancipation, he has applied to newer problems, toward which the earlier impulses, now grown so great, found crude and temporary political expression in the Greenback party of the '70's and '80's. The same democratic spirit made him a convert to "Progress and Poverty" and enrolled him among the most energetic advocates of its philosophy.

He was a member of the first Land and Labor Club of Minneapolis back in 1886 or '87. He was one of the founders of the Minneapolis Anti-Poverty Society in 1887 and the first president of the Minneapolis Singletax League in 1888, holding the latter office for five years and as such drafting and securing signatures to a petition to the State legislature for local option in taxation. His interest in progressive public policies brought him into Minneapolis politics in 1890 when the Singletaxers, getting control of the Democratic city convention, adopted a platform he had written. They swept Minneapolis with their candidate for Mayor, P. B. Winston, a member of the Singletax League, who was elected by 5,000 majority. This movement also elected all but one of the 21 members of the legislature, among the number being S. A. Stockwell of Minneapolis, who afterwards served in the State Senate and has for years been conspicuous among the leaders of progressivism in Minnesota.

Mr. Buell was one of the most industrious and effective speakers in the Cleveland freetrade campaign of 1892 in Minnesota, when the Democrats carried a majority of the Minnesota delegation to Congress. Prior to that campaign he had been a co-worker with Oliver T. Erickson, now a civic leader in Seattle, in organizing democratic Democ-

racy in Minneapolis, and later with P. J. Smalley in organizing the State. In the latter service Mr. Buell spent four years as organizer and lecturer, carrying into every part of the State the gospel of fundamental democracy. His organization, the Minnesota Democratic Association, placed over 100,000 copies of the Congressional edition of Henry George's "Protection or Free Trade" in the hands of Minnesota voters. The effect of all that work may be seen today in the influence of Henry George's ideas in Minnesota, both in arousing progressivism and in radicalizing it.

In distinctive Singletax service Mr. Buell was an influential member of the first Singletax Conference at New York in 1890 and of the platform committee. He was also a member of the second Singletax Conference, at Chicago in 1893, where he was on the special committee which revised that part of the original platform which relates to public utilities. A lecture tour for him is being now arranged by the Henry George Lecture Association* to the Pacific Coast and back.

No one who has heard Mr. Buell speak can doubt the usefulness of this tour. He is an experienced campaigner, who has a message to deliver and an effective method of delivering it. Vigorous and keen, without self-consciousness, absorbed in his subject and capable of dealing with it at all angles, he may be fairly expected to rank with such national workers in the same general service as White, Bigelow and Adams—as unlike any of them as they are of one another, but in his own way effectively supplementing them all.

*Henry George Lecture Association, under the management of Frederick H. Monroe, 538 South Dearborn street, Chicago.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

WALL STREET AND THE SHERMAN LAW.

New York.

It is interesting to note the effect in Wall Street during recent months of the application of the Sherman anti-trust law. When about a year ago, the Supreme Court handed down its decisions in the trust cases, and decreed that both the Standard Oil Company and the American Tobacco Company must dissolve, a shiver ran through the length and breadth of Wall Street. President Taft, Attorney General Wickersham and the Supreme Court were daily referred to in very impolite terms. Certainly no one in the financial world would want President Taft to get a renomination this year; no one would admit that Mr. Wickersham (originally a Wall Street man) was anything but a turncoat and renegade; and as for the Supreme Court, the feeling was so bitter that Wall Street would have been almost

ready to favor the recall of judges—that is, these particular judges!

But within twelve short months what a change has come over the spirit of the dream! Today, Mr. Taft is a statesman, Mr. Wickersham is a profound and far-seeing counselor, and as for the Supreme Court, it is once more the highest tribunal of mankind. For it has been discovered in Wall Street that the Sherman law is a just law; that the dissolution of the trusts is a most desirable thing; that combinations in unreasonable restraint of trade are an anachronism!

As proof of the sincerity of this change of view on the part of the Wall Street mind, let me present the following facts:

A year ago the market value of the stock of the Standard Oil Company was about \$600 per share, or approximately \$600,000,000 for the entire aggregation. Today, the market value is about \$900 per share, or \$900,000,000 for the total; and we are credibly informed by those on the "inside" that it will be worth \$1,000 per share before the year is out. Here is appreciation of about \$300,000,000 in the short space of a single year. Could Wall Street give more tangible evidence of the sincerity of its conversion?

Only a few weeks ago, the Wall Street Journal published the following comment:

Wall Street has had its Goulds, its Lawsons and its Keenes, but if a life-size portrait of Wickersham does not appear in the home of every Standard Oil stockholder, it will show a great lack of appreciation.

And the Tobacco trust. Before dissolution the market value of all its outstanding securities was in the neighborhood of \$400,000,000; now that dissolution has taken place, the value is in excess of \$500,000,000, and still rising.



There are some interesting facts connected with the Standard Oil dissolution which may be noted here.

While the original trust has been dissolved into thirty-two independent and competing companies, and competition has been fully restored in the oil business, we note that the executive offices of the thirty-two competing companies are nearly all to be found under one roof at 26 Broadway, New York. We also note that if we visit 26 Broadway we find no change in the faces, no apparent change in the departments, no separation of one department from another. It is as easy to pass from suite to suite as it was in days gone by.

Just one thing we do find changed. This is the signs on the doors. Where formerly we saw "Standard Oil Company" facing us everywhere, on floor after floor, now we find "Prairie Oil & Gas Co.," "Ohio Oil Co.," "Swan & Finch Co.," etc., etc.

Another interesting fact is this. Five or six years ago, it will be remembered, Judge Landis fined the Standard Oil Company of Indiana (one of the subsidiaries) \$29,000,000. This fine was never paid. But a few weeks ago, this same Standard Oil Company of Indiana declared an extra dividend to its stockholders of \$29,000,000. This is the money the government wanted to get, but didn't. The stockholders got it.

Certainly, the Sherman law is working justice, as Mr. Taft has all along been insisting!



In the meanwhile, although the Standard Oil trust no longer exists, and we have free competition, we may note that the price of oil is going up, and the price of gasoline has been increased two dollars a barrel.

And now we find that all the other trusts, instead of trying to run away, are eagerly awaiting their turn to be dissolved. The question is no longer, as of yore, "Is there any danger of this concern being attacked under the Sherman law?" Now the eager inquiry is everywhere being made, "What hope have we of being attacked?"

A cry has gone up, within recent months, which is resounding throughout the length and breadth of trustdom: "Annihilate us ere we perish; dissolve us before we die."

JOHN MOODY.



THE ENGLISH TORY ATTITUDE.

Pembroke College,
Oxford University, England.

Professor Tuckerman of the University of Nebraska (who introduced me to *The Public* and the Singletax) warned me that in going to Oxford I was going into the hotbed of Tory conservatism. Except that "hotbed" is rather a vigorous term to use of Toryism, he was right. He was afraid that my wholesome radicalism would suffer in this atmosphere. There he was wrong. Young Americans who are reactionaries at home become staunch Liberals in England. Among the ninety odd American Rhodes Scholars, I know of not a single exception.



Sometimes the ideas of political economy possessed by these Tories—they are not real conservatives—are ridiculously funny. They are so solemn in their colossal ignorance. For instance, in the course of a discussion on Non-conformity one man remarked, "Well, of course, you know, it's all very well, but after all these tin Bethelites and other Non-conformists are only here in England on sufferance." Of course they are, even though they number half or nearly half the nation, even though more than half the wealth and business of the country is in their hands, even though in politics such leaders as Balfour and Bonar Law on one side and Premier Asquith and Lloyd George on the other are Non-conformists. Still they are here on sufferance. I hate to think of what would happen in Britain if anyone should try to remove that sufferance.

Then take their ideas on property. I never knew that thinking people could be so blind. They accuse America of being money mad, and so perhaps it is. They do not pursue wealth, I admit, with American energy, but their admiration—nay worship of it—is greater. It is not, as in America, the possessor of great wealth whom they worship—which is, by the way, only perverted hero worship with us—it is the eternal sacredness of property as such.

As nearly as I can see, they think this is the only substantial right with which the Creator endows a

man. True, they are ready to admit every man's right to life and liberty, but the means to these rights they would reserve to a ruling class. For, the right to work, at least for wages, is a gift from a beneficent employer; the right to vote is another gift unwisely extended to the lower orders by a foolish Liberal government. And yet without means of subsistence and without the suffrage, life and liberty are but shadows.

When you come, however, to property—ah! that is something different. The right of those who have property, especially in large amounts, to keep it—that smacks of the divine. And the way they berate the Liberal government for their wicked, sinful attack on the holy institution of property is really pitiful. If you suggest that after all property is an expedient dependent upon government and revocable by government, they stare at you in amazement.

Well, take an easier position. Point out that community-made values in land can be justly taken by the community. They haven't learned yet, even though Lloyd George brought in his Budget in 1909, to answer this argument. They repeat that a man's property is his own and that it is nothing less than legalized robbery to take any considerable part of it from him by taxation. They can not understand what community-made values means. So, when the Liberal government takes a part of these, where it might take all, it is "socialistic" and that is, of course, the *ne plus ultra* of depravity.

Of course, the leaders do not talk quite like this and there are intelligent conservatives; but one has only to talk with the average Oxford man—undergraduate or professor—to see how firmly grounded these prejudices are.

When you come to think of it, things could scarcely be otherwise. Nine out of ten Oxford men never have associated with any but their own class. (The tenth man is almost invariably a Radical.) With no conception of the needs and aspirations of workingmen and women, seeing only their own interests and those of their comrades in the same class, it is inevitable that they should struggle when they see these interests threatened.

But that doesn't quite excuse their violence. I was prepared to find mud-slinging absent from British politics. In its place, I find half-brick slinging. Of course, the sedate Tory of aristocratic lineage does not throw bricks. Never! But when a man severely wounds Lloyd George, you hear them say, "Good job, too."

When Mr. Churchill was about to go to Belfast, I heard the hope more than once expressed that some Ulsterite would kill him. That really riled me; European opinion to the contrary notwithstanding, Americans are law-abiding.

Said I, "You call me a Socialist; why you are blooming anarchists, nihilists." That made them very angry. Yet I can't for the life of me see where their position differs materially from that of a Russian nihilist's; each disapproves of the government and fights it by force. If anything, I prefer the Russian, who is really suffering under genuine grievances.

My parting shot was "the most unkindest cut of all;" for I said, "I've always supposed that Englishmen were sportsmen enough to be good losers, but in politics apparently they are not." That nearly strained my friendship with them.

It is, however, no use to argue with them. They won't see it and never will till they come into contact with the working people and learn to sympathize with their ideals and aspirations, until they see that there are other interests than those of their own class. And as long as the idea prevails, "Only a servant" or "Only a workman," this can not well come about. At the best, we can hope for only a Platonic love for the "lower orders."

David Lloyd George once remarked to a Welsh friend: "In all my career I do not remember a hand being held out to me from above and a voice saying, 'Dring i fyny yma' (Come up higher, climb thou up here). But don't misunderstand me," he went on, "there have been thousands of hands which have pushed me up from behind." Of course, the real secret of his success, as always, lies within, but in his struggle upward he and Ramsay Macdonald and all of that type must struggle against great odds.

HORACE B. ENGLISH.



HENRY GEORGE IN DENMARK.*

Roskilde, Denmark, March 12.

Denmark being a fairly democratic country, a new movement here, especially such an important and far-reaching one as the Henry George movement, must be based upon the understanding and approval of the people at large; and as long as no definite step has been taken by the government, the work of the movement must for this reason, too, be largely educational and agitational.



The chief weapon used in this agitation and education in Denmark is public meetings and lectures. The more we can have of them the better, and during the years I am speaking of, the number of meetings has been growing faster than ever. Not only that, but the number of people present at each meeting and the interest of those present, may be said to have grown quite as fast. This is to a great extent due to the Fels Fund, through the assistance of which in 1910-11 alone, 470 lectures or meetings were held.

This year that kind of work has been further extended, especially by courses of lectures given by Dr. C. N. Starcke in about fourteen different places (mostly towns). Dr. Starcke has often had big and everywhere steadily increasing audiences, consisting of eager listeners, keen on asking questions.

I might here add that Singletaxers are more and more commonly asked by different societies, political and non-political, to give lectures on the Singletax; people want to know what it means and to discuss it.

Not a few of the lectures arranged by the Fels Fund are held in small-holdings societies; and we have found among the small-holders an ever growing interest and understanding, these people seeing that the taxation of land values is the only way of securing them cheap land and an easy admission to it.



But the small-holders seem also to make the fight for the taxation of land values a matter of their own societies. Last January the united leaders of all the United small-holdings societies sent a message to the

*See The Public, volume xiv, pages 542, 584, 1192.

Danish small-holders asking them to keep a watchful eye on the present economic situation and to consider the question of the taxes and of the land from what must no doubt be characterized as the Henry George point of view. They were further asked to discuss these questions at their spring meetings, and the result has been the passing (often unanimously) of resolutions deploring the direct and indirect taxes now proposed by the Government, deploring further that the Government has not been wise enough to propose a reform of the taxes which could be of real benefit to the people at large—namely, a taxation of land values, of the values created by the public, and not by the individual.



As for literary agitation, it seems easier to get Danish people to hear than to read. But a good deal of interest is paid to newspaper articles, and especially to discussions between Singletaxers and others in the very widely spread provincial papers. The sale of books is meanwhile growing, people asking for Henry George's own works as well as for shorter pamphlets, which have been given out through the help of the Fels Fund; as examples may be mentioned L. Larsen*—"Taxation of Land Values in Foreign Countries," and T. L. Bjorner—"Facts and Figures for Working Singletaxers," both of which seem very useful and much asked for.

During the year 1910-11 the number of members of the Henry George Society rose very considerably—from about 2,000 to about 3,000; but, as will be understood from the above, the progress could not be measured by that only.



In the direct political fields Singletaxers have made themselves felt in different ways. The Radical-Liberal cabinet sitting in 1909-10 succeeded in arranging a sample land-valuation* in order to satisfy Singletaxers within the party. It has been going on since 1911 and is now nearly finished. Mr. S. Berthelsen, the well-known Singletaxer, has taken an active part in that valuation and done most helpful work.

The Radical-Liberal party has had a Commission within the party on the question of the taxation of land values; and the present leader of the Henry George Society, Jacob E. Lange, being on this commission, it has reported most favorably on the matter considered, 14 out of the 15 members strongly advocating taxation of that kind. The result was that the party at its last conference (May, 1911) pledged itself to advocate a certain (comparatively small) amount of taxation on land values.

ANDERS VEDEL.

*See The Public, vol. xiv, p. 370.

INCIDENTAL SUGGESTIONS

DEMOCRACY IN MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

Hermosa Beach, California.

One of the purest examples of democracy in local government prevails here. To be sure, this "city of the sixth class" is only what would be called in the East a village, but the principles and methods used

ought to be just as applicable to larger municipalities.

Pure democracy must include universal suffrage, and in California, since the Constitutional amendments were passed last year, all adults, men and women alike, voted at all elections. Indeed, (horrible dictu!) the women voters seem to outnumber the men. And the last legislature passed a law granting the powers of Initiative, Referendum and Recall to all California municipalities, so that the people have genuine control of their representatives.

In many of the older cities of the East the voters are hampered by the caucus and convention system of nominations according to the affiliations of candidates with national parties, with long lists of candidates and the ward system of aldermen, etc. All this makes it difficult for the people to know whom they are voting for, and hard to get men elected whose main interest is the welfare of the whole city. Some of these disadvantages are removed by the commission form of government.

Here in Hermosa Beach, as indeed in all California cities of the sixth class, nominations are made directly, without conventions, caucuses or even primaries. Seven voters signing a petition can nominate any candidate they choose. And national politics cuts no figure. In the recent election, beyond the fact that one candidate for the Council was a dues-paying Socialist, the party affiliations of the candidates in national politics were unknown. This left the field free for local issues, as it should be.

The city is governed by a Council of five members, either two or three of whom are elected at large every two years for four-year terms. This year, on account of resignations, four new members were elected in addition to the Clerk and Treasurer, who are elected every two years. The possession by the voters of the Initiative, Referendum and Recall keeps the officers responsive to the will of the majority, and the small number of elective officials makes it possible to know whom one is voting for. The Council elects one of its own members as president and appoints an attorney, an engineer, a street superintendent and a marshal to serve during the pleasure of the board. The clerk is ex-officio assessor, the treasurer ex-officio tax collector and recorder, and the president exercises executive powers similar to those of a mayor.

The population of California cities changes so rapidly that it is very hard for most of the voters to be personally acquainted even with the few candidates for office from whom they are called upon to choose. But the women voters in this their first campaign hit upon an entirely practicable and efficient way of solving this difficulty. Organizing themselves into what they called the "Women's Progressive League," they sent out an invitation to all the nominees (nominations close 30 days before election) to attend a public meeting of all voters and to state their platforms. The candidates (one woman and nine men) responded cordially, and at one of the most largely attended meetings ever held in the city, each candidate stated briefly his previous experience and qualifications and told what ideas he would be guided by in case of election. Consideration was shown for the women voters by the way in which the speakers addressed them as "fellow citizens" instead of, as one said he formerly had done, as "ornaments." Yet

there are some who say women "cannot understand politics"!

At the election three of the six candidates supported by the "Women's Progressive League" were elected and the others were only narrowly defeated. Sex lines were not drawn in the contest.

KENNETH B. ELLIMAN.

NEWS NARRATIVE

The figures in brackets at the ends of paragraphs refer to volumes and pages of *The Public* for earlier information on the same subject.

Week ending Tuesday, April 23, 1912.

The Sinking of the Titanic.

The Carpathia came into the port of New York on the evening of the 18th, bringing 745 of the passengers and crew of the Titanic, which had gone down off the Grand Banks in the early morning of the 15th, as reported last week. The death list, including one who died on a lifeboat and five who died on the Carpathia, was 1,601. As stated last week, most of the saved were women and children, and were from all three classes of passengers. Among the lost, besides W. T. Stead, F. D. Millet, Major Archibald Butt, John Jacob Astor, Benjamin Guggenheim, and J. G. Widener, all mentioned last week, were Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Straus and Mrs. Straus refusing to leave her husband; Frederick W. Seward, son of President Lincoln's Secretary of State, and himself a member of the cabinets of Lincoln, Johnson and Hayes; Jacques Futrelle, the author; and Ramon Artagaveytia, of Uruguay, one of the greatest capitalists of South America. One fact reported by the survivors was that the ship's band marched from deck to deck, finally up to their knees in water, while the ship was sinking, playing "Nearer, my God, to Thee." This was the last sound heard by those in the boats until a great cry arose as the vessel broke apart, turned up on end and went down. Word was received in New York by the 23rd that a steamer sent to the scene of the disaster had recovered 77 bodies floating by aid of life-preservers. [See current volume, page 367.]



A committee of the survivors issued the following statement on the arrival of the Carpathia, signed by Samuel Goldenberg and 25 other passengers:

We, the undersigned, surviving passengers from the steamship Titanic, in order to forestall any sensational or exaggerated statements, deem it our duty to give to the press a statement of facts which have come to our knowledge and which we believe to be true.

On Sunday, April 14, 1912, at about 11:40 p. m., on a cold, starlight night, in a smooth sea and with no moon, the ship struck an iceberg which had been reported to the bridge by lookouts, but not early enough to avoid collision.

Steps were taken to ascertain the damage and save passengers and ship.

Orders were given to put on life belts and the boats were lowered.

The ship sank at about 2:20 a. m. Monday, and the usual distress signals were sent out by wireless and rockets at intervals from the ship.

Fortunately the wireless message was received by the Cunard's Carpathia at about 12 o'clock midnight, and she arrived on the scene of the disaster about 4 a. m. Monday.

The officers and crew of the steamship Carpathia had been preparing all night for the rescue and comfort of the survivors, and the last mentioned were received on board with the most touching care and kindness, every attention being given, irrespective of class. The passengers, officers, and crew gave up gladly their staterooms, clothing and comforts for our benefit. We all honor them.

The English Board of Trade passengers' certificate on board the Titanic showed approximately 3,500. The same certificate called for lifeboat accommodation for approximately 950 in the following boats:

Fourteen large lifeboats, two smaller boats, and four collapsible boats.

Life preservers were accessible and apparently in sufficient number for all on board.

The approximate number of passengers and members of the crew carried at the time of collision was:

First class	330
Second class	220
Third class	750
Officers and crew	940
Total	2,340

Of the foregoing about the following were rescued by the seamship Carpathia:

First class	210
Second class	125
Third class	200
Total passengers	535
Officers	4
Seamen	39
Stewards	96
Firemen	71
Total crew	210
Total on board	2,340
Saved	745
Lost	1,595

The total saved was about 80 per cent of the maximum capacity of the lifeboats.

We feel it our duty to call the attention of the public to what we consider the inadequate supply of life saving appliances provided for on modern passenger steamships and recommend that immediate steps be taken to compel passenger steamers to carry sufficient boats to accommodate the maximum number of people carried on board.

The following facts were observed and should be considered in this connection:

The insufficiency of lifeboats, rafts, etc.

Lack of trained seamen to man the same (stokers, stewards, etc., are not efficient boat handlers).

Not enough officers to carry out emergency orders on the bridge and superintend the launching and control of lifeboats.

Absence of searchlights.

The Board of Trade rules allow for entirely too many people in each boat to permit the same to be properly handled.

On the Titanic the boat deck was about 75 feet above water and consequently the passengers were required to embark before lowering the boats, thus endangering the operation and preventing the taking on the maximum number the boats would hold.

Boats at all times should be properly equipped with provisions, water, lamps, compasses, lights, etc.

Life saving boat drills should be more frequent and thoroughly carried out, and officers should be armed at boat drills.

Great reduction should be made in speed in fog and ice, as damage, if collision actually occurs, is liable to be less.

In conclusion, we suggest that an international conference be called to recommend the passage of identical laws providing for the safety of all at sea, and we urge the United States government to take the initiative as soon as possible.



Even before the arrival of the survivors, the United States Congress had begun to act on the disaster, and bills designed to prevent repetitions of such loss of life poured into both houses. On the 20th the Senate went on record as favoring treaties with other maritime governments to regulate lanes of ocean traffic, the speed, and the lifeboat, wireless, searchlight and other equipment of passenger-carrying ships. A Senatorial investigating committee was on hand in New York to question the survivors on the morning after their arrival. Chief among those questioned was J. Bruce Ismay, managing director of the White Star Line, who was a passenger on the ship and escaped in one of the boats; also four officers, some of whom were picked out of the sea by the waiting boats after the great ship foundered. The investigation was adjourned to Washington on the 20th. The British Parliament is to make inquiry also into the disaster. Relief funds for the helpless among the survivors have been started on both sides of the Atlantic. The Atlantic steamship companies have directed their boats to proceed by the southern routes to avoid the evident ice dangers of this year, and most companies have now ordered lifeboats for their steamers adequate for their complements of passengers.



Incompetent Safety-Service at Sea.

Resolutions introduced by delegates from the Lake Seamen's Union and adopted by the Chicago Federation of Labor on the 21st, are of such universal concern and of such special interest in con-

nection with the "Titanic" disaster as to call for verbatim publication as widely as possible. They are as follows:

Whereas, the enormous and appalling loss of life resulting from the recent sinking of the White Star Line steamer Titanic has again furnished proof in the most terrible manner of the inevitable result of sending ships to sea with insufficient life boats and not enough trained seamen to handle even the inadequate number of life boats now carried; and whereas, on Oct. 1, 1911, the grievance committee of the Chicago Federation of Labor reported upon an investigation made by said committee regarding the manning of passenger steamers, showing the employment of an overwhelming percentage of inexperienced and utterly incompetent men in the deck crews and that the lifeboat drills were of no practical value in that the boats were seldom, if ever, put into actual service, and the crews therefore received no real training in the proper handling of such lifeboats; and whereas, a copy of this report was submitted to the committee on merchant marine and fisheries of the House of Representatives and also sent to a number of congressmen; and whereas, there are a number of passenger steamers trading out of Chicago carrying thousands of men, women and children, especially during the excursion season, that have on board lifeboats only sufficient in many cases to carry less than 10 per cent of the maximum number of passengers allowed on board; and whereas, there is now pending in Congress a bill known as H. R. 11372, to which attention has several times been called by this Federation, by the Seamen's Union and others, which seeks to require that 75 per cent of the deck crew on every American steamer shall be able seamen;

Therefore, resolved, that the Chicago Federation of Labor does hereby again call attention of the United States Congress to said bill H. R. 11372, urging its speedy enactment into law without lowering or reducing the percentage of able seamen to be required on every steamer under its provisions; and, be it further resolved, that Congress is hereby urgently requested to enact a stringent law requiring a sufficient number of lifeboats on all vessels and to require the holding of regular, effective and practical boat drills during which the lifeboats and crews must be actually put into service.

Irish Home Rule.

In the British House of Commons on the 16th, the home rule bill for Ireland passed its first reading by 360 to 266. The debate was bitter in tone, and by the Tory side it was in expression more than usually bitter for British parliamentary proceedings. "The Prime Minister," said the new Tory leader, Bonar Law, "gave a solemn pledge that he would reform the House of Lords, but that debt of honor must wait until he has paid his debt of shame." [See current volume, page 367.]

The Presidential Contest.

Preferential primaries for Presidential nomina-

tions were held in Nebraska and Oregon on the 19th. [See current volume, page 368.]

In Nebraska, the Democratic vote as far as reported, gives Speaker Clark first place, Governor Harmon second, and Governor Wilson third; the Republican vote gives ex-President Roosevelt first place, President Taft second, and Senator La-Follette third. The specific returns come in slowly, but there seems to be no doubt of the relative strength of candidates.

In Oregon, where also the returns are slow, the Democratic lead appears to be with Governor Wilson, and the Republican clearly with ex-President Roosevelt.

Final returns from the Illinois primaries of the 9th show a plurality of 138,410 for Roosevelt over Taft and 139,864 for Clark over Wilson.

Oscar W. Underwood was named on the 17th by the Democratic convention of Alabama as the choice of the party of that State for President, the national delegates being instructed to vote for him "until a nomination shall have been made."

Presidential Corrupt Practices Act.

The Henry bill, requiring publication before conventions or primary elections of the sums contributed to campaigns of Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates and the sums expended by their managers, passed the lower house of Congress on the 20th, and without opposition on the final vote. This measure imposes a penalty of \$5,000 or three years' imprisonment for failure of candidates or managers to comply with its terms. If passed by the Senate and signed by the President it will also require each candidate for the Presidency or Vice-Presidency on any ticket to file with the Secretary of the United States Senate, both before and after primaries, nominating conventions and general elections, "full correct itemized statements of all money and things of value received by him or by any one for him with his knowledge and consent," the names of all persons contributing more than \$100 to his fund, and a statement of all promises and pledges of office made by him, with the name of the persons involved. It requires further that managers of political committees, or of voluntary organizations supporting the campaigns of candidates and all persons working in behalf of such candidates, file with the Secretary of the Senate similar statements. Amendments requiring individual contributors to file statements were incorporated in the

bill on the motion of Representative Kopp of Wisconsin. [See current volume, page 371.]



Illinois Politics.

Final returns from the primary of the 9th show the following results on the Governorship in Illinois:

Republican—

Deneen	149,400
Small	88,369
Wayman	59,935
Yates	41,895
Brown	31,613
Hurburgh	29,597
Jones	21,747
Davis	6,952

Democratic—

Dunne	128,248
Alschuler	87,916
Caldwell	71,967
Dickson	9,027

State Conventions of both parties were held on the 19th, the Republican at Springfield and the Democratic at Peoria. [See current volume, page 347.]



At the Republican convention the following delegates at large to the national convention were elected: Charles S. Deneen, Lawrence Y. Sherman, Chauncey Dewey, Roy O. West, Walter A. Rosenfield, Bernard A. Eckhart, Robert D. Clark and Louis L. Emmerson.



On the eve of the Democratic convention the State committee chose Fred J. Kern of Belleville for temporary chairman, a nomination which made a test in the convention the next day between the Hearst-Harrison faction and the Sullivan, each faction probably drawing support from delegates who disliked it less than they disliked the other. Mr. Kern was elected by 669 to 0, all the Cook county delegates passing their vote and all but 77 of the delegates from other counties voting for Kern.



At the time of nominating Kern for temporary chairman the State Committee, by a vote of 21 to 3, recognized only 70 Hearst-Harrison delegates from Cook county, to 334 in opposition to the Hearst-Harrison faction, and this action was affirmed by the convention. Thereupon the Hearst-Harrison faction, with delegates from other parts of the State who co-operated with them, met in separate convention, electing Congressman Henry T. Rainey as temporary chairman. They were visited by a conciliation committee from the regular convention, which proposed a joint committee with a view to submitting the Cook County con-

tests to the delegates from outside districts. These overtures were rejected, but a peace committee was appointed. No terms could be agreed upon, however, and the Hearst-Harrison convention proceeded to name delegates at large to the national convention, although its attendance could not have exceeded 492 out of a total of 1,150 elected delegates, even if all contests had been decided in its favor. The delegates at large named by the Hearst-Harrison convention were Carter H. Harrison, Henry T. Rainey, John E. Owens, Owen P. Thompson, A. M. Lawrence, J. M. Gray, A. E. Isley and Walter Watson. Judge Owens, who was named without his knowledge, has promptly declined on the ground that he is judicially involved in the controversy. The delegates nominated by the regular convention were Roger C. Sullivan, Elmore W. Hurst, Fred J. Kern, George W. Fithian, Harry M. Pindell, Ira N. Wheeler, Free P. Morris, James R. Williams, John M. McGillen, Robert M. Sweitzer, Robert Hunt, B. F. Weber, William B. Schofield, Samuel Alschuler, B. F. Caldwell and W. B. Brinten, each with half a vote. The regular delegation, at a meeting on the 19th selected Charles Boeschstein to succeed Roger C. Sullivan as Illinois member of the next National Committee.



The split convention at Peoria is an outcome of the controversy at the Cook county convention which we reported last week at page 368, wherein County Judge Owens, disregarding an injunction by Superior Court Judge McKinley, took control of the convention. Judge McKinley has begun proceedings in contempt before himself against Judge Owens and others, the hearing being set for April 29. On the other side, Judge Owens has begun proceedings in contempt before himself against Judge McKinley and others, this hearing being set for April 24.



Direct Legislation in Illinois.

The following plank in the Republican platform was urged by Hugh S. Magill at the Republican convention at Springfield, Ill., on the 19th:

We favor a Constitutional amendment providing for the Initiative and Referendum with a view of making our representatives more responsive to the will of the people.

It was voted down in the resolutions committee, was then pressed on the floor of the convention but ruled out of order by the Chairman (State Fire-Marshal Doyle), and upon an appeal from this ruling was defeated by the convention. The platform, reported to have been drafted by Governor Deneen, makes no demand for the Initiative and Referendum, although the Republican platform of two years ago advocated this reform. [See vol. xii, p. 922.]

The Democratic platform, adopted by the regular Democratic convention at Peoria on the 19th, as drawn by the Democratic candidate for Governor, Edward F. Dunne, contains the following plank on direct legislation:

We demand legislation which will provide for an amendment to the State Constitution permitting the enactment of laws for the establishment of the Initiative and Referendum as the only effective remedy for jackpotism and corruption in public life.



Woman Suffrage in Illinois.

Representatives of the woman suffrage movement in Illinois appeared on the 19th before the Democratic convention at Peoria and the Republican convention at Springfield. They were given hearings by the resolutions committee of each convention, but neither platform contains any demand for extending the suffrage to women. Such a demand was rejected by the Republican resolutions committee by a vote of 16 to 9 and was ignored by the Democratic committee.



The Ohio Constitutional Convention.

Adjournment *sine die* of the Ohio Constitutional Convention has been set for May 11, a recess until May 6 to be taken on the 26th of April. The time between May 6 and May 11 is to be devoted to the reports of the committee on phraseology. [See current volume, page 347.]



Meanwhile the Convention has added to the amendments it purposes submitting to the people of Ohio, one for the reform of the courts, one to abolish the death penalty, and one for direct primaries (including the direct election of delegates to national conventions), and is considering one on municipal home rule. An amendment for the recall of public officials by popular vote was defeated on the 23rd.



The Tom L. Johnson Memorial.

On the 18th of next July, Tom L. Johnson's fifty-eighth birthday, the subscription list to the proposed Memorial to him will close. This was decided by the Memorial Committee at a meeting at Cleveland on the 16th of the present month. The Committee is to meet again at Cleveland, on the last day for subscriptions, for the purpose of taking up the question of the kind of Memorial to adopt. At the meeting of last week the Committee expressed its strong and unanimous feeling that no active or widespread solicitations for the Memorial fund be made, the sentiment being clear that Mr. Johnson would have shrunk from this, but that opportunity ought to be afforded for voluntary

subscriptions. It was for the latter reason that the committee decided to keep the subscription list open until the next anniversary of Mr. Johnson's birth. The fund is now approximately \$10,000, contributed by a large number of persons and mostly in small amounts. [See vol. xiv, pp. 369, 1198].



A National Newspaper Conference.

Evolving from a paper by Livy S. Richard, editor of the Boston Common, read last fall at the Social Center Conference at Madison, Wis., a national newspaper conference has been organized. Mr. Richard's paper started a discussion on the limitations upon newspaper freedom. "Are newspaper and magazine writers free to tell the truth?" "If not, why not?" and "What can we do about it?" These are types of the questions that arose. By way of promoting the discussion and giving it practical direction and effect, the Extension Division of the University of Wisconsin has now called a national conference for July 29, 30 and 31 and August 1, at which papers by distinguished newspaper men will be read and discussed. Among the persons who have signified their intention of attending are William J. Bryan, Melville E. Stone, William Allen White, Fremont Older, Norman Hapgood and Charles H. Grasty. The subjects announced include the following:

Tuesday morning, July 30: Is the newspaper-reading public getting all the truth it is entitled to? Tuesday evening, July 30: Can the impartiality of the news-gathering and news-supplying agencies be fairly challenged?

Wednesday morning, July 31: How is news service affected by—(1) The constantly increasing cost of the newspaper plant? (2) The increasing proportion of total newspaper revenue derived from the advertisers? (3) The non-journalistic interests of the capitalist-owner? Wednesday evening, July 31: If the newspaper is to play its due part in social advance, can it be run as simply a business proposition?

Thursday morning, August 1: Can the professional spirit be promoted among newspaper men? If so, how? Thursday afternoon, August 1: Can commercial journalism make good or must we look for the endowed newspaper or the public newspaper?

In connection with the Conference there will be a historical exhibit of the evolution of the newspaper, in the collection and arrangement of which the Curator of the Wisconsin State Museum is co-operating with the University Department of Journalism.



Mexico Replies to Warning From the United States.

President Madero's government replied on the 17th to the warning note delivered by the American representatives at Mexico City on the 14th, as reported last week. According to the report of the Chicago Inter Ocean the reply denies the right of the Washington government to admonish Mexi-

co, since the warning was not based on any justifiable incident. It denies responsibility by the constituted government for acts committed in territory in rebellion, while accepting full responsibility for every loss or damage sustained for foreigners legally chargeable to the government. A caution has been issued to leaders of the Federal forces to insure proper treatment of foreigners who may be taken as prisoners of war, at the same time it is asserted that no basis exists for supposing that any other course would be pursued. Orozco is held to be answerable for his offenses only to the Mexican courts, and therefore should not have been made the recipient of a diplomatic communication. [See current volume, page 370.]

NEWS NOTES

—The city of Lincoln, Nebraska, adopted the commission form of government on the 19th, by a majority of 69.

—Cyclones were reported from Western States on the 20th, and on the 21st tornadoes swept across the southern and central parts of Illinois and Indiana, killing 32 persons and wounding many more.

—The Senate finance committee on the 18th, ordered an adverse report on the House chemical tariff revision bill. The Republican members voted against it and the Democrats for it—8 to 6. [See current volume, page 324.]

—Morocco is in revolution against the recently consummated French protectorate. At Fez 68 French officers, soldiers and civilians were killed between the 17th and the 22nd, and from 50 to 100 Jews. [See current volume, page 349.]

—A statue of John Paul Jones, the Revolutionary naval commander, and victor in the fight between the Bon Homme Richard and the Serapis off the English coast in 1779, was unveiled in Washington on the 17th. [See vol. viii, pp. 234, 266.]

—The Mississippi floods, having reached Louisiana and Mississippi, have caused much loss of life and property. It was reported on the 20th that 200 persons had been drowned in Bolivar county, Miss. Thousands of whites and Negroes are homeless in the two above mentioned States and in Arkansas. [See current volume, page 371.]

—Miss Julia C. Lathrop of Chicago, now and for many years a colleague of Jane Addams in Hull House, has been appointed chief of the recently created Children's Bureau of the national government. Her nomination was confirmed by the Senate on the 23rd. Miss Lathrop is the first woman ever selected to direct a Federal bureau. [See current volume, page 371.]

—The beautiful old bell tower of Venice, known as the Campanile, which after standing for 900 years collapsed on July 12, 1902, has been reconstructed with infinite patience and labor from the fragments, so that the tower now complete is nearly identical in every part with the ancient tower—one of the most beautiful examples of the art of the renaiss-

sance. The work is being rededicated this week, on the 25th. [See vol. v, p. 233.]

—Representative Bulkley of Ohio introduced in Congress on the 13th a bill for the coinage of 3-cent pieces with a hole in the middle. The coin is needed in Cleveland, Ohio, where the street car companies charge a three-cent fare, and is in the shape of the metal tickets originally devised by Tom L. Johnson for that purpose. It would be made of copper and nickel, be slightly larger than a cent, and be legal tender up to thirty cents.

—The statistics of exports and imports of the United States (current volume, page 371), for the first eight months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, as given by the statistical sheet of the Department of Commerce and Labor for March, were as follows:

	Exports.	Imports.	Balance.
Merchandise	\$1,711,329,733	\$1,203,113,137	\$508,216,596 exp.
Gold	43,889,598	36,036,353	7,803,245 exp.
Silver	48,177,431	33,636,190	14,541,241 exp.
Total	\$1,803,396,762	\$1,272,835,680	\$530,561,082 exp.

—Italy has carried her war with Turkey over Tripoli to the gates of the Dardanelles. On the 18th 27 Italian warships bombarded the Turkish forts at the entrance of the Dardanelles for two and a half hours, and then withdrew, without having effected anything. As a result, Turkey has proclaimed a blockade of the famous straits, to the disturbance of commerce, and the consequent annoyance of Europe—an annoyance for which Italy is held responsible. [See current volume, page 278.]

—The Supreme Court of Illinois decided on the 22d that, under the recently enacted employers' liability statute of that State, the old law under which an employe could not recover if he knowingly worked with unsafe machinery is a dead letter. Although the employe knows he is likely to be hurt, yet the employer, if he has not used every means to prevent it, is now held to be liable in damages, if the employe is injured and the injury could have been prevented by the employer through obedience to the statute.

—Alfred Landon Baker was elected and inaugurated president of the Chicago City Club on the 20th, with Frederick Bruce Johnstone as vice president, Laird Bell as secretary, Harold Hastings Rockwell as treasurer, and Robert M. Cunningham, Dr. Henry Baird Favill, Edwin Stanton Fecheimer, George H. Mead and Thomas Walter Swan as additional members of the board of directors. This club, since beginning the erection of its new club house a year ago, has increased in membership from 930 to 2,270. It is devoted strictly to promoting civic work in a broadly progressive spirit. [See current volume, page 60.]

—The committee of general managers of the Eastern railroads, after a further consideration of renewed demands by the engineers of the fifty railroads in the Eastern territory for increased wages, sent on the 18th a communication to Grand Chief Stone, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, that "it is not possible to accede to your wage requests and those certain to follow"; whereupon officials of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers stated on the 20th that they would order a general strike on the 22d unless the railway companies make

some definite proposal that may serve as a basis for arbitration. No such proposal came, but at the request of Presiding Judge Knapp of the U. S. Court of Commerce and U. S. Labor Commissioner Neill, the strike call was suspended and the Brotherhood accepted the offer to both sides to mediate. [See current volume, page 371.]

—The Women's National Single Tax League will hold its eleventh annual convention in Washington, D. C., on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, May 27th, 28th and 29th. The sessions of the convention, including the banquet, will be held at the New Ebbitt House, cor. F and 14th Sts., N. W. Among the speakers announced are Senator James A. Reed of Missouri, Senator Henry F. Ashurst of Arizona, Congressmen Henry George, Jr., of New York and David John Lewis of Maryland, Jackson H. Ralston, H. Martin Williams (Reading Clerk of the House of Representatives), Charles R. Adair of Chicago, Charlotte O. Schetter of Orange (N. J.), and Amy Mall Hicks and Grace Isabel Colbron of New York. Delegates will be entertained by the Women's Single Tax Club, of Washington, D. C., and information may be had by addressing Mrs. Gertrude Mackenzie, 31 T Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

PRESS OPINIONS

The Appeal That Rises.

The (Chicago) Sunday Record-Herald (ind. Rep.), April 21.—We do not always sufficiently practice what we preach about equality and brotherhood, but in supreme moments instinctive nobility asserts itself. . . . There is, fortunately, little apprehension that millionaires will ever ask or receive special favors as millionaires on sinking ships or in other dire circumstances that try men's souls. There is plenty of courage, of self-sacrifice, of stoicism, of dignity, of essential humanity in the average man and average woman of any class or walk of life. . . . What humanity greatly needs is more of the spirit of altruism, duty, dignity, self-restraint in the prosaic affairs and relations of daily life. There it is that we fall short; there it is that we are not as true to our better natures as we know in our wiser hours we should be. Justice, good will, regard for others in ordinary transactions, in politics, industry and social activities, would make ours a much happier and nobler world than it is. Great disasters should teach us to put away childish things, to be less aggressive in the pursuit of wealth, to avoid dishonorable and mean courses, to cultivate charity and humility. Sorrow chastens the individual and makes for strength and beauty in character. An overwhelming international catastrophe should chasten and purge the character of civilized humanity as a whole. That men and women died nobly and grandly is the deepest appeal for righteousness in living. Are we worthy in life of the dead we mourn and glorify?



Roosevelt's Best Work.

The Boston Common (ind.), April 13.—Nothing is now surer than a compact Progressive party into which the forward-looking voters of the old parties

can unite for effectiveness. It is here in spirit now. It will come in name and form this very year unless two contingencies befall: (1) The routing of the Tories at Chicago or (2) the nomination of Wilson at Baltimore, on a platform which is specifically and aggressively radical. The acceleration which he is contributing to this movement is the greatest thing that Theodore Roosevelt has done.



The First Federal Mother.

The Rockford (Ill.) Republic, April 18.—The President will be universally commended in Rockford for naming Miss Julia Lathrop as chief of the Children's Bureau in the Department of Commerce. . . . The daughter of a distinguished father, Miss Julia Lathrop has made a name for herself that is known and honored in the world of practical reform. In selecting her the President has made an appointment that not only will reflect credit on the administration but will be a guarantee that the new bureau will be recognized strictly for service in accordance with the spirit of the act which created it. . . . With a lifetime devoted to research in the field of child labor as her foundation, the distinguished Rockford woman will set a high mark for her successors to equal.



In the World and Of It.

The (Ottawa) Citizen, April 16.—The latest issue of Everybody's Magazine gives a review of the Singletax movement in the United States. The writer, Frank Parker Stockbridge, is not only in close touch but in close sympathy with his subject. . . . The "man in the street" is apt to think of this as a movement by itself, devoted to one particular immediate object, and backed by people who, in season and out of season, go on making only impossible demands. The fact is, for instance, that Henry George himself, the founder of the movement, devoted his whole life, aside from the writing of his books, to the advocacy of existing movements. He discouraged, rather than encouraged, the formation of organizations for the direct advocacy of the Singletax; and as to experimental communities for trying out the idea, he refused to have anything to do with them. On the other hand he gave earnest advocacy to home rule for Ireland; he led the movement in the United States for the secret ballot; he was the earliest and most powerful advocate of absolute free trade; he ran twice for the mayoralty of New York as the leader of the forces of reform and of organized labor. And his followers, ever since, have gone on in the same way. . . . They believe, as Henry George put it, that "The Singletax is not a panacea for social ills, but freedom is." The Singletaxer is a worker for democracy.



The progress of humanity in the real sense does not imply merely the production of iron and coal or wheat and corn. It does not mean the size or magnitude of our armies and navies; it means the happiness of men and women and children, their comfort and enjoyment here; it means the abolition of poverty, it means the decrease of crime, it means the destruction of special privileges, it means the

equality of opportunity, it means the open road for all.—Rev. B. G. Carpenter, in the Peoria Star.

RELATED THINGS

CONTRIBUTIONS AND REPRINT

IN MEMORIAM

Of Kraus, Hume, Taylor, Woodward, Clark,
Brailey, Breicoux and Hartley,

Members of the Band of the Titanic, Who Marched
from Deck to Deck While the Vessel Was Sink-
ing, Playing "Nearer, My God, to Thee,"
Until They Went Down with
the Ship.



'Twas on a May-day of the far old year
Seventeen hundred eighty, that there fell
Over the bloom and sweet life of the Spring,
Over the fresh earth and the heaven of noon,
A horror of great darkness, like the night
In day of which the Norland sagas tell,—
The Twilight of the Gods. . . .

Meanwhile in the old State House, dim as ghosts,
Sat the lawgivers of Connecticut,
Trembling beneath their legislative robes.
"It is the Lord's Great Day! Let us adjourn,"
Some said; and then, as if with one accord,
All eyes were turned to Abraham Davenport.
He rose, slow cleaving with his steady voice
The intolerable hush. "This well may be
The Day of Judgment which the world awaits;
But be it so or not, I only know
My present duty, and my Lord's command
To occupy till He come. So at the post
Where He hath set me in His providence,
I choose, for one, to meet Him face to face,—
No faithless servant frightened from my task,
But ready when the Lord of the harvest calls;
And therefore, with all reverence, I would say,
Let God do His work, we will see to ours.
Bring in the candles." And they brought them in.

—John G. Whittier.



MILLIONS SAVED — TOM JOHNSON'S MEMORIAL.

Special Dispatch from Cleveland, April 10, to the
Philadelphia North American.

The sum of \$5,044,427.09 is the memorial that stands today to honor Tom L. Johnson on the first anniversary of his death. This represents the saving to Cleveland car riders in the first two years of 3-cent fare, ending March 1. Compilation of figures, showing the tremendous saving, were completed today, just a year from the day Tom Johnson breathed his last in the White Hall.

Placed one on top of the other, \$5,044,427.09,

in silver dollars, would build a Johnson memorial a few feet less than ten miles high; melted, the sum would weigh 145 tons, with which a solid silver obelisk, 17 feet high, with a 14-foot base, tapering to a point 3 feet high, could be built.

Johnson died one year ago today. His body lies in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Safety Director Stage, a close friend of Johnson, and associate through the street-car fight and political campaigns, said today, the greatest monument to Tom is the annual saving to Cleveland people in street-car fare.



A MAN IS PASSING.*

By Edmund Vance Cooke.

A Man is passing. Hail him, you
Who realize him staunch and strong and true.
He found us dollar-bound and party-blind;
He leaves a City with a Civic Mind,
Choosing her conduct with a conscious care,
Selecting one man here, another there
And scorning labels. Craft and Graft and Greed
Ran rampant in our halls and few took heed.
The Public Service and the Public Rights
Were bloody bones for wolf and jackal fights.
Now, even the Corporate Monster licks the hand,
Where once he snarled his insolent demand.
Who tamed it? Answer as you will,
But truth is truth and his the credit still.

A Man is passing. Flout him, you
Who would not understand and never knew.
Tranquil in triumph, in defeat the same,
He never asked your praise nor shirked your blame.
For he, as Captain of the Common Good,
Has earned the right to be misunderstood.
Behold! he raised his hand against his class;
Aye, he forsook the Few and served the Mass.
Year upon year he bore the battle's brunt
And so the hiss, the cackle and the grunt!
He found us, striving each his selfish part;
He leaves a City with a Civic Heart,
Which gives the fortune-fallen a new birth
And reunites him with his Mother Earth,
Which seeks to look beyond the broken law
To find the broken life, and mend its flaw.

A Man is passing. Nay, no demi-god,
But a plain man, close to the common sod
Whence springs the grass of our humanity. Strong
Is he, but human, therefore, sometimes wrong.
Sometimes impatient of the slower throng,
Sometimes unmindful of the formal throng,

*This poem, by Edmund Vance Cooke, in its original form appeared for the first time in The Public of January 7, 1910, at the close of Mr. Johnson's last term as Mayor of Cleveland, and was republished in the same form in The Public of June 3, 1910, at the time of the banquet given to Mr. Johnson in New York, May 30, 1910, on which occasion the poem was read by the author. The poem was still again printed in The Public of April 7, 1911, at the time of Mr. Johnson's death. And again in the Johnson Memorial Public of July 21, 1911. We now publish it in a final form as amended and authorized by Mr. Cooke.

But ever with his feet set toward the height
To plant the banner of the Common Right.
And ever with his eye fixed on the goal,
The Vision of a City with a Soul.

And he is fallen? Aye, but mark him well,
He ever rises further than he fell.
A Man is passing? I salute him, then,
In these few words: "He served his fellow men.
And he is passing, but he comes again."

He comes again, not in that full-fleshed form
Which revelled in the charge, which rode the storm.
But in that firm-fixed spirit which was he,
That heritage he left for you and me—
Before no Vested Wrong to bow the knee,
Before no Righteous Fight to shirk or flee,
Before all else to make men free, free, free!



PUBLICLY OWNED RAILWAYS.

The Swedish State Railways.

Some of the Continental State railways have had an exceptionally good year during 1911, none more so than the German. Still the Swedish railways have also a very satisfactory record, the gross revenue amounting to 76,616,898 kr.,* and the expenditure to 58,109,875 kr., the net profits thus being 18,507,023 kr. From this surplus a sum of 500,000 kr. goes to the pension fund of the State railways. The figures for the previous year were respectively 72,131,021 kr. and 55,549,867 kr., the profits thus amounting to 16,581,154 kr., from which, however, 350,000 kr. went to the pension fund. The increase in the profits of last year is further enhanced by the fact that during 1911 1,280,000 kr. more than during the previous year were appropriated for pension expenses, and 1,850,000 kr. were written-off on the material of the State railway.—From *Engineering*, London.

Danish State Railways.

The Danish State Railways have published their report for the year 1910-11, which shows an improvement compared with the two preceding unfavorable years, the surplus having risen about 500,000 kr., from 2,891,000 kr. to 3,405,000 kr. During the previous year the receipts increased 3½ per cent, and the expenditure 4 per cent, whilst in last year the revenue increased 3.1 per cent, and the expenditure only 2 per cent. The increase comes under the head of goods and cattle, the revenue from the passenger traffic having decreased, which, however, is not owing to a smaller number of journeys (these having actually increased), but to a falling-off in first-class passengers and long-distance journeys. The sale of the somewhat dearer express train tickets has also diminished. The number of journeys amounted in the aggregate to about 21,300,000, of which 90 per cent were third-class, 9.8 per cent second-class, and 0.2 per cent

*Swedish and Danish "kroner" are coins worth about 27 cents in American money.

first-class. The aggregate revenue amounted to 45,408,000 kr., of which 20,261,000 kr. come from the passenger and 22,175,000 kr. from goods traffic. The aggregate expenditure was about 42,000,000 kr. The total capital invested in the Danish State Railways amounts to 262,000,000 kr. The rolling-stock comprises over 600 locomotives, about 8,800 goods and cattle wagons, and about 1,500 passenger carriages, capable of accommodating 70,000 passengers. The State Railways further own eight vessels, twenty-three ferries, and ninety-five ice boats. During the year twenty-six persons lost their lives on the railways, one of whom was a passenger. The staff numbers rather more than 13,000.—From *Engineering*, London.

Queensland Government Railways.

Evidence of Queensland's progress may be found in the fact that the State has 3,850 miles of railways open for traffic. No country in the world with such a small population can show such a mileage. The railways are built and owned by the State. In addition to the above number of miles, many miles are under construction, and Parliament has sanctioned the building of the Great Western Railway, to run from north to south of the State, and to be connected with the termini of existing railways running back from Brisbane, Rockhampton and Townsville. Parliament has also sanctioned the extension of the North Coast Railway from Rockhampton to Cairns; so that before long the far north of Queensland will be connected by rail with all the Southern and Western States of the Commonwealth. The general policy of the Queensland Government is to connect the agricultural lands of the State by rail with market towns, so that the settler can readily dispose of his produce. For this purpose branch lines are being built in almost every direction, thus further increasing the prosperity of the State.—From the *Railway Engineer*, London.



WHAT HAS TIME BROUGHT?

For The Public.

Oh, the days and the weeks and the years that have passed

Since the time when our baby eyes first saw the light!

What have they brought?

What have they taught?

Some have brought sorrows, and some have brought fears;

Some have brought worry and sadness and tears;

Some have brought trouble and darkness and night.

But each of the days and the weeks and the years

That has come and has gone since the race first began,

In spite of the sorrow and sadness and tears,

Has added its mite to the progress of man.

So out of the past all may gather the lesson
 That Nature tries ever to teach us the way;
 And so we may learn from our errors and sadness
 The way to turn sorrow and gloom into gladness;
 And know that night's darkness e'er heralds the
 day.

CARL J. BUELL.

BOOKS

OUR FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

The Origin and Growth of the American Constitution. An Historical Treatise. By Hannis Taylor, Hon. LL. D. of the Universities of Edinburgh and Dublin; formerly Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Spain; author of "The Origin and Growth of the English Constitution," etc. Boston and New York. Houghton, Mifflin Company. 1911. Price, \$4.00 net.

Social Reform and the Constitution. By Frank J. Goodnow, LL. D., Eaton Professor of Administrative Law at Columbia University. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1911. Price, \$1.50 net.

A treatise on Constitutional growth from the Hamiltonian viewpoint and with socialistic color, and a report upon court decisions with reference to social reform legislation, go well in double harness. Nothing is lacking to make the team complete but a treatise on judicial constitution-making from the Jeffersonian viewpoint and with individualistic coloring. Following the historical method, "which regards all law, public and private, as a living and growing organism that changes as the relations of society change," Dr. Taylor describes the growth of the American Constitution, from its written form or root which the Convention of 1787 planted, through all its alterations by amendment and court decision to its present national character. Apart from its historical value, which is very great, his volume is especially instructive for its demonstration of the impossibility of a written Constitution except as the root for an unwritten one. Among the historical documents of a richly stored appendix are the New England Articles of Confederation of 1643, and Pelatiah Webster's Constitutional tract of 1783. Dr. Taylor having in the first book of these two found the English speaking peoples in the midst of a transition from political to economic problems demanding creative statesmanship, and getting it with unparalleled boldness, originality and contempt for the past, Dr. Goodnow comes in handily with the second of two books to advise the student, by reference to court decisions, of the extent to which the Constitution as now interpreted judicially is a bar to legislative solutions of economic problems. Among the reforms discussed by him are uniformity of commercial regulation, creation of inter-State corporations, direct legislation, labor laws, monopoly, and taxation.

THE PRINCIPLE OF DEMOCRACY*

God and Democracy. By Frank Crane, author of "Human Confessions," etc. Chicago. Forbes & Company. Price 50c.

The preface says, "This book seeks to show how the idea of democracy is altering the idea of God."

Might it not as well be said that the idea of God is altering the idea of democracy? For, reasoning from cause to effect, we trace the influence of the Infinite Mind on the finite intelligence in the gradual emancipation of the common thought from the insane idea of God inculcated by the old theologies. And we find in the expanding sense of brotherhood among men a reflection of the higher ideal of a gracious and beneficent Power at the heart of the universe.

It is delightful to find democracy defined by Mr. Crane in the larger sense which has always inhered to the spirit of the word, but which has been lost and confounded in the petty struggles of party. To serve and not to rule is the grand ideal which true democracy is forcing upon the world. It is shown by every analysis of the Gospels that Jesus, as a representative of God, "came not to be ministered unto, but to minister."

"My Father worketh hitherto, and I work," said Jesus.

"And there," says the author of "God and Democracy," "you have the modern, scientific democratic notion of the All-Potent. He is not king, president or millionaire: He is a laborer, a carpenter, a chemist, an artist. He is not typified by the ninnies our conventions have placed at the top of the social ladder, but by the cheerful toilers at the bottom. He is a farmer, raising humanity's food-stuffs. He is the 'hand' who lifts the water from the ocean, carries it over and 'sprinkles' it upon the fields. He is 'the Servant in the House,' scrubbing, cleaning, airing and washing for His household."

"God and Democracy" is a slight volume, but there is pressed into its 72 pages the germ idea and working principle of the universe.

Read it.

A. L. M.

BOOKS RECEIVED

—The Story of the Soil. By Cyril G. Hopkins. Published by Richard G. Badger, The Gorham Press, Boston. 1911.

—Socialism As It Is. By William English Walling. Published by the Macmillan Co., New York. 1912. Price, \$2.00 net.

—A New Conscience and An Ancient Evil. By Jane Addams. Published by the Macmillan Co., New York. 1912. Price, \$1.00 net.

—Beyond War: A chapter in the Natural History of Man. By Vernon Lyman Kellogg. Published by Henry Holt & Co., New York. 1912. Price, \$1.00.

PAMPHLETS

Pamphlets Received.

Message of George W. P. Hunt, Governor of Arizona, to the First Legislature of the State of Arizona, March 18, 1912. Printed by the Arizona State Press.

The New Columbia, or the Re-United States. By Patrick Quinn Tangent. Published by the New-Columbia Publishing Co., Findlay, O., 1909. Price, 50 cents.

The High Cost of Living: A Problem in Transportation—Relief to Consumers Through a System of Postal Express. Speech of David J. Lewis of Maryland in the House of Representatives, February 3, 1912.

A German City Worthy of Emulation: A Study of Frankfort-on-the-Main. By William Dudley Foulke. Reprint from "The American City" of an Address made before the American Civic Association at Washington, D. C., Dec. 13, 1911. Published by the American Civic Association, Union Trust B'ldg, Washington, D. C.

PERIODICALS

For Farmers and M. P.'s.

"Land Values," always steadily and effectively at work, publishes with its April number (376 Strand, London, W. C.) two supplements: One contains extracts from the Commons debates on Mr. Wedgwood's Resolution for Local Option in Taxation and on Sir Griffith-Boscawen's Housing of the Working Classes bill. The other is "Rural News, Volume I, Number 1," to be used in the land values taxation campaign through the country districts of England, a pamphlet well planned for both farmer and campaigner.

A. L. G.



For the Single Tax in Ontario.

Julian Sale contributes to the Canadian Courier of March 30th (Toronto), an article on "The Battle for Equitable Taxation." Concerning progress in Ontario he writes that petitions from a large number of individuals, from 217 municipalities and 198 labor unions, with the support of 170 newspapers, are urging the Government to pass a bill which shall give to municipalities "the power to tax improvements, incomes and business, at a lower rate than land values." "The Premier makes no secret of his personal antipathy to the proposed change." [See current volume, page 249.]

A. L. G.



Land Reform in Germany.

The March-April Single Tax Review (150 Nassau St., New York) is a "Special Number for Germany" full of short articles on the different phases of their work by the best-known German land reformers, and illustrated with portraits. The translating is the work of Grace Isabel Colbron—well-known to readers of The Public—who herself contributes a most instructive survey of "The Land Reform Movement in Germany at the Present Day." "The test of a great Truth," writes Miss Colbron commenting on German methods, "lies herein, that it may be taught

and practiced in many different ways without sacrificing its fundamental qualities. . . . The Land Reformers, as the German Single Taxers style themselves, have had to make their fight along different lines from the methods used by the followers of Henry George in his own country. . . . The fight has been made in Germany largely through organization, —and through an organization, at that, which has kept itself rigorously aloof from all affiliation with party politics. . . . Events have proved the wisdom of the course, even if we here cannot always sympathize with its expression." For this number also, the editor, Joseph Dana Miller ably reviews Oberholtzer's important book, "The Referendum, Initiative and Recall in America," rightly finding that the author's conclusions against Direct Legislation lack the premise of true democracy.

A. L. G.



Bodenreform.

One cannot read Bodenreform from month to month without realizing how, German-like, the campaign is being carried into the school system. The school masters' associations are being frequently addressed and are joining the Land Reform League. A special appeal made, is the gain to education from the added revenue. For example, Bodenreform of February 20 noted that "in the year 1910 alone, the revenue from the increment tax in Saxony was almost enough to pay for the proposed extensive school-reforms there," and that "this enormous sum will even be greatly increased when, instead of the present few, all the towns tax the land, as under the new Imperial Increment Tax they must."—There comes with Bodenreform of March 5 a leaflet, as interesting as it is unassuming, entitled, "What I Learned in Welfare Work." Frau Sophie Susmann tells concretely therein how, during her charity-organization hygiene work among the poor, she came to see the futility of preaching fresh air to basement dwellers, and how the housing problem loomed always larger and more gloomy before her, resisting all philanthropic attempts at solution, until finally, Land Reform showed her the way out. This simple, personal narration of an experience more common than confessed would find sympathetic readers among American social workers.

A. L. G.



Budkavlen.

The last number of the Swedish Single Tax organ, Budkavlen (Stockholm), is an exceptionally fine one, laid out for propaganda. But then it is a Henry George number, too, which explains why the editor has surpassed himself. It contains three portraits of George, one of Mrs. George and a picture of the monument on George's grave. "Henry George, Some Views of His Life," by the editor, is a condensed and interesting account of George's life from childhood until his death. "Henry George's Reform Program" is an admirably chosen quotation from George's writings, explaining the practical and ethical value of the Singletax system. "What They Say About Henry George" is a symposium of opinions about the man and his work, from the pens of Ellen Key, Sven Brismann, George Brandes, Svend Hogsbro, Leo Tolstoy, Adolf Damaschke, Jan Stoffel, G. Bernard Shaw, Wil-

liam J. Bryan, Tom L. Johnson and Dr. Edward McGlynn. Next follow three contributed articles: "What I Owe to Henry George," by Arne Garborg (of Norway); "Henry George, a Prince in the World of Thought," by S. Tideman; and "Among Henry George's Friends," by Erik Oberg. Arne Garborg, writing of himself, shows interestingly how a searching mind, seeing the defects in the socialistic program, at last finds entire satisfaction in George's teachings. The article contains some trenchant observations, and I can not refrain from quoting part of his concluding paragraph: "Henry George, a genial power, acting through a clear, noble, solid personality, stands forth to me as something almost unbelievable in these monstrously split and broken times, and I rely on it that a race capable of producing such a figure, is not yet finished. To such a people the best must yet remain, in spite of all." Tideman, in introducing his subject, says "Some of Henry George's friends like to call him 'statesman.' He was not such. It would not have been natural. The qualities required for his work were of a different kind. He was to statesmen what the great master architect is to masons, stone cutters and building engineers." Erik Oberg's article is a delightful description of George's personality as gathered from friends. "Great and high stands Henry George, as one of the greatest men America has produced—and America has produced more great men than Europe understands. . . . America, hitherto rather poor in great scientists, brought forth the grandest social economic thinker and philosopher, Henry George."

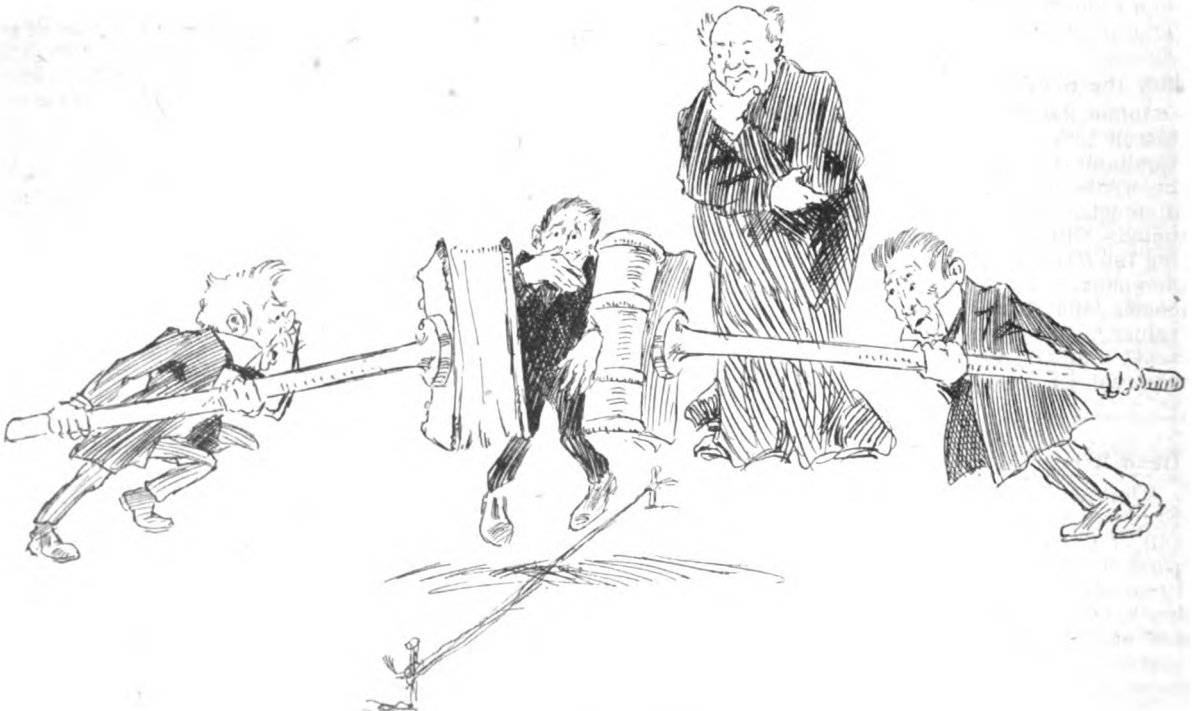
S. T.

"What did you tell that man just now?"
 "I told him to hurry."
 "What right have you to tell him to hurry?"
 "I pay him to hurry."
 "What do you pay him?"
 "A dollar a day."
 "Where do you get the money to pay him with?"
 "I sell bricks."
 "Who makes the bricks."
 "He does."
 "How many bricks does he make?"
 "Twenty-four men can make 24,000 bricks in a day."
 "Then instead of you paying him, he pays you six dollars a day for standing around and telling him to hurry."
 "Well, but I own the machines."
 "How did you get the machines?"
 "Sold brick and bought them."
 "Who made the bricks?"
 "Shut up. The fools may wake up."—Nashville Advocate.



The noted actor who had consented to give a reading for the benefit of a certain charity arrived home late that night with a very worried look on his face. "Why, my dear," said his wife, "wasn't the reading a success?"
 "No; didn't do it at all," he replied, dropping into a chair, moodily.
 "Didn't read it at all?"
 "No. You see, the chairman of the reception committee first made a speech introducing the chair-

The Game—The Law.



Sketch by Charles Johnson Post.

man of the managing committee. He got up and told about the excellent work of the honorary treasurer, who got up and made a speech about the plans

for next year and introduced the president of the association, who told all about the work of the concern and then introduced the chairman of the meet-

Are Your Meetings

successful? Do you want to get in touch with other progressive democrats and singletaxers? If you do, advertise your meetings in *The Public*. Notices of meetings can be received up to noon on Monday preceding day of issue (Friday.)

ELLSWORTH BLDG.

CHICAGO

THE WOMEN'S NATIONAL SINGLE TAX LEAGUE

will hold 11th annual Convention in Washington, D. C., May 27 to 29. Among the speakers will be Senator James A. Reed, of Missouri; Senator Henry F. Ashurst, of Arizona; Congressman Henry George, Jr., David John Lewis; Mr. Jackson H. Ralston, of Washington, D. C.; Mr. H. Martin Williams, Reader of the House of Representatives; Mr. Charles R. Adair, of Chicago, Ill.; Charlotte O. Schetter, of Orange, N. J.; Amy Mali Hicks and Grace Isabel Colbron, of New York. Obtain information of Mrs Gertrude Mackenzie, 31 T Steet, N. W., Washington, D. C.

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

A Progressive Euchre, under auspices Single Tax League of Maryland, (Francis I. Mooney, President), for the benefit of "Joseph Fels Fund of America, to Abolish Poverty," Tuesday Evening, April 30th, at 8 o'clock. Claggett's Hall, 614 N. Fremont Ave., near Edmondson Ave. Tickets 50 cents.

GALESBURG, ILL.

Louis F. Post, Editor *The Public*, will speak at Galesburg, Ill., on "Womanhood and Politics," Friday, April 26

THE CHICAGO SINGLE TAX CLUB

Meets every Friday at 8:00 p. m., at 808 Schiller Building

April 26, Geo. C. Olcott, "The Somers Assessment System."

All are welcome. Ladies invited. Discussion. Literature for sale.

James B. Ellery, Sec.

The Single Taxers of Chicago

And their friends will dine at the **Union Restaurant** (2nd floor), 70 West Randolph Street, every Friday evening at 6.30 o'clock, beginning April 19. **Dinner a la carte.**

Charles Frederick Adams

(of New York)

will lecture on

"How Shall Capital and Labor Be Reconciled?"

under the auspices of

The Chicago Single Tax Club

in the Schiller Hall, Schiller Bldg.,

Friday, May 3, 8 p. m.

ADMISSION FREE

THE FOLLOWING LECTURE APPOINTMENTS IN CHICAGO ARE ANNOUNCED FOR CHARLES FREDERICK ADAMS.

THURSDAY, MAY 2nd—Electrical Club (Kuntz-Remmler Restaurant), 12:15 p. m. "Patent Rights and Public Policy."
THURSDAY, MAY 2nd—West Side Y. M. C. A. (1621 Division St.), 8 p. m. "Commission Form of Government for Cities."
FRIDAY, MAY 3rd—Single Tax Club (508 Schiller Bldg.), 8 p. m. "How Shall Capital and Labor Be Reconciled?"
SATURDAY, MAY 4th—Chicago Lawyers' Ass'n, Vogelsang's Restaurant, 8 p. m. "Government by Judges."
SATURDAY, MAY 4th—Glen Ellyn, Ill., New Auditorium (under auspices Glen Ellyn Orchestra), 8 p. m. "True Leadership in a True Democracy."
SUNDAY, MAY 5th—Wilmette, Ill., 1st Cong. Church (Commonwealth Class), 12:15 p. m. "The People and the Courts."
SUNDAY, MAY 5th—Anthropological Society, 3 p. m. "True Leadership in a True Democracy."
SUNDAY, MAY 5th—Illini Club (Hull House), 8 p. m. "The People and the Courts."
MONDAY, MAY 6th—Morgan Park.

MONDAY, MAY 6th—School of Philanthropy.
TUESDAY, MAY 7th—Austin Christian Church.
THURSDAY, MAY 9th—West Side Y. M. C. A. (1621 W. Division St.), 8 p. m. "The Single Tax."
SUNDAY, MAY 12th—Elgin, Ill.
MONDAY, MAY 13th—Cullman Wheel Factory (1344 Greenwood Terrace), 8 p. m.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 15th—Men's League Sunday Evening Club, City Club (315 Plymouth Court), 8 p. m. "The Single Tax."
THURSDAY, MAY 16th—Men's League Fellowship (Atheneum, opposite Whitney Opera House), 8 p. m.
FRIDAY, MAY 19th—Men's Club, Congregational Church, Chicago Lawn.
SUNDAY, MAY 19th—First Congregational Church, Evanston, Ill., 12:00 m.
THURSDAY, MAY 23rd—West Side Y. M. C. A. (1621 W. Division St.).
SUNDAY, MAY 26th—Rogers Park M. E. Church, 12:00 m.
MONDAY, MAY 27th—Cullman Wheel Factory (1344 Greenwood Terrace), 8 p. m.

SPECIAL:—Several invitations have been accepted for Mr. Adams to address Schools and Colleges in and near Chicago after May 10th, the exact date of which will be announced later. More appointments of this character are especially desired. We will be pleased to receive invitations from all sorts of organizations for Mr. Adams' open time as indicated above.

Owing to a special arrangement which has been made, there will be no fee charged for Mr. Adams' lectures in Chicago during the month of May.

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