

The Public

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

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EDITORIAL

Singletax Conference at Boston.

The largest and in its leadership the most widely representative conference of Singletaxers ever held in this country, that of last week in Boston, was felt by all who attended it to be a successful affair. As a meeting it was successful. The thoughtful local management, the friendly first greetings and reunions, the orderly yet unrestrained proceedings under competent and wise chairmanships, the enthusiasms and the clashes of opinion, the encouraging reports from places where Singletax policies are in practical politics and from Canada where they have begun to blossom in fiscal legislation—all these and many other features of the Conference stamped it as a successful meeting—simply as a meeting. Whether or not it was successful as a national conference, remains yet to be seen.

The important reason for such an assemblage at this time—the only reason just now of a practical character with reference to establishing the Singletax in this country—was to enable the Joseph Fels Fund Commission to seize upon the opportunities offered by the direct Singletax vote in Missouri and Oregon and in the cities of Seattle and Everett, as well as by the home-rule vote in California, and utilize them for promotion of the Singletax cause in the United States. Those large votes offer the best openings at present available, not only for se-

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curing the Singletax in some place on a large scale, but also for creating an effective national organization. As organization takes shape for political action in those States, it will have a tendency to extend spontaneously and in wholesome ways through neighboring States and so over the country, until national Singletax conferences can be representative in the responsible sense of representing organized constituencies.



To accomplish both those results or either, the present imperative necessity is co-operation by the Singletaxers of the whole country for the support of the western "firing lines." Whatever is done in that direction whole-heartedly and effectively will be returned many fold. Success in California must react favorably upon New York; the Singletax in Oregon or Missouri or Washington will be prophetic of the Singletax in Illinois and Ohio and Maine. Campaigns for it in one State inevitably excite public opinion elsewhere. As to the manner of support, the Boston Conference has advised. It consists primarily in contributing to the Fels Fund—each within his means, from dimes to dollars and from hundreds to thousands of dollars.



Under Mr. Fels's offer, every dime means two dimes, every dollar two dollars; it also means, and for this restriction let Mr. Fels be thanked as much as for his generosity, that not even a dime will come from him except to duplicate the dime of somebody else. Upon the support that Singletaxers and their sympathizers over the whole country give to the Commission during the coming year—not in large individual amounts but in dimes and quarters and halves and dollars, and weekly, monthly, quarterly or yearly—the question of failure or success of the Boston Conference, as a national conference, will turn.



If the Fels Fund be not enabled, by frequent and regular contributions of small sums by many persons, to carry out the policies advised by the Boston Conference (reported fully in this week's News Narrative), then that Conference will prove to have been a failure in every other respect than as an enjoyable but ephemeral mass meeting. If, however, the Fels Fund be heartily supported, then will there be the most convincing reason for believing that the Boston Conference must prove to have been the most successful, not only as a meeting of kindred spirits but also as a conference of effective workers, ever yet held by Singletaxers in the United States—perhaps in the world.

Taxation in Piedmont.*

Hugh Craig, the Mayor of Piedmont, California, who is described by a friendly pen as "70 in December of this year, and sound in wind, limb, brain, heart and stomach," has not waited for special authority to improve the prevailing system of taxation within his jurisdiction. He is enforcing the law as he finds it. Here is Mayor Craig's way in dollars and cents, the year 1911 being the year before his program began to work, and the year 1912 being the first year of its activity:

	1911 Valuations.	1912 Valuations.
Land values.....	\$2,277,600	\$7,662,857
Improvements	1,111,700	3,048,125
Total	\$3,389,300	\$10,710,982

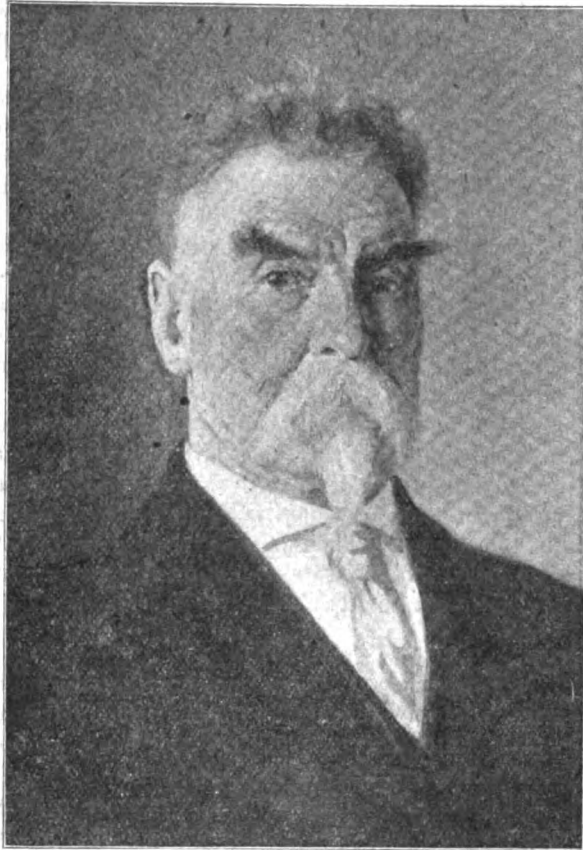
Upon final adjustment the land valuation was reduced to \$7,200,000, and the improvements valuation to \$1,200,000. The remaining aggregate of real estate valuation was then reduced to \$5,812,000, plus a much diminished personalty tax of \$164,000. The basis of taxation for 1912, under Mayor Craig's administration, is therefore as follows:

Land values.....	\$7,200,000
Improvements	1,200,000
	<hr/>
	\$8,400,000
Less horizontal cut.....	2,588,000
	<hr/>
	\$5,812,000
Plus personalty.....	164,000
	<hr/>
Tax basis.....	\$5,976,000

On this basis the estimated rate for 1912 is \$2.25 to the \$100, whereas that of 1911 was \$2.80. With this reduction of rates on all property, but falling on land monopoly fully three times as heavily as on land using, a beautiful object lesson in taxation is presented. The rate of \$2.25, equal to \$6.75 on land values, will make the holding of land out of use impossible if Mayor Craig's policy is persisted in. Little wonder, therefore, that Mayor Craig has "hard sledding." He is an insurance agent by occupation, and the usual Big Business tactics are employed against him. According to these tactics the "bread and butter" point is the object of attack always. Accordingly 38 or 40 insurance risks have been withdrawn from Mayor Craig by owners of buildings who are also owners of *unimproved land* out of which, if taxed lightly, they expect to make more than out of their buildings. Under Mayor Craig that unimproved land is assessed four times as much as last year. He

*See The Public of October 11, page 964.

regards this loss as one of his financial contributions to the cause he believes in.



Mayor Craig is no tenderfoot in business affairs. He has been president for three years and vice-president for five of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. The portrait here given is a half-tone from an oil portrait which adorns that Chamber in honor of his presidency. Truly may he say, as he has been reported, that the experience at Piedmont has "waked up the entrenched interests to combat reform in taxation." In explanation of the defeat of the amendment for home rule in taxation in California, Mayor Craig is reported as saying: "Corporations, banks and land owners' outclassed us in cash and hired advocates. It is hard to make Selfishness realize that Honesty is the best policy."



Governor Dunne and Taxation.

Edward F. Dunne makes the welcome announcement that he will in his inaugural message as Governor of Illinois, recommend the abolition of the State Board of Equalization. Tax grafters will be against him in this policy, but he will

have the cordial support of every one else who understands the matter.



The Massachusetts Labor Trial.

Over and above its justice with reference simply to the individuals immediately concerned, the acquittal of Ettore, Giovannitti and Caruso has a double significance of great value. It goes to show on the one hand that fair dealing by courts and juries with reference to industrial classes is more than a theory, and on the other hand that violence in behalf of the labor side in industrial warfare is against the interests of that side. An unfair conviction in this case would have aroused intense bitterness—and justly. But a fair conviction would have been approved by the common sense of all classes—also justly. This Massachusetts trial is at once an example for all courts and juries, and as much a warning to labor leaders who advocate policies of violence as a vindication of the acquitted men.



International Red Tape.

Sumas City, Washington, is separated from Huntingdon, British Columbia, by the invisible international boundary line that runs in the middle of a street. One block north of the line is the Huntingdon postoffice; four blocks south of the line is the Sumas postoffice. A letter addressed to the postmaster at Huntingdon and dropped into the Sumas postoffice takes a little journey of 126 miles to Seattle, and returns over the same road to Huntingdon, to the same railway platform from which it was placed on the Seattle train the previous day. Possibly there is a better illustration of the tour around Robin Hood's barn, but where is it?



THE COST OF LIVING.

Bulletins Nos. 105 and 106 of the Bureau of Labor, issued in August, 1912, have attracted a good deal of attention.

This is not surprising as they deal with an interesting subject, The Cost of Living. The Bureau places before us in statistical form the now familiar fact that the necessities of life are fast becoming luxuries.



Taking as a basis average prices from 1890-1899, it is found that in June, 1912, the cost of food for an average workingman's family had increased from 47 per cent to 65 per cent, accord-

ing to the section of the country considered. This may be stated as a summary of the results of the investigation. The methods of calculation are explained in the bulletins.

Nearly everything has gone up.

Irish potatoes lead the list with an advance of 111 per cent, while sugar trails along in the rear with only 8½ per cent. Prices for 1912 show advances over those of 1911, ranging from 5.9 per cent in January to 14.2 per cent in May.

Dealers have been asked to comment on the situation.

As to consequences, some are explicit. Out of 26 quoted, 3 say they will go out of business; 3 more that they are making no profit; 1 that he doesn't know what is going to happen to the retail business.

As to causes, there are some specific reasons given.

Bread is going up on account of a rise in flour. Nominally there is no advance in bread. The five-cent loaf still sells for five cents and the ten-cent loaf for ten cents, only there is less bread in the loaves. The Bureau finds that "the small plant using, in the main, hand processes is being rapidly replaced by the large modern bakery using machine methods of production." And the advantage of the economy goes to—somebody.

Milk was high, according to one dealer, owing to a short supply, this being due to the high price of feed.

A New England dealer reports that the high price of meat is attributed to the high price of corn. So it is. You have heard the explanation yourself.

It costs too much to raise cattle; therefore, the supply is short. But if sirloin steak has advanced 59 per cent and rib roast 63 per cent and round steak 84 per cent, how do you account for that? Is there a greater shortage in the cattle to which we are indebted for sirloin steak than to the useful animals which supply us with round steak? Are they actually sending to market cattle unprovided with round steaks? Or what?

The usual explanation of the retailer is that he is charging more because he has to pay more. This is excellent as far as it goes but it is not entirely satisfactory.



However, there are able minds not engaged in the retail trade, struggling with this problem.

A Protectionist orator in New York the other day proved trimphantly that the tariff is not responsible for the price of eggs, but that is as far as he got.

The overproduction of gold has been offered as a reason for the present high prices; but why the accursed yellow metal should send milk up 32 per cent and pork chops up 86 per cent is not apparent on its face.

Some authorities think the extravagance of the masses is responsible for present conditions. For example, their preference for fine cuts of meat. But, as we have seen, round steak is more than holding its own with sirloin.

There are people who think the rise in prices is the result of the rise in money wages. But before accepting this theory we should have to know which rose first, and whether the rise in wages is equal to the whole, or to what part, of the rise in in prices.

If the Reverend Mr. Malthus is still interested in such things, he may be looking down at these tables and saying "What? Smoked bacon gone up 96 per cent? Evidently population is pressing on subsistence. These people need a war. If they killed off half the population the rest might be able to eat potatoes."



If we may assume for a moment that the high prices are brought about by trusts or combinations, we encounter the painful fact that some of the monopolists are in hard luck.

Why should granulated sugar have gone up only 8½ per cent and pork chops 86 per cent? Have not the trusts equal rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of the consumer's money?

It recalls that ancient story of the small boy to whom was shown the picture of Daniel in the lion's den. He was deeply moved. He was afraid that the poor little lion in the corner wouldn't get any of Daniel.

Will the consumer last long enough to go around?

WM. E. McKENNA.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

HOW THEY WON IN EVERETT.*

Everett, Wash., Nov. 27.

The Singletax ballots at the election here were marked plainly "Single Tax; For, Against." We have never tried to hide the source of our inspiration. We have always taken the ground that winning an election is of secondary importance. What we wished to do was to provoke discussion along Singletax lines, to educate public thought; to make Singletaxers, not to give our doctrine in a capsule to an unwitting public.

In order to work out this idea we distributed our

*See Public of November 15, page 1091.

pamphlets, etc., in the earlier stages, before we took advantage of the open correspondence columns of the press. We were careful not to arouse opposition at first, and were also careful in distributing our stuff. We had some information concerning each person to whom we sent anything, and were careful to send something that was in line with that person's way of thinking. A pamphlet should be handled like a can of dynamite.

I attribute a great deal of our success to work among the Socialists. They defeated our former amendment. This time we had average majorities in their wards. To give you an idea of the Socialists' strength here they ran second in party strength.

Our vote seemed to be drawn in one precinct, but the final returns in that precinct give the Singletax a majority of 30. Complete returns are as follows: For Singletax, 4,858; against, 2,637; majority, 2,221. The city registration was about 10,000; I think the exact figures were 10,017, so that we polled a vote above the average for a fiscal issue.

We had about 5,000 of the Dr. Hill pamphlets which we distributed, largely in the Socialist wards. We also had 5,000 of Kaufman's circulars which we scattered around nights, covering the entire town. They were appropriate and written in a way to attract the economically uninformed. We also had about 200 of the Ingersoll pamphlets, 200 of the Singletax Catechism, 200 of Grenell's, a general assortment of Henry George's lectures, "Thy Kingdom Come," etc., and a bunch of "The Story of My Dictatorship." These we dug out of garrets, etc., where in some instances they had reposed, lo! these many years.

The total cost of the campaign, exclusive of postage stamps, which most of us contributed, was \$27.65. Of this \$7.50 was paid for a sheet which we inserted in the Saturday Evening Post. The Post has a circulation of about 1,000 here. We embodied in this sheet most of the figures on Canadian emigration, taken from Albert J. Nock's articles in the American Magazine. We headed it, "Do You Really Want Prosperity?"

I think that when you consider that there were but three of us doing all the work, and that of these three none were what could be termed efficient politicians, we did pretty well. The other "bunch" didn't wake up to what was really happening until too late. When they did wake up, they "threw a fit," but it was a mighty stupid one. We had them going down hill all the time.

But there is a great deal of work yet to be done here. The people are far from being soundly convinced, although their interest has been aroused. Now is the time, when the heat of the campaign has subsided, to do educational work. Unfortunately, however, there is no one in a position to do it.

The assessments here have been notoriously unjust, the assessor being generally a tool of the Everett Improvement Co., the original owners of the townsite. Unless pressure is brought to bear on the new assessor, the Singletax amendment might be made to act as a boomerang. The new assessor is unknown, was elected without doing any campaigning, but as far as is known has no strings on him.

In regard to the Constitution, there is a difference of opinion as to whether or not cities in Washington have the right to exempt improvements and personal property from taxation. As long as this difference of opinion exists it seems to me the part of wisdom to have the matter tried out in the courts before the expense of a campaign for a Constitutional amendment is incurred.

DONALD MACDONALD.



TAX REFORM IN OREGON,

Portland, Ore.

The law submitted by the State Tax Commissioners and carried by the Initiative in Oregon, exempting all household furniture, is said to be invalidated by the fact that other measures submitted at the same time by the State Tax Commissioners were defeated. As the Constitution now stands there can be no exemptions. It was the only measure of four submitted by the Tax Commissioners to pass. They expected their Amendment allowing different rates on different classes of property to carry without difficulty, but it was defeated. It could just as well have been submitted as an Amendment, that household furniture should not be taxed, in which case it would now be in force.

The Tax Commissioners submitted what was proudly referred to as a scientific tax system. In fact their four measures were botchwork, put forth to head off the Singletax.

ALFRED D. CRIDGE.



THE SINGLETAX IN CANADA.

Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, Canada, Nov. 30.

Hitherto the rural municipalities of this Province have raised their revenues by a tax on land, improvements and buildings being exempt. But the tax is figured at a rate per acre, regardless of value. By the provisions, however, of a new Rural Municipalities Act now before the legislature, this will be changed on January 1st, 1914, to a tax on land values entirely.

In introducing the measure, the Honorable George Langley, Minister for Municipal Affairs, stated that the government agree that this form of taxation is the right one, and that the only reason it had not been adopted earlier was because some of his colleagues were of the opinion that the time was not opportune. Now, however, they have decided that the time is ripe for the change.

Practically no opposition was offered to the proposal. When the bill came up before committee of the whole House, one member did say that the change might work a hardship upon farmers whose land had derived its value from their labor. His error was quickly manifest by the reading of the clause outlining the method of assessment which says, "Land shall be assessed at its actual cash value exclusive of any increase in such value caused by the erection of any building thereon or by any other expenditure of labor or capital."

There is no doubt of the measure's becoming law. Urban municipalities already have the option of changing their tax system from the present method

of assessing both land and improvements to one of taxing land values only, and many have already made the change. For municipal purposes at least, the Singletax will very soon be Province-wide in Saskatchewan.

SEYMOUR J. FARMER.

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, December 3, 1912.

Election Results—The Presidency.

Further official returns through news dispatches down to the 27th, show the following popular vote for President:

	Dem.	Rep.	Prog.	Debs.	Chafin.
Alabama ...	81,622	9,671	22,520	3,019	....
Arizona	10,244	2,989	6,468	2,964	254
Delaware ...	22,189	16,222	8,061	350	434
Georgia	93,171	5,151	22,010	1,014	147
Idaho	33,983	32,873	25,511	....	....
Illinois	405,048	253,613	386,478	81,278	15,710
Indiana ...	281,890	151,267	162,007	36,931	19,248
Kansas	143,670	74,844	120,123	26,807	....
Kentucky ...	219,584	115,512	102,766	11,647	3,233
Louisiana ..	59,241	3,774	9,202	5,055	....
Maryland ...	112,674	54,596	57,789	3,996	2,244
Mississippi .	57,227	1,595	3,645	2,061	....
Missouri ...	330,947	207,409	123,111	28,148	5,222
Montana ...	28,023	18,404	22,448	10,828	....
Nebraska ...	109,109	54,348	72,776	10,219	3,419
Nevada	7,986	3,190	5,605	4,500	....
New Hamp. 34,724	32,927	17,794	1,980	535	....
New Jersey. 178,289	88,835	145,410	15,901	2,878	....
S. Carolina. 48,355	536	1,293	164	....	....
S. Dakota.. 48,977	....	57,680	4,192	2,788	....
Vermont ...	15,354	23,334	22,073	928	1,155

[See current volume, page 1138].



Election Results—The Governor of Illinois.

Official returns on the Governorship of Illinois, reported in the news dispatches of the 27th, show the following results:

Dunne (Dem.).....	443,120
Deneen (Rep.).....	318,469
Funk (Prog.).....	303,401
Kennedy (Soc.).....	78,679
Worrell (Proh.).....	15,231
Francis (Soc. L.).....	3,980

Dunne's vote for Governor was 38,072 more than Wilson's for President; Deneen's was 64,856 more than Taft's; Funk's was 83,077 less than Roosevelt's; Kennedy's was 2,599 less than Debs's; Worrell's was 479 less than Chafin's; and Francis's was 86 less than Reimer's. [See current volume, page 1089.]

Election Results—The Governor of Kansas.

Certificate of election as Governor of Kansas was issued on the 1st by the State board of canvassers to George H. Hodges, the Democratic candidate. [See current volume, page 1115.]



Election Results—The Governor of Wisconsin.

For the Governor of Wisconsin the official vote reported in the news dispatches of the 28th was as follows:

McGovern Rep. and Prog.	179,360
Karel (Dem.)	167,316
Thompson (Soc.).....	34,468
Hill (Prog.).....	9,433
Curtis (Soc. L.).....	8,253

[See current volume, page 1115.]



Woman Suffrage in Wisconsin.

The official count of the vote on woman suffrage in Wisconsin, announced on the 28th, was 135,546 for, to 227,024 against.



Woman Suffrage in Michigan.

Although unofficial returns indicated the adoption of woman suffrage in Michigan by several thousand majority, news dispatches of the 28th from Lansing reported that the official returns showed defeat for the measure by 594 votes. The vote in Saginaw county, where the majority was 2,500 against woman suffrage, is to have a recount. [See current volume, page 1090.]



Congress.

The final session of the Sixty-second Congress assembled on the 2nd. [See current volume, page 827.]



Railway Consolidation Forbidden.

By a unanimous decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on the 2d, the Union Pacific Railroad Company is ordered to relinquish its holdings of stock in the Southern Pacific Railway Company. The effect of this decision as a judicial construction of the Sherman anti-trust law is to prevent consolidations of competing lines through the purchase by any of them of the stock of others.



The Lawrence Labor Trial.

In the trial of Joseph J. Ettor, Arturo Giovannitti and Joseph Caruso, at Salem, Mass., the case went to the jury on the 25th. These men are labor leaders who came into prominence as such in the Lawrence textile strike of the early part

of this year. A working woman, one of the striking operatives, was shot and killed in a crowd during the progress of the strike; but by whom the shot was fired does not appear. The prosecution proceeded upon the theory that the three defendants named above were criminally responsible for that woman's death, no matter who fired the fatal shot. At the trial, Mr. Ettor was allowed to address the jury after the prosecuting attorney and the attorney for the defense had concluded their appeals to the jury. He is reported by the dispatches to have made an extraordinarily able appeal, in which he demanded a verdict of murder in the first degree, or acquittal. In delivering the case to the jury Judge Joseph Quinn instructed the jury against finding Ettor or Giovannitti guilty of murder in the first degree, "because," as he explained, "it is not contended that either of them premeditated the death of any one"; but as to Caruso, the Judge gave the jury full liberty to find a verdict of murder in the first or second degree, or acquittal, in their discretion. The jury returned a verdict of acquittal of all three defendants on the 26th. Addressing the court upon his release, Mr. Ettor said:

May it please the court, I thank you not only for myself but in the name of my companions. I also feel impelled to thank the court for the fair manner this trial has been conducted. The thanks we offer are not only ours but thanks in the name of the working class.

[See current volume, page 973.]



The Balkan War.

"The shortest great European war in history" is waiting on settlement. Fighting has been only intermittent. [See current volume, page 1140.]



The Greeks have continued to occupy islands, having landed on Chios, in the Aegean, by the 25th, and having taken Sasseno, in the Adriatic, on the 29th. They are also besieging Janina in Epirus.



The Montenegrins have continued to besiege Scutari, with reinforced artillery.



The Servians have pressed on to obtain a port on the Adriatic, and on the 28th occupied Durazzo which holds such a position. "We have occupied Durazzo for perpetuity," was the telegraphic announcement made by the Servian General Jankovitch to his government at Belgrade. The Servians were welcomed by the inhabitants of Durazzo, but a permanent occupation would not only anger Austria, as explained last week, but would contravene the desires of the Albanians them-

selves, since they have set their heart on Albanian autonomy, and have proclaimed their independence. An independent provisional government for Albania has been launched at Avlona, with Ismail Kamel Bey, a Musselman, as President, and a Catholic vice-president. The Albanian flag has been raised, and Albania proclaimed a neutral state under the protection of the Powers. This new government advised the inhabitants of Durazzo and Ellassona not to oppose Servian entry. Relative to the relation of the Triple Alliance to a war between Austria and Servia, it is reported that the German Chancellor, Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, speaking in the Reichstag on the 2nd, bound Germany to stand with Austria-Hungary in any war growing out of the Balkan situation, and he maintained that it was to the interest of Germany to preserve Turkey as a powerful economic and political factor.



The Bulgarians have continued to besiege Adrianople and to press against the Turkish line of defenses before Constantinople. Bulgarian aeroplanes have dropped pyroxyln bombs into Adrianople, setting disastrous fires. Leaflets in the Turkish language have also been dropped from the aeroplanes, telling of the victories of the allies, and calling for surrender. The Turks have fired upon the aviators but their shells fall short. On the 29th 9,000 Turks, comprising two reserve divisions, were taken prisoners by the Bulgarians between Dedeaghat and Demotica.



Plenipotentiaries from the Allied Balkan States and from Turkey have been meeting during the week in the private car of the Sultan of Turkey, stationed at the village of Beghtche in the center of a small zone before Constantinople which has been declared neutral for the purposes of truce negotiations. While the preliminaries of an armistice have not yet been signed, the violence of the hostilities have somewhat diminished in expectancy of one. Delay is laid at the door of Greece, which is said not to be satisfied with the arrangements that the other allies are ready to agree to.



The International Socialist Congress, in session at Basel, Switzerland, issued a manifesto to the Socialists of Europe and America on the 25th, calling upon them to resist any war measures advocated by their governments. The declaration, which was drawn up by Jean Jaurès, leader of the French Socialists, says that if the Balkan war should spread to other countries it would be one of the greatest scandals in history. Therefore the Socialists in the Balkans should hasten the end of the war; those in Austria-Hungary should oppose

~~of Columbia by the sub-committee of which he is~~
any contemplated attack upon Serbia; those in Italy should prevent the sacrifice of Albania to Italian ambitions; and those in England, France, and Germany should force their governments to refuse any help to Austria-Hungary and Russia, and should guard absolute neutrality. The manifesto concludes:

The time has passed when the working classes of the world should shoot down one another for the profit of capitalists, and the pride of dynasties, or the exigencies of secret treaties. If the Governments suppress the possibility of evolution and force the proletariat to desperate measures, the responsibility for what happens will rest on the shoulders of the Governments.

The Congress adopted a resolution to hold anti-war meetings in the big cities of Europe on Dec. 16. Because of its publication of this manifesto in its issue of the 26th, the Arbeiter Zeitung of Vienna suffered confiscation of that issue.



National Singletax Conference at Boston.

In connection with the fourth annual meeting of the Joseph Fels Fund Commission of America, the third annual unofficial Conference of Singletaxers of the United States was held at Boston, Mass., on the 29th and 30th of November and the 1st of December. [See vol. xiv, pp. 1194, 1209, 1215, 1261; current volume, page 1117.]



Assembled at the Twentieth Century Club on the 28th, the Conference elected Charles S. Millet, M. D., of Brockton, Mass., as chairman; Carroll W. Doten, professor of economics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, as vice-chairman, and Reginald Mott Hull of Cambridge as secretary. Frank H. Thomas, president of F. H. Thomas & Co., Boston, acted as chairman part of the time. Early in the proceedings, the Conference was welcomed by Mayor Fitzgerald in an address in the course of which he made concrete applications of Singletax principles so pointedly and forcibly that the Conference adopted with unanimous enthusiasm a unique resolution offered by ex-Congressman Baker of New York. Mr. Baker's resolution stated that as the Mayor's speech was not perfunctory, the Conference wished to acknowledge it in no perfunctory way.



This day's business consisted in the presentation of reports. Daniel Kiefer reported fully for the Fels Fund Commission. For Oregon, reports were made by Wm. S. U'Ren, W. G. Eggleston and J. W. Bengough. The reports for Missouri were by S. L. Moser, Dr. Wm. P. Hill, John Z. White and W. A. Black. For Ohio Herbert S. Bigelow reported. Messages from Canada and

France were brought by Robert L. Scott from the former and by S. Richard Fuller from the latter. Resolutions were submitted by Prof. Lewis J. Johnson embodying advisory proposals by the Conference with reference to the activities of the Commission and the desirability of taking advantage of the opportunity afforded by the large affirmative votes directly on the Singletax in Missouri, California, Oregon and Washington. Action was deferred until the 29th.



Following is the report of the Joseph Fels Fund Commission, presented by its chairman, Daniel Kiefer, as stated above:

At the Conference of last year the principal work laid out was to give what help we could to the Singletaxers of Oregon and of Missouri in the fight they had in contemplation for the adoption of Singletax measures.

In Missouri, a State-wide measure providing for gradual adoption of the Singletax was submitted. In Oregon the workers submitted a graduated tax measure providing in addition to regular taxes a sur-tax on all lands exceeding \$10,000 in value owned by one individual or corporation. It also provided that the straight Singletax for local purposes should prevail in every county in the State except where the voters should order otherwise. While the graduated tax feature could not be correctly called Singletax and was only called so by our enemies, yet its adoption would have disarmed much of the opposition to our principles. In three of the counties local Singletax measures were submitted under the home-rule Amendment.

We were furthermore interested in trying to defeat a repealer of the Oregon home-rule Amendment adopted two years ago, and also an Amendment submitted by plutocratic interests to render further use of the Initiative and Referendum useless.

The Commission was also called upon to aid campaigns in California and Washington. In California a home-rule in taxation Amendment was submitted through the Initiative. In two cities of Washington, Seattle and Everett, there were local contests for the Singletax.

In Ohio a successful fight was made for a new progressive Constitution, providing for the Initiative and Referendum and abolishing the requirement of a clear majority of all voters for future Amendments. The opposition to these changes was declared to be based on fear lest these measures should bring about the Singletax. Although the Initiative and Referendum Amendment had been loaded with what was intended to be an inhibition of its use for any change in taxation, it has failed of its purpose. It does not prevent use of the Initiative and Referendum for submission of Constitutional amendments providing for the Singletax or any other tax system. The State was flooded with literature denouncing the work of the Constitutional Convention as in the interest of the Singletax movement. Some quotations from this literature may be interesting. One document stated: "Allen Ripley Foote of the Ohio State Board of Commerce is distributing a limited number of discus-

sions of the amendments. One who goes with Mr. Foote in his reasonings may not follow him to all his conclusions, but at whatever point he may alight he will find his mind torn with doubt. Some of the Amendments Mr. Foote warmly commends; others he only touches in passing as inconsequential; some he flays to a nudeness, terrifying no doubt to Rev. Bigelow and his fellow Singletaxers. The trail of the Singletax serpent is found throughout the work of the Convention." In another place the same document, speaking on the proposed method of submitting Constitutional amendments, says: "The whole intent and purpose of this proposal is to make easy work of foisting the Singletax on Ohio. Mr. Bigelow gave as much time and thought to this as he did to the Initiative and Referendum. If all else is defeated and this one proposal is adopted the work of the Joseph Fels organization of Singletaxers in Ohio will not have been in vain." Another document issued by a so-called "Citizens and Taxpayers' Information League" comments thus on the Initiative and Referendum amendment: "Intended to secure a Constitutional amendment authorizing a Singletax on land."

Of course all the falsehoods and misrepresentations concerning the Singletax, with which we have become familiar, were widely circulated throughout the State. We have consequently our enemies to thank for the fact that the overwhelming majority for the Initiative and Referendum and other progressive amendments in Ohio were more distinctly Singletax victories than they otherwise would have been.

In Missouri the Singletax amendment was voted down by a tremendous majority. But the election enables us to note how many Singletax voters there are in the State. Thus we learn that in St. Louis there are 47,000 Singletaxers, about 40 per cent of the voters. In Kansas City there are 10,000. The votes cast against the measure can not fairly be considered solidly antagonistic. Many were cast by voters who were in doubt and took what they believed to be the safe course. Others were deceived by the false statements circulated by the Missouri Land Owners' Protective Association, which, in addition to its policy of deception, encouraged the breaking up of meetings in behalf of the Amendment and openly urged acts of violence against our speakers.

In Oregon the graduated tax and the three local Singletax measures were defeated by a two to one vote. The campaign has consequently ended with the result that one-third of the voters of the State are openly with us. Of those who opposed, many did so only because of doubt which further campaigning should clear away. The home rule measure was repealed, but the proposition to destroy the effectiveness of the Initiative and Referendum was fortunately defeated.

The California measure was voted down, although the majority against it was not large enough to be considered overwhelming. Its reversal at a future election would appear to be an easy matter. The Amendment received large majorities in San Francisco and Los Angeles. As the opposition had fought against it on the ground that it was a Singletax measure, the majority in these two large cities and the big vote for it throughout the State indicate that California is nearly ripe for the Singletax.

The advantage of the Initiative and Referendum

may be noted in these three States. There could have been no campaign in either but for the power of direct legislation. There would now be no chance to secure resubmission in any of these States if we had to depend on the legislature. The Initiative and Referendum enables us to start new campaigns whenever we see fit. By means of the Initiative and Referendum the woman suffragists of Oregon were able to submit their proposition four times. Three times it was defeated, but this year it was finally adopted. A righteous cause need but persevere to finally achieve success.

The fight in Seattle also ended in defeat, but the test in that city was hardly a fair one. There were two measures before the people, both known as Singletax measures, and the vote was consequently divided. The more radical of the two measures received the larger vote, about 13,000.

In Everett an actual victory has been achieved. By a vote of 4,200 in round numbers to 2,300 against, that city of 25,000 people, the fourth in size in the State, has fairly won the honor of being the first important city in the United States to adopt the Singletax.

Thus the apparent fruits of Singletax effort for this year have been a direct victory in Everett, an indirect victory in Ohio, and defeat in California, Missouri and Oregon. But even where public sentiment is still against us, there must come a change in our favor. The Singletax is spreading throughout western Canada, and its influence must be felt more and more on this side of the line. If for no better reason than the need of meeting the competition of tax-free labor, and to stay the flood of emigration to Canada, the adoption of the Singletax must soon be seen to be an urgent necessity even where it is now bitterly opposed.

The task before this Conference is to consider what plans are best to deal with the existing situation. The methods pursued in the past three years and a half may perhaps not be the best for the work we have in prospect. Then there is the vitally important question of funds to be considered. The best plans require large expenditures. If this gathering should devise ways and means to secure an ample fund it will furnish the key to certain victory within a short time.



The second day's meeting was in Tremont Temple on the 30th. Professor Carroll W. Doten (of the economics department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology) presiding as vice-chairman of the Conference. The day began with further reports. E. W. Doty described the work of J. J. Pastoriza in Houston. In response to questions, he explained in general outline the Somers system of land valuation under which Houston and several other cities, including Cleveland, are operating. Ex-Governor Garvin told of Rhode Island, laying stress upon the value of the tax statistics, especially for Woonsocket, which John Z. White had obtained and arranged. A. B. Farmer of Toronto reported upon Ontario and Nova Scotia. When Congressman Henry George, Jr., had reported upon the tax investigation in the District

of Columbia by the sub-committee of which he is chairman, the Conference began consideration of the resolution of advice to the Commission which had been proposed by Professor Johnson and was the special order of the day.



As originally proposed, the Johnson resolution embodied the Singletax platform of 1890, drafted by Henry George and adopted by the Conference of that year at Cooper Union, New York. An explanatory clause, designed to show that the declaration of that platform that non-competitive business "should be controlled and managed by and for the whole people concerned," means "public ownership and operation" of non-competitive businesses, was struck out by general consent after a discussion indicating that "controlled and managed" could not be misunderstood to mean the present day notion of "regulation." Otherwise the Johnson resolution was adopted without alteration. A motion to strike out the second paragraph of section I as printed below, was defeated by 58 to 35. A motion to strike out the whole of section III, including the Singletax platform of 1890, was defeated by 52 to 48. A motion to strike out the final clause of the platform of 1890 was once carried, but upon reconsideration was defeated. In the course of the discussion of the Johnson resolution, and late in the afternoon, it was laid upon the table for the purpose of permitting other business to be considered; but a subsequent motion to take it from the table was carried by 55 to 38 in time for final action. It was adopted as a whole with only three or four dissenting votes. The resolution as adopted is as follows:

Resolved, By the National Advisory Conference of Singletaxers (unofficial), in session at Boston, Mass., on the 29th and 30th of November and the 1st of December, 1912, pursuant to invitation of the Joseph Fels Fund Commission of America, that the following be submitted to Singletaxers and other believers in tax reform and social justice throughout the United States, regardless of party or class, for their favorable consideration and action:

I.

It is the opinion of this Conference that the work of the Commission has been gratifying in very high degree, and successful beyond reasonable expectations. Its expenditure of funds deserves the hearty approval of the more than 3,000 contributors and of all other Singletaxers.

When this Commission was organized, in 1909, there was no general discussion of the Singletax in the United States. Apart from the sporadic work of a few public speakers and clubs, a limited distribution of literature, and occasional indirect and obscure efforts at securing favorable consideration from legislative bodies, the movement appeared to have but little life in this country. To those within it the future seemed dark; by those without, the subject was generally regarded as one of mere academic

interest, in so far as it was generally considered at all. This condition changed with the advent of the Commission.

The Commission promoted the Singletax movement in Oregon, where the popular Initiative existed, by aiding tax reformers there to secure the adoption of county home rule in taxation in 1910. Although this advantage was lost in 1912, its adoption and the struggle to retain it have greatly forwarded agitation for and education regarding the Singletax in that State. The Commission also promoted the activities of Singletaxers in Oregon on behalf of local county Singletax bills in three counties, and of the graduated Singletax amendment throughout the State, the latter being an application of the Singletax to all land values (including water power rights and public franchises) with a graduated tax in addition upon holdings above \$10,000 in value.

In Missouri, where also the popular Initiative already existed, the Commission, co-operating with local Singletaxers, aided in securing a pronounced vote for the Singletax in the face of a powerful and prejudiced opposition.

That these measures failed of adoption at the first effort is not so much a matter for disappointment as the large vote in their favor is cause for rejoicing. The result offers advanced positions for renewed activities, an opportunity which should be promptly and aggressively utilized.

The Commission made possible a highly educational campaign in both States, which brought the enemies of the Singletax out into the open. What is needed for the adoption of Singletax principles and policies is that vital general discussion which is compelled by the proposal of definite measures to the people. This is now secured in Oregon and Missouri, in which States the Singletax is now the paramount political issue.

In Seattle, Wash., a third of the city vote has been cast directly for the Singletax for municipal purposes. In Everett, the fourth city of the same State, the Singletax won at the recent election by a vote of 4,858 in its favor, to 2,637 against it. The majority for Singletax was 2,221. This is the third vote in Everett on this question.

In California the Commission assisted in promoting an amendment for home rule in taxation. This was denounced as a Singletax measure, and the opposition turned the campaign into a Singletax contest. Although the amendment was defeated, it polled a very large vote, and the large proportion of the votes in favor must have been cast by men who approved of the Singletax.

In Ohio the Commission assisted the campaign for the constitutional Initiative under which the Singletax can be voted upon by the people upon the filing of an Initiative petition, and wholly independent of the action of any legislative body.

We heartily commend all these activities of the Commission. If any of the details of its administration may be reasonably criticised, we are of opinion that such details fall within the category of mistakes incidental to the efficient management of any large enterprise. On the whole, we regard the administration of the Commission as having been intelligent, conscientious and effective.

I.

This Conference therefore advises:

(1) That the Joseph Fels Fund Commission of America as at present constituted be continued for two years, such vacancies as may occur to be filled by the remaining members of such Commission in consultation with Joseph Fels as its founder.

(2) That at the end of two years, or sooner in its discretion, the Commission call another unofficial national advisory conference.

(3) That the Commission continue to encourage and assist efforts to apply the Singletax through direct political action upon measures whether before legislative bodies or before the people by popular initiative or referendum petitions, whenever and wherever in their judgment such encouragement and assistance are needed and the opportunities afforded appear to justify them. In the opinion of this Conference educational work on behalf of Singletax principles and policies is advantageously promoted in very high degree by political action, especially by submitting specific measures directly to the people.

(4) That the Commission continue to expend, in their discretion, portions of their fund in promoting measures for increase of people's power in government, especially the Initiative and Referendum, and for protecting such measures where they exist or may be secured.

(5) That especial attention be paid to effective distribution of the taxation data already secured by the aid of the Commission in Oregon, Missouri and Rhode Island; that similar data for other localities be obtained to the fullest extent that the same may seem to the Commission likely to be useful for educational purposes, either locally or generally, in support of Singletax principles and policies. In the opinion of this Conference, specific data of this kind is of the utmost value for purposes of Singletax propaganda. Supplementary to this data, the Conference advises that the Commission obtain, for purposes of comparison, similar data from Alberta and from the Singletax municipalities, both urban and rural, of British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

(6) The Conference further recommends that the work of the Commission, with reference to distributing Singletax literature of a general and abstract character be continued.

(7) That the thousands of votes cast within the past five years directly for Singletax principles and policies in Missouri, California, Oregon and Washington be utilized by the Commission in organizing those States for further activities of like character, and with a view to the extension of organization throughout those States and into other States of the Union. For the purposes of this campaign of organization, the Conference recommends that the Commission encourage and assist in the establishment of headquarters and the employment of competent organizers in the States named, in the discretion of the Commission, and elsewhere as in its judgment favorable organizing opportunities are afforded; that all such organizations be upon a basis calculated to develop them into self-supporting bodies; and that, as far as possible, the organizations be so developed as to extend into the school districts

and election precincts of the States and cities voting on any measure for any degree of application of Singletax principles, or for the extension or protection of any of the people's power provisions that may be effectively utilized for the advantage of all the people.

(8) This Conference welcomes the adoption of woman suffrage in the various States in which that reform has been achieved, and we look forward with satisfaction to its universal adoption throughout the United States. We are proud of the fact that in every State Singletaxers have been among the leading advocates of equal rights for women. In this connection, the Conference advises that the Commission encourage and assist, in its discretion, efforts promoting civic education, among both men and women, with reference to land tenure and taxation, and with especial reference to Singletax principles.

III.

The Conference further recommends that the basis in principle and general policy of all such organizations be the platform of the National Singletax Conference in New York in 1890, which was drafted by Henry George and unanimously recommended by the committee on platform, consisting of Henry George of New York (chairman), James G. Maguire of California, L. A. Russell of Ohio, Warren Worth Bailey of Illinois (now of Pennsylvania), H. Martin Williams of Missouri, Bolton Smith of Tennessee, Carl J. Buell of Minnesota, and Edward Osgood Brown of Illinois. This platform is as follows:

[Here follows the Singletax platform of 1890 as published in The Public of last week. See also volume xiv, page 912.]

IV.

In closing this address, the Conference fraternally urges other Singletaxers throughout the country to join the three thousand or more who have loyally supported the work of the Commission. Such co-operation need not interfere with individual or group work of an independent character. Its tendency will be to broaden and strengthen the Singletax movement as a whole, and to make every special activity within its scope progressively more effective. Nor need it interfere with organizing the movement broadly on a democratic basis. The Commission does not assume to control Singletax activities; it aims to encourage and assist them. The Commission does not aspire to be an authoritative Singletax organization; its purpose is to regard its reason for being as at an end when the Singletaxers of the country shall have developed a representative organization. The Commission's function meanwhile is to provide the best possible means at its command for enabling American Singletaxers to avail themselves of the generous offer of Joseph Fels to duplicate contributions and to administer responsibly the fund thus obtained in the best interest of the Singletax in the United States. Every dollar contributed by any Singletaxer means two dollars for his cause. The work of the Commission for the future has the guarantee of excellent past performance and the assurance of better opportunities now at hand. The cause itself appeals to the highest sense of social justice and the best understanding of civic order. We, therefore, confidently

commend the cause to every right-minded citizen of the United States, and solicit for the Joseph Fels Fund Commission of America, as the most effective present agent of that cause in this country, the cordial support of all to whom its principles and policies appeal.



After the adoption of the platform, Joseph Fels laid his proposition for the future before the Conference. His original obligation was to contribute an amount equal to the amount raised from other sources, up to \$25,000 a year; but he had in fact contributed much more than came from other sources, and more than \$25,000 a year. Referring to this he said that he would hereafter adhere closely to the plan of duplication, giving dollar for dollar, and no more, up to \$2,000 a month, and as much further as his means will allow.



The evening proceedings of the 30th were of a general and social type at dinner in the large auditorium of Ford Hall. John J. Murphy of New York presided as toastmaster, in the absence of Wm. Marion Reedy of Missouri. The speakers included William S. U'Ren of Oregon, Hon. Henry George, Jr., and Grace Isabel Colbron of New York, S. Richard Fuller of Boston, Joseph Fels, Hon. Herbert S. Bigelow and John W. Bengough. Mr. Bengough exemplified parts of the clever chalk-talks he had used in the Oregon campaign. At a goodbye session at the Twentieth Century Club on the 1st, Dr. Millet presiding as chairman of the Conference, speeches were made by Messrs. Scott of Winnipeg, King of Ohio, White and Post of Illinois, Black of Missouri, Hall of New York, and Kiefer of Ohio; and by Councilman Ernest E. Smith of Boston, and Miss Mary L. Birtwell of Cambridge.



The Joseph Fels Fund Commission.

Several attendants at the Boston Singletax Conference were asked to advise upon the name of the Joseph Fels Fund of America, originally suggested by Tom L. Johnson and by his advice adopted. They had met at Hotel Bellevue the night before the Conference and numbered twenty-five or thirty well known Singletaxers from different parts of the United States. Their meeting was held for other purposes, but took the matter of the name of the Commission into consideration upon the urgent request of both Mr. and Mrs. Fels, who were present, and who explained that they felt that the use of Mr. Fels's name gave too personal a character to the work, and discouraged other contributions. After an extended discussion, they were unanimously asked to allow the name to remain as it is.

At intervals during the Conference the Commission sat in executive session for the transaction of its business. There were present during these sessions the following members of the Commission: Daniel Kiefer of Ohio (chairman); George A. Briggs of Indiana; Charles H. Ingersoll of New Jersey; Frederic C. Howe of New York; Lincoln Steffens of Connecticut, and Jackson H. Ralston of Maryland.

NEWS NOTES

—John Percival Jones, who once represented Nevada in the United States Senate, died at Los Angeles on the 27th after a long illness.

—Albert K. Smiley, host to the annual Lake Mohonk (N. Y.) humanitarian conferences, died at his winter home at Redlands, Cal., on the 2nd, in his 85th year.

—An active little crowd of men at Pretty Prairie, Kans., who believe in the doctrines of Georgism, have formed an association for the discussion of progressive subjects and the distribution of literature. J. C. Seyb is secretary.

—The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America is holding its second quadrennial meeting in Chicago this week, opening at the La Salle Hotel on the 3d. Thirty-two denominations will probably be represented. [See vol. xi, pp. 879, 901.]

—A staunch democratic Democrat, Mrs. William Carmichael, formerly of Illinois and now of Fall City, Wash., though in her 75th year, drove six miles in the rain to cast her maiden ballot at the recent election. She voted the Democratic ticket straight.

—The fifth annual conference of the Governors of the United States is in session this week, from the 3d to the 7th, at Richmond, Va. The especial object of this meeting is the enactment of uniform State laws. President Taft has invited the Governors to confer with him at the White House on the 7th. [See vol. xiv, p. 977.]

—The Court of Cassation at Rome, which has had under consideration the reasons for annulment of the sentences upon the Camorrista convicted in July, at Viterbo, after a two years' trial for the murder of Genaro Cuocolo and his wife, has rejected all of them. The judgments of the trial court are therefore confirmed. [See current volume, page 660.]

—Dr. Alice B. Stockham of Chicago died on the 2d at her Los Angeles residence at the age of 79. She had been a physician of the eclectic school since 1854 and of the homeopathic since 1880. Dr. Stockham, whose writings in favor of eugenics were designed to promote social purity, was in 1905, like Dr. E. B. Foote, Sr., 40 years before, victimized by a prosecution in the Federal courts for "misusing" the mails.

—The fourth Russian Douma met for the first time on the 28th at St. Petersburg. The elections have been taking place since September. Mr. Rodzianko, the Octoberist deputy of Yekaterinoslav, who was President of the third Douma, was re-elected by a vote of 251 against 150, the vote of the Constitutional

Center with the aid of the Left, an indication that the Douma is more Liberal than was hoped. [See current volume, page 566.]

—At a by-election in the Bow and Bromley division of Tower Hamlets, London, on the 26th, George Lansbury (Labour) was defeated for re-election to Parliament. Mr. Lansbury had resigned his seat in order to test the feeling in his constituency on woman suffrage, of which he is one of the warmest champions. He was defeated by Reginald Blair, a Unionist who opposes woman suffrage, the vote being 4,042 for Blair and 3,201 for Lansbury. No candidate was named for the Liberals. [See current volume, page 780, 823.]

—Isidor Rayner, United States Senator from Maryland, died on the 25th at the age of 62. Mr. Rayner was elected to the United States Senate in 1904 after having served a four-year term as Attorney General in Maryland. As a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations and of the Judiciary, Senator Rayner devoted special attention to foreign problems and Constitutional and legal questions. He was a strong advocate of the abrogation of the treaty with Russia. [See vol. xiii, p. 1,096; vol. xiv, pp. 1,290, 1,313; current volume, page 75.]

—The Rev. Robert Collyer, the widely known Unitarian divine, died at his home in New York on the 30th. Dr. Collyer would have been 89 years of age if he had lived to the 8th of this month. He was born at Keighley in Yorkshire, England, and followed the trade of blacksmith in his youth in England and in the United States. He was a Methodist local preacher before becoming a Unitarian in 1859. He founded and was first pastor of Unity Church in Chicago, going from here in 1879 to the Church of the Messiah in New York, of which church he was pastor emeritus at the time of his death.

—Officers of the National American Woman Suffrage Association for the coming year were elected on the 25th at the Philadelphia convention, as follows: President, Anna Howard Shaw of Pennsylvania; First Vice-President, Jane Addams of Chicago; Second Vice-President, Charlotte Anita Whitney of California; Corresponding Secretary, Mary Ware Dennett of New York; Recording Secretary, Susan W. Fitzgerald of Boston; Treasurer, Katherine Dexter McCormick of Boston (formerly of Chicago); First Auditor, Harriet Burton Laidlaw of New York; Second Auditor, Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen of Chicago. [See current volume, page 1,140.]

—Albert T. Patrick, convicted in 1900 of causing the murder at New York of William M. Rice by Mr. Rice's valet, was pardoned on the 27th by Governor Dix. After spending four years in the death house at Sing Sing prison, Mr. Patrick had his sentence commuted to life imprisonment in 1906 by Gov. Higgins. He always insisted on full pardon or none, claiming innocence of the crime. He made this demand in the courts, where he acted for himself, being a lawyer. Governor Dix grants him full pardon on the ground of his probable innocence, saying that "the atmosphere that surrounded the defendant showed that a fair and impartial trial was scarcely possible."

—The sixth annual national Conference on Labor Laws will be held in Boston on the 27th and 28th of

December. Topics to receive most attention in the discussions are factory inspection and labor law enforcement, one day of rest in seven, protection against lead poisoning and industrial injuries—as proposals for uniform State legislation; the plan for Congressional legislation includes a new Federal employes' accident compensation law. Among the speakers will be Oscar S. Straus, John R. Commons, Henry Sterling and Charles Sumner Bird. The minimum wage is a subject for joint conference with the American Economic Association at which also unemployment will be discussed by William Hard, and occupational diseases by Dr. John B. Andrews.

—The annual public meeting and informal dinner of the United Charities of Chicago will take place Friday, December 13, at 6:15 o'clock, in the grand ball-room of the La Salle Hotel. "The Past, Present and Future of the Great Charity Organization Movement" will be the subject of an address by Robert W. De Forest, President of the Charity Organization Society of New York and Vice-President of the Russell Sage Foundation. Mr. De Forest was the first tenement house commissioner in the city of New York in 1902, and chairman of the New York State Tenement House Commission. Other speakers will be Miss Jane Addams, Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, Mr. James Mullenbach, Mr. Sherman C. Kingsley, former General Superintendent of the United Charities; Mr. Eugene T. Lles, the present General Superintendent, and Mrs. Katherine M. Briggs. Mr. Charles H. Wacker, former president of the United Charities, will be the chairman of the meeting. All persons interested in social work are invited to send for tickets at \$1.25 per plate. Places must be reserved with Mr. George W. Overton, Extension Secretary of the United Charities, 167 North La Salle street,

PRESS OPINIONS

Fortunes of the Singletax.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican (Ind.), Nov. 28 (weekly ed'n).—When Mr. Roosevelt organized the Progressive Party last summer he made no appeal whatever to the Singletaxers of the country, and no Singletax plank was placed in the new party's platform. No one has undertaken to explain Mr. Roosevelt's indifference to this movement for reform in taxation. . . . The fact is that the Singletax was rejected as politically impossible in this country when the time came for a political leader of the first rank to frame a platform designed to attract to a new party the various progressive groups of the nation. . . . Singletax measures voted on in Missouri and Oregon under the Initiative and Referendum were defeated by large majorities, yet it was in each case a first test of public opinion and, consequently, not discouraging in view of the educational work necessary to be done. The Singletaxers made campaigns in those two States because the Initiative and Referendum gave them the opportunity to appeal to the people directly with their arguments. In both States the farmers voted heavily against the measure, but in Oregon the Singletax, it appears, secured somewhat more than

one-third of the total vote cast. . . . In Missouri, the vote of the two largest cities on the measure calls for particular attention. . . . In California also the chief cities showed themselves not unfavorable to it. . . . Everett, the fourth city in size in the State of Washington, adopted the Singletax by 4,200 to 2,200. . . . While the Singletax in Missouri, California and Oregon proved indisputably unpopular in the agricultural districts—and that is no surprise in American experience—its strength in the cities must command attention. The number of votes polled directly for the measure in St. Louis, Kansas City and Everett, and indirectly in San Francisco and Los Angeles, were cast, it must be remembered, for an idea wholly unsupported by a party organization or the personal prestige of a popular ex-President. The Singletaxers form no political party, they run no one for office. They simply offer a principle, let it stand on its own intrinsic merits and fight its own way. Nobody's personal popularity has been capitalized in support of it. The Joseph Fels fund supplies the money for agitation, that is all. It is clear why no political party ventures to indorse the Singletax in this country. It is clear why Mr. Roosevelt would have nothing to do with it. The Singletax, meritorious as it is in many ways, particularly for urban land, is susceptible of a sort of attack by opponents that prejudices it bitterly among the farmers; and the farmers in the United States can make or break any political party in existence, new or old. . . . The impression the detached observer gets from the election results in Missouri and on the Pacific coast is that if the Singletax movement is to follow the line of least resistance in this country, it will be so directed that the propaganda will be concentrated upon the cities.



The Sensible View of Woman Suffrage.

Emporia (Kansas) Weekly Gazette (William Allen White), Nov. 7.—It is not expected that women will make politics cleaner. But the broader outlook upon life that politics brings to women will make them worthier friends, wives, sisters, mothers and companions for the men and children of this State. That incidentally will react upon politics, and the participation of better men and women in politics will cleanse it.



Human Solidarity.

Collier's (ind.), Nov. 23.—The most characteristic note of modern life is the dominance of crowd psychology. Present-day thinking is done very largely in the mass. The individual who stands out like a lone pine above and apart from his fellows is not so common as he once was. More and more men come to do things together, and together to reach toward the heights and to sink into the depths. They gather together in many places and for many reasons, at the theater, before the score board at the corner, on the sidewalk as the parade goes by, and for a moment they are as one man, swayed by one emotion, driven by one impulse. Never before in history has this been so universally true.

RELATED THINGS

CONTRIBUTIONS AND REPRINT

MAZZINI'S STATUE.

From the Italian of Carducci, Rendered into English Verse by Alice Stone Blackwell.

For The Public.

A fine statue of Joseph Mazzini, the Italian patriot and revolutionist, now stands in a public square of Genoa, his native place.



As Genoa springs, a pillar o'er the sea,
From arid rocks, a marble giant white—
Thus, o'er the wave-tossed century, from old days
He rises, grand, austere, in moveless might.
From those same rocks whence young Columbus
once

Beheld new worlds arise above the sea,
This man, with Gracchus' heart and Dante's mind,
In heavens dark saw the Third Italy,
And, with eyes fixed on her, did drag her forth
Out of a graveyard, and behind him place
A long-dead people. The old exile now
Is thinking, with his stern, unsmiling face
Raised to the sky of soft and tender blue:
"O mine Ideal! Thou alone art true!"



THE DEATH'S-HEAD NIMRAVUS.

For The Public.

Anita Vaile was a social worker in San Francisco. She came from a notable Southern family; her people had always been able to "do things," and though her rich uncles were surprised when she chose her occupation, they were gentlemen and took it nicely.

Of course Anita struck many strange episodes in life, but she had cheerful courage for everything as it came along; she met each new issue with strength, intelligence and her own delightful humor.

A lot of her joy in life was because of her roommate, Susan Wright, who taught science in the Girls' High School.

One evening, Anita said: "It's very queer, Susan, how hard a new idea will sometimes hit one. Here I have been at work ameliorating conditions all about me for five years, and yet I never saw a death's-head as the guardian angel of a family until today."

"That sounds like the emperor who ate his meals with a skeleton at the table, and a slave to chant at intervals: 'Such as I am thou will become.'"

"Really it is a lot more serious than that. I've had a lesson in perspective; I've learned the value of the broad-gauge view: I've seen something that is much more exciting than Judge McGuire's il-

lustrious Cat of high pedigree (though I have no objection to that wise domestic creature)."

"Now, Anita," her roommate urged, "let me hear about this unbelievable discovery. Anything to beat the useful Singletax Cat must be a Sabre-toothed Tiger or a Nimravus."

"What on earth is that last, Susan, you tireless student of old bones?"

"It's just a still bigger and meaner sort of long-toothed cat whose fossil we found once up in the Oregon mountains. The Nimravi could eat lions and tigers for breakfast. They were once the aristocrats of the whole Felidiæ group."

"Well," said Anita, "that sounds large, I confess, but it collapses on examination; size does not count in the things we are working at. Here's my experience. I went over to help Mrs. Hegan with her sick children. They are poor as can be, and live, seven of them, in one room, you know. They have an old color-print on the wall, however, that the whole family is very fond of, for the grandfather had it about 1859 and it's been moved a thousand times or more.

"There's a river in the foreground, then a bit of wall and vines and an old arched doorway of stone, then trees and sky. In the sunlit arch are two children playing with bricks and spreading out a lunch. The colors are pretty strong, but it's very well drawn and had always seemed to me a useful and cheerful picture. The Hegans like it immensely. They long ago named the boy and girl Tom and Katy; the Hegan baby always kisses 'Katy' good-night.

"Well, today when I went up the stairs to the Hegans, they were trying to clean up a bit, and the picture was against the wall at the end of a long passage way, in the full light, so that I saw it forty feet away. Susan, it was nothing at all but a ghastly and terrible death's-head, with immensely long and ghoulish teeth; it was a grinning and aggressive sort of Neanderthal skull, and the lovely children's sunlit heads, as it turned out, were only the eye sockets!

"I helped clean up. They brought in their beloved picture and hung it on the wall, but for me it was utterly spoiled; I couldn't get close enough to escape the death's-head even though I touched the frame. And no one else saw what I saw. The baby kissed 'Katy' good-night, and Mrs. Hegan spoke of the picture with great affection: 'It do be fadin' a little, but it's a mighty sociable sort of a paintin'.'"

"Then," said Susan, "you wondered whether you ought to show her the real meaning of the picture, and you decided that she must discover it for herself. But you thought what a vision of one of the realities of life you had suddenly found."

"That is exactly how I felt. Here I was, giving them a trifle more of knowledge and strength, a few sparks of life, a little more endurance—but

what else besides? How did I essentially differ from the old-time charity visitors except that I could think in terms of sanitation and microbes? I looked again at that scorching realism, that picture designed by some unknown artist more than sixty years ago, and color-printed in the earliest style of chromo. It tore at my heart as if it had been made for my benefit before I was born. Immediately I saw that the man who wrought it had been poor, unhappy, even desperate, and had meant that the thing should arouse the souls of men and women in years to come.

"Then," Anita continued, "I remembered something else. There was once a famous old Fort Miller down in Fresno County, and the walls of the officers' quarters, now in ruins, were once hung with old chromos and engravings. This very death's-head, I am sure, was among them, but probably no one understood it excepting one old Indian servant. She must have seen the real picture, just as I have, because the old pioneer who had been blacksmith at the Fort, told me that she would not go into the rooms where the picture hung because she said it told her she 'must die pretty soon quick.' Campers stole most of the Fort Miller pictures in later years, but no one knows where this one went. And now the same thing has thundered in my face as it must have thundered in the face of the Indian woman!"

"Well," Susan asked, "what is the message?"

"Not that we are mortal; not that life is sadly uncertain; not, in the last analysis, that the ruined arch and wall and the children at play within the grasp of death are an essential part of all life. These were but the lesser and merely personal moralities. But that there was a living river fed by springs somewhere back in great mountains; that there were broad and fertile fields; that heavenly skies were overhead. If the wall should be pulled down, the ancient arch broken, stone by stone, if new trees and vines should be planted—there would then be no death's-head to dominate the picture."

"Your solution of the problem in the picture begins to be clear, Anita. The wall and the arch, as that unknown artist tells us, mean caste, class feeling, special privilege, the pressure of the dead hands of time-honored systems."

"Yes, all that. And I saw how the industrious Hegan and thousands like him were often out of work, although the earth needed and would amply reward the labors of millions more. I say it is not right, and what's more, it is not necessary."

Susan's eyes lit up. "Nothing that is wrong is eternal," she cried. "The twentieth century can put its clenched fist down in front of that death's-head Nimravus, and declare war upon all that it represents."

"That," said Anita, more quietly, "is a large contract! Such old castle walls, such iron-hard mortar, such long-enduring ruins, such a spirit of

tradition and convention, eternal and unchangeable."

"But think," Susan responded, "how much has already fallen into the valley and the river;—and it is no longer a living castle full of noisy freebooters."

"That is true," replied Anita. "It is only a fossilized Nimravus after all, and the growing children of the human race at play in the ruined arch,—they are really growing up, and finding their way to a fuller freedom."

"Yes, you have it, I think. It is merely the right translation of our college social science into everyday terms and living issues."

Anita, the social worker, now aroused, went on with simple earnestness: "The Hegan picture, the Hegan family have taught me in a living way that human happiness and freedom require the control—by the people, not by individuals or groups—of all the natural resources, air, water, mines, forests. Besides these things, there are many values which are produced by the general activities of the community as a whole which we call Public Utilities. By equitable taxation, the results of all human labor can be justly distributed."

"All true," said Susan, "but somewhat like a social reform lecture."

Anita hardly paused; she drove ahead with her idea:

"That's only part of it, Susan. It came home to me as a social worker. It hit me pretty hard. If we are to have a new social order, its responsibilities are to rest in the end upon all the individual members of the body politic. We must at last reach a perfected democracy, in which ideal I do believe."

"What you mean, Anita," said Susan, "is that we must transform the social order of classes and special privileges into one which depends upon the fully spiritualized responsibility of each individual for the public welfare."

"Yes," was the answer, "for the ghastly alternative is a subdivided and mechanical bureaucracy that would create only a greater death's-head on the ruins of mediaevalism."

"Good for you, Anita!" cried Susan. "You know that I have always told you to avoid the sleep-thorn poison of the idea that we can forever patch, repair and tack together the old social order. Save the babies' lives, of course, but give them something more to live for. Help the toilers, but put them on the fighting line of a noble evolution."

"Do you remember, Susan," said Anita, "how Draper's 'Religion and Science,' once a famous book, tells how all Europe before the days of bathrooms depended on perfumes to sweeten the human atmosphere? Last summer up in the Cisco region I heard of a young man who bought a regular pig-stye of an old house, and proudly told

the postmaster how he had poured six bottles of Florida water down the decayed wooden drains 'to kill the bad smell.' The somewhat wiser postmaster advised chloride of lime, but a John-Muir sort of a fellow who happened along, said: 'Burn it up; build a new cabin on fresh ground; get you vitrified clay drains.' That is like our social order. It is beyond perfumed waters or even disinfectants. They are useful while we are laying the foundations for a new house, but that's all. That's what Mrs. Hegan's colored print has taught me."

"Truly," said her friend, "I do believe your death's-head creation was meant for a Nimravus. That frightful sabre-toothed beast was a ravenous creature with very small brain, and in its time it dominated the American continent with its ferocious special-privilege doctrine. But better and higher forms of life developed; all of the Nimravi perished."

"And so shall this one, Susan," Anita replied, as they turned to their letter-writing and study.

CHARLES HOWARD SHINN.

BOOKS

A Correction.

In the review of "The Four Evangelists in Classic Art," edited by Rachel A. La Fontaine (Thomas Whittaker, New York; price, \$2.00), which appeared in the Public of October 18th, page 1002, through an oversight the work was described as having been "written from the Roman Catholic point of view," when the point of view should have been announced as Anglican Catholic. We regret the error and gladly make correction.—Editors of The Public.



NEGATION OR AFFIRMATION?

Primitive Christianity and Early Criticisms. A Work of Negation. By A. S. Gerretson. Boston. Sherman, French & Company. Cloth, \$1.50.

In his prologue Mr. Gerretson says:

Christianity embraces the best ethical thought and precepts of any system of religion that has thus far been conceived. It has elevated man by elevating his ideals. Whether its esoteric doctrines be true or not, makes no difference in its effect on living men; it is the splendid idealism of Christianity that makes men better, for men are in a degree good as they in degree follow, portray and live good ideals.

Having granted this much, Mr. Gerretson's "Work of Negation" becomes, in a way, a vain labor, for the unquestioned facts of the Higher Criticism are already accepted as a matter in no respect invalidating the essential truths of a living, practical Christianity.

None the less Mr. Gerretson gives us in a condensed form, a useful historical summary of events in the early Christian era, and a fine selec-

tion of ancient criticisms that is valuable to the curious seeker after knowledge that may be attained without the trouble of personal research into the musty records of the past. Matter also, which has not previously appeared in English translations of Latin writers is combined with the able editing of the opinions of celebrated philosophers, critics and historians. Quotations are made from the controversy between Celsus and Origen, and a review is given of the Sybilline books, Neo-Platonism, Mohammedanism and the schools of Greece.

Of the latter the author says: "All that is of modern growth harks back to Athens, where the foundation principles were thought out, lived and established." And as an instance of this harking back he quotes the system of Henry George, giving a fine outline of "Progress and Poverty," with some telling illustrations of the practical value of its applied philosophy. Yet this proposition was not first voiced by Henry George, though, as Mr. Gerretson says, he was not probably aware of this fact.

In 1762 Jean Jacques Rousseau, a Frenchman, then residing at Geneva, wrote a little book, titled "The Social Contract," which palpitates with social energy from cover to cover. . . . It was from this little book that Thomas Jefferson drew much of the splendid social doctrine contained in our Declaration of Independence. . . . Rousseau touches the subject of individual ownership of the land in this energetic and characteristic manner: "The first man who, having inclosed a plot of ground, proceeded to say—this belongs to me—and found other men simple enough to believe him, was the real founder of civil society. What crimes, what wars, what murders, what miseries and what horrors he would have saved humanity, who, grabbing up the posts and filling up the ditches, would have cried out to his fellow men: Do not listen to this imposter; you are lost if you forget that the fruits are to all and that the land belongs to no one."

Mr. Gerretson goes on to say that had this proposition been incorporated in the Constitution of our Republic "we should not now be face to face with monstrous wealth, centralized in the possession of a few, and on the other hand, abject poverty and destitution generally and widely diffused." And he adds that "Thomas Jefferson was alive to this question in his day of usefulness and power and advocated the proposition that the ultimate title to the land should be retained by the Government, and the right of use and occupation only should be transferred to the individual citizen."

From these modern instances of the "harking back" to the wisdom of the ancients, Mr. Gerretson skips to an interesting chapter on "Parallels" in religious history, which shows the unity of human thought and desire in spiritual ideals, whether or not the ideal is actually personified. The dates and authorship of the Gospels are spec-

ulatively drawn from the sources familiar to students of the Higher Criticism, but these do not specially affect the living principle which throbs at the heart of Christianity.

The last chapter of "Primitive Christianity" presents the subject of "Dualism," from the standpoint of ancient and modern writers, closing with the always interesting views of Henri Bergson:

Mind and matter have a common ancestry. Life is a tendency to act on inert matter. Evolution is not affected by external and extraneous influences; it is due to an internal and psychological principle inherent in living organisms. This principle is dominant, transcendent and creative. . . . The doctrine of the "Powers of Darkness," characteristic of theology and Christian ethics, inherited from Mazdeism, needs no consideration in this age of enlightenment. We know of no such powers. Darkness is but the absence of light, the natural condition of space when not illuminated by radiant suns. . . . I do not seek to detract from the mission and influence of the Church. It has been built up by sacrifices and nurtured for centuries by the best thoughts and emotions we possess. It has been adorned by the highest beauty of art, and her greatest work is yet to be done. This will come when she shall have turned her back on the mysticism of her youth and given attention to moral and intellectual work.

A. L. M.



TWO CHILD WELFARE BOOKS.

The Child in the City: Papers by Various Authors. Edited by Sophonisba P. Breckinridge. Published by the Department of Social Investigation of the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy. 1912.

Child Labor in City Streets. By Edward N. Clopper. Published by the Macmillan Co., New York. 1912. Price, \$1.25 net.

Do you remember, when you attended the marvelous Child Welfare Exhibit in Chicago last year, how you rapturously spent all your time in the big hall with the children, though you knew wise grown-ups were speaking in the Conference Rooms? Your choice was shrewd as well as happy. No one could revive for you that joyous presence of the children, while the Conference Addresses are now published, fifty-eight of them, under the editorship of Sophonisba P. Breckinridge.

Under such general headings as Personal Service, Physical Care, The School and the Child, The Working Child, are papers by the workers and thinkers for children. They have much information to offer, good counsel for parents and teachers and everybody. And not counsel only. Somehow, in this bulging volume, whose index helps it to be the useful field-glass it must prove for the social worker,—here somehow has been caught and confined the spirit which animated this great object-lesson that youth and age enjoyed and learned together.



In this child welfare movement, one class of

children have been almost forgotten. Florence Kelley spoke about it in Conference, and Mr. Clopper, who is secretary of the National Child Labor Committee for the Mississippi Valley, has written a very able little book on the subject,—the street-working child. The United States in all their laws and agitation for laws against child labor have ignored the evils attendant upon the work of children as newsboys, messengers, boot-blacks and venders.

Street-work is a blind-alley in the progress toward any future adult employment, and its irregularity cultivates a distaste for future steady work. Physically, the excessive occasional fatigue, night work and exposure in all weather, lead to the use of stimulants and open the way to disease. While morally, deterioration into delinquency and criminality is common and quick. So the author asserts, and his evidence is ample. But we need no proofs. Street-work by children is all wrong, and everybody with eyes in his head and a heart in his chest knows it.

For remedy the author proposes legislative regulation to the ultimate goal of prohibition, and tells how England and other nations abroad have passed regulative laws, and how Wisconsin is a fit model for our other States in America. A bibliography and index make of the volume a usable little hand-book for the social worker. Were philanthropy only as logical as she is methodical, the world would wag more wisely onward.

ANGELINE LOESCH GRAVES.



COCKNEY CHILDREN.

Gutter-Babies. By Dorothea Slade. Published by Houghton, Mifflin Co., Boston. 1912. Price, \$1.25 net.

Here is a curious book. A rhetoric teacher would mark it: "Dialogue excellent. Description a failure. Turn into dramatic form for next exercise."

London slum children, big and tiny, have opened their hearts to the author, who has spent years among them. Of her sympathy with those forlorn and funny babies, the reader of these tragic and true little sketches is fully persuaded. All this the dialogue discloses—dialogue that cleverness must have reported, surely did not invent.

But thought is concealed and feeling misrepresented by the author's interposed narrative. Lizzie and Johnnie and Blanchie live before us while they speak, and die into puppets when their author friend speaks of them. Little waif Mary is being taken from the author's temporary care to an orphan asylum:

She did not go without some reluctance, "I want me brothers bad," she said wistfully, "and I suppose there's lots of children there to play with, but I 'opes they'll give me me bellyful to eat; I shouldn't 'arf miss it now."

So she went out of our life, and Johnny said it was better so. "'Er weren't no good," he said; "too much of 'er mother in 'er fer me." And then, with a kindly wish to comfort me, he added, "'Yer little Johnny loves yer still."

But among the numerous instructive accidents and illuminating observations of Gutter experience, I made a mental note of this important fragment of science. A Gutter-baby is not a domestic pet, and when caught deteriorates rapidly in the process of civilization.

The pictures of children in action drawn by Lady Stanley charmingly illuminate both fact and fancy of this unusual book.

ANGELINE LOESCH GRAVES.



MARRIAGE, CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL.

Marriage, Considered from Legal and Ecclesiastical Viewpoints. By Lewis Stockton. Published by Huebner-Bleistein Patents Co., Buffalo, N. Y. 1912.

The *Ne Temere* decree of the Roman Catholic Church (which took effect in all parts of the United States in 1908 and which pronounced invalid without exception all subsequent marriages between Roman Catholics and non-Roman Catholics before ministers and State officials) is the point of departure for this scrutiny of marriage as a legal and ecclesiastical institution. Succinctly and with many citations of authority is given a history of the status of marriage before and after the Reformation. A statement of the ecclesiastical intention of the *Ne Temere* decree and of some of its probable effects is followed by brief canonical criticism and a summary of the common law of marriage in the United States, with some suggestions for legislation. Appendices contain the texts of documents and citations of cases.

ANGELINE LOESCH GRAVES.



ADDRESSES ON DIRECT LEGISLATION.

The Initiative, Referendum and Recall. Edited by William Bennett Munro. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. 1912. Price, \$1.50 net.

The pros and cons of Direct Legislation are set down in a collection of essays published under the auspices of the National Municipal League. The introduction by the editor, William B. Munro, who is Assistant Professor of Government at Harvard, states and analyzes at some length the points at issue. The body of the book contains fourteen papers, largely reprints, by public men who have taken prominent part in the recent discussion of the question. Woodrow Wilson, Lewis J. Johnson and Jonathan Bourne, Jr., are among the contributors. Three chapters debate the experience of Oregon, and four are de-

voted to the Recall in theory and practice. A selected descriptive bibliography and an adequate index complete a useful book for popular information.

ANGELINE LOESCH GRAVES.

BOOKS RECEIVED

—The Government of American Cities. By William Bennett Munro. Published by the Macmillan Co., New York. 1912. Price, \$2.25 net.

—The Upas Tree. By Robert McMurdy. Published by F. J. Schulte & Co., 607 W. Jackson Boul., Chicago. 1912. Price \$1.50, postage prepaid.

—The Journals of Ralph Waldo Emerson. Edited by Edward Waldo Emerson and Waldo Emerson Forbes. Volume VII, 1845-1848, and Volume VIII,

THE CLEVELAND SINGLE TAX CLUB

began its weekly luncheons at Weber's, opposite the Post Office, sometime ago. Assistant City Solicitor, Jos. C. Hostetler, addressed the Club on Home Rule. Luncheon every Thursday at noon; notices will be sent members of Club monthly of formal meeting.
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1849-1855. Published by Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston. 1912. Price per volume, \$1.75 net.

—Guide to the United States for the Jewish Immigrant. By John Foster Carr. Published by the Author, 241 Fifth Ave., New York, under the auspices of the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution. 1912. Price, paper, 15 cents; postage, 5 cents.

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The speaker at the regular weekly meeting of the Club on Friday, 6th (608 Schiller Bldg., 8 p. m.), will be GEO. V. WELLS, Subject, "The Ten Commandments as a Reform."

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A. L. G.

The Singletax Conference.

Stoughton Cooley has written for the Chicago Record-Herald a keen and ample report upon the Singletax Conference in Boston, which may be found in page 4 of that paper's issue of December 3.

A. L. G.



"In this great and glorious country of ours," exclaimed the political orator, "there is no North, no South, no East, no West."

"No wonder we don't know where we are at," came a querulous voice from the outskirts of the crowd.—Town Topics.

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Mr. Mann's Lectures, 1912-13 (THIRD SEASON)

Mr. Charles H. Mann is now giving the third of his annual courses of lectures at room 12, Johnston Building, 8-12 Nevins Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., at 8:15 o'clock, on Wednesday evenings (omitting the fourth Wednesday of each month).

Mr. Mann's lectures are **Studies in Human Unity**, and in the **Progressive Manifestation of That Unity in Modern Life**. Typewritten manifolded copies of these lectures may be obtained for private study by those unable to attend their delivery. Circulars to be issued from time to time, announcing the delivery of lectures and their subjects, will be mailed regularly to any one who desires to receive them, and who will report his name and address to Mr. Mann, 251 West 100th St., New York City. Subject for Nov. 20: "The Individual Man in the Human of Mutualism." During December the subject of the lectures will be "The Child in the Coming Age." All interested are invited to attend. Seats free.