

# The Public

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

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

## ADVISORY AND CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

JAMES H. DILLARD, Louisiana  
HENRY F. RING, Texas  
HERBERT S. BIGELOW, Ohio  
HERBERT QUICK, Ohio  
MRS. HARRIET TAYLOR UPTON, Ohio  
BRAND WHITLOCK, Ohio  
JOHN Z. WHITE, Illinois  
LLEWELLYN JONES, Illinois  
STOUGHTON COOLEY, Illinois

HENRY GEORGE, JR., New York  
LINCOLN STEPPENS, New York  
FREDERIC C. HOWE, New York  
ROBERT BAKER, New York  
MISS GRACE ISABEL COLBRON, New York  
MRS. LONA INGHAM ROBINSON, Iowa  
L. F. C. GARVIN, Rhode Island  
S. A. STOCKWELL, Minnesota  
WILLIAM P. HILL, Missouri

W. G. EGGLESTON, Oregon  
C. E. S. WOOD, Oregon  
R. F. PETTIGREW, South Dakota  
LEWIS H. BERENS, England  
J. W. S. CALLIE, England  
JOSEPH FELS, England  
JOHN PAUL, England  
ERNEST BRAY, Australia  
GEORGE FOWLDS, New Zealand

Vol. XV.

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1912.

No. 763.

Published by Louis F. Post  
Bisworth Building, 537 South Dearborn Street, Chicago

Single Copy, Five Cents      Yearly Subscription, One Dollar  
Entered as Second-Class Matter April 16, 1896, at the Post Office at  
Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

## CONTENTS.

### EDITORIAL:

Wilson's Election .....	1081
For a Special Session of Congress .....	1082
The Aldrich Bill .....	1083
Bryan in the Cabinet .....	1083
Governor Dunne .....	1083
Progress in Chicago Traction Graft .....	1084
The Police Sweatbox .....	1084
Publicity for Real Estate Ownership .....	1084
The Singletax Forward Movement .....	1084.

### CONDENSED EDITORIALS:

Capitalizing Murder (Erving Winslow) .....	1087
Railroad Regulation (Wm. E. McKenna) .....	1087

### EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE:

Taxation Home Rule in California (Edward P. E. Troy) .....	1087
The Singletax Fight in Missouri (Wm. A. Black) .....	1088
Land Value Taxation in Great Britain (John Paul) .....	1088

### NEWS NARRATIVE:

Election Results—The Presidency .....	1089
"    "    —Congress .....	1089
"    "    —Governors of States .....	1089
"    "    —State Legislatures .....	1090
"    "    —Woman Suffrage .....	1090
"    "    —Judicial Recall .....	1090
"    "    —Direct Legislation in Wyoming .....	1090
"    "    —Prohibition .....	1091
"    "    —The Singletax .....	1091
Kaufman's Election in Washington .....	1091
The Progressive Party in Illinois .....	1091
Telephone Service in Chicago .....	1091
Liberal "Defeat" on the Irish Home Rule Bill .....	1092
Divorces in Great Britain .....	1092
The Balkan War and After .....	1092
News Notes .....	1093
Press Opinions .....	1096

### RELATED THINGS:

To William Jennings Bryan (Gertrude V. James) .....	1096
Bryan's Argument for Free Raw Materials .....	1096
"Sense, not Non-Sense" .....	1097
To Lucius F. C. Garvin (C. J. Buell) .....	1098

### BOOKS:

"Case No. 1" .....	1098
Professor Ely on Trusts .....	1099
Dear Humanity .....	1099
Books Received .....	1099
Pamphlets .....	1099
Periodicals .....	1100

## EDITORIAL

### Wilson's Election.

The overwhelming election of Woodrow Wilson to the Presidency is not a triumph for the Democratic Party in any old party sense.

Mr. Wilson was *nominated* against the opposition of all the "machines" in that party, political and industrial, and in direct response to the demands of its genuinely progressive elements. He was *elected* by progressives of all parties, regardless of whether they all voted for him or not.

That the party vote of the Democratic Party was largely for Wilson after his nomination, is but a phase of the situation. It goes to show that more is to be gained for progressivism by getting control of an old party than by trying to *make* a new one. The force of party habit, which usually tells against a new party, may be thus secured for the new policies a new party would proclaim.

By a *new party within the old one*, not by the Democratic Party of unsavory tradition, was Mr. Wilson elected.

This new party was born with Bryan's nomination in 1896. It was fostered by "Bryanism" through the next decade and a half, while pluto-

cracy and an unawakened democracy in both parties were joined together for its destruction. It came to full vigor through Bryan's service last summer; and the Progressive Party revolt—a Republican repetition in different form in 1912 of the Democratic quarrel of 1896—helped bring it into power through Wilson's election last week. All that remains to complete this triumph of progressivism is for the President-elect to recognize in his administration and leadership the true nature of the trust that has been reposed in him.



To urge Mr. Wilson to be President of the whole people, would be an empty commonplace. This is his plain duty of course, and no one doubts his purpose in that respect. But even as he is to be more than an executive of the national law, so has he a larger function than that which the political commonplace of "representing all the people" implies. He has been elected to represent, in the highest office in the land, a certain kind of public sentiment and the promotion of a certain kind of public policy—a sentiment and a policy that have had no competent and faithful representative in that office for half a century or more. On his fidelity to these obligations will his loyalty to his leadership trust be tried. It is not as a party Democrat that he goes into office, but as a *democratic* Democrat; and at every turn his good faith and ability in this respect will be the test of his career.



That President Wilson will be true to the ideals of fundamental democracy, and to the progressive policies (both the radical and the ameliorative) which spring out of those ideals and tend toward their full realization, he has given all citizens who voted for him intelligently every fair reason to believe. His *words* have been assuring, his *deeds* reassuring. He has courageously defied bosses, of the sordidly industrial as well as the crookedly political order, when his own fortunes were in the balance and they seemed to hold the scales and also the sword. With no indifference to individual suffering from industrial maladjustments, and every disposition to secure relief through progressive laws, he has nevertheless never seemed to lose sight of the difference between temporary amelioration of industrial suffering and permanent eradication of industrial wrong.



One absolutely necessary condition of eradicating industrial wrong is Freetrade, and this of

course President Wilson cannot give. But he can promote the fiscal policies that make against Protection, which is the antithesis of Freetrade, and this much he has undertaken to do. Should he be recreant, should party loyalty of the old kind overcome his loyalty to progressive principles, should he fail to realize that both the old parties are dead, then let the political anathema that fell upon President Taft overwhelm President Wilson. Then let the progressives of both parties make instant and common cause against him, against his administration, and against the old party that will after all have proved too tough for the new party within its shell. Then let there be a Progressive Party, either the present one of that name or a greater one with another name, which shall not only renounce allegiance to both the old parties but renounce also the Protection fetich and the folly of attempting to regulate trusts weakly with the left hand while rearing them powerfully with the right. Let all this be, if President Wilson, disappointing the progressive sentiment that has so cordially trusted him, proves unfaithful to *the new party of the old name* of which Bryan at Baltimore made it possible for him to be the standard bearer.



But meanwhile, may not every progressive of whatever party, unless obsessed with a hostile personal or party idolatry, be relied upon for good feeling, good cheer, and good service? Surely genuine Progressives will give aid and comfort now, not to the common enemy, Plutocracy, but to the democratic Democracy and its Presidential representative, and continue to give it so long as the one is faithful and the other loyal.



#### For a Special Session of Congress.

Newspaper reports have it that the President-elect is as yet in doubt about calling a special session of Congress in order to begin at once making good his pledges to the people who supported his policies at the election. He is reported as saying that he wishes first to get the names of leaders who favor, and of those who oppose, a special session call. This is a wise precaution. But it is not the only important thing to do. Let the President-elect study the history of President Cleveland's second term. Should he do this he will hardly question any longer the advisability, on all counts, of calling a special session for the earliest possible day. Nor will he question the necessity of seeing it move in the direction of redeeming his pledges to the people before he pays

any attention whatever to questions of Presidential patronage.



The two cases—Mr. Cleveland's and Mr. Wilson's—are almost identical up to the present. Pray heaven the parallel may not continue.



Mr. Cleveland was elected by a landslide against the iniquities of Protection. So has Mr. Wilson been. President Cleveland was strenuously advised to call a special session at once and secure an anti-Protection revision of the tariff. He was advised to do this by his *disinterested* supporters—by the late Edward M. Shepard, for instance. Mr. Shepard urged that policy upon him orally, and at Mr. Cleveland's request formulated the arguments in writing with care. (Were this document available now, it might be of much use to Mr. Wilson.) But Mr. Cleveland listened to friends who were *not disinterested*—to J. Pierpont Morgan, for instance, and his group. Consequently he ignored Mr. Shepard's plea. Following the advice of the Morgans, he put aside the question of a special session until a better season, and the better season never came. Before Congress assembled, the "gray wolves" of our national politics had got the upper hand. Having secured their patronage and put President Cleveland at their mercy, they trampled upon the pledges of his campaign. The result was a tariff bill the President could not sign, one against which the masses who elected him revolted.



At last President Cleveland did call a special session of Congress. It was too late even if he had called it on the tariff question, upon which his election turned. But he called it upon another question, the money question, a question which had not entered at all into the campaign. What followed is written big in political history. The Democratic President was discredited among his democratic supporters. The Democratic Party was split asunder. The next Congress was heavily reactionary. The next Presidential prospects were hopeless. Only Bryan's meteoric appearance as a tribune of the people saved the inevitable defeat of 1896 from the extreme of party annihilation. As for Mr. Cleveland himself, the best that can be said of him even at this day, when the heat of the controversy has cooled, is that he was a popular leader—in 1892.



### The Aldrich Bill.

When the present Congress comes to consider its

announced substitute for the Aldrich currency bill, it will do well to consider so slowly as to leave the bill for the new Congress and the new President to dispose of finally.



### Bryan in the Cabinet.

Let all Bryan's friends hope that this will not be. While the President-elect would be less than gracious to ignore Mr. Bryan in making up his cabinet, Mr. Bryan would be far from judicious to accept any place in it. We are going through a transition period in politics. Its heat has been felt in the campaign; the break up was shown at the election. But what has happened is a trifle, in the way of political calories, to what in all probability will happen before new political crystallizations set in. President Wilson may find himself at the head of a "bolt" from the Democratic Party as tremendous as Roosevelt's from the Republican Party. Or he may turn up, as some fear but we do not, in a role analogous to Taft's. In either event, Bryan's leadership ought not to be minimized by any popular feeling that he has sunk from the high place he now holds in public confidence and affection. There should be no room for a plausible question from anybody as to whether or not he might be influenced by cabinet controversies of a personal or partisan sort, instead of being guided wholly by his loyalty to democratic Democracy.



### Governor Dunne.

Congratulations are due the people of Illinois for their election of Edward F. Dunne to the Governorship. What might have been the result but for the Progressive Party, no one can tell. It is a fair inference, however, that he would have failed of election. The warning is as pointed to the Governor-elect of Illinois as to the President-elect of the United States, that he represents the newer ideals of politics and must be loyal to them whenever they conflict seriously with the older ones. Happily, the new legislature of Illinois has no commanding Democratic majority. There can therefore be no caucus rule by machines and for machines against Governor Dunne's wishes. Happily also its balance of power lies with the progressive elements of all the parties in its membership—Democratic, Republican, Progressive and Socialist. Co-operating with that power in the legislature, Governor Dunne can make himself more "inefficient" than ever in the eyes of grafters—both those who take their graft raw and those who like it daintily cooked and nicely drained of visible impurities,—but vastly more *efficient* in the eyes of

all honest citizens than he has seemed to some of them heretofore. There need be no corrupt combine in the legislature to baffle him, as there was in the Council when he was Mayor; or if there be, its exposure will be easy. With such co-operation as is now available to him, Governor Dunne can give to the people of Illinois progressive legislation as well as honest administration, and prove by his record the falsity of the imputations that crooked politicians and grafting newspapers have put upon him. First of all among his duties in this connection is to secure the submission of the twice-demanded and long delayed Initiative and Referendum amendment. This reform calls for his immediate and active promotion, and in his promotion of it, for the cordial support of all progressives in the legislature, of whatever party, and regardless of all patronage and of all Senatorial claims.



### Progress in Chicago Traction Graft.

Indications of further grafting multiply in connection with the Chicago traction system. Having secured seven per cent on a heavily "watered" investment, which is at least 1 per cent more than any traction system ought to get even upon a real investment, the manipulators of this system are now trying to get a guarantee from the city that their profits shall not be less than seven per cent in the future. The pretense of consideration is that there shall be universal transfers. A fine sort of deal, isn't it? Think of the city of Chicago *guaranteeing seven per cent* to traction stockholders, over and above all salaries and "profits on the side," without securing any greater interest in or control over the traction system than it already has! Would any business man, having the rights of the city, make such a tomfool bargain? If the city is to guarantee any percentage of profit at all to the traction company, it should do so as *owner*. There might be some sense in taking over the whole system, by mutual arrangement, upon a guarantee of seven per cent to the companies, the companies being retained and supervised as operating agents. But there is no sense at all in making such a guarantee without ownership.



### The Police Sweatbox.\*

Professor Keedy's article in the current issue of the *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, in which he criticizes "the third degree" and "trial by newspapers" is welcome. No less so are his specific

proposals for ending this species of lawlessness. He proposes as to the police "sweatbox" that extorted confessions shall not be admitted as evidence in criminal cases, and as to the extortion of such confessions that police officers guilty of it shall be punished criminally. On the subject of "trial by newspapers" he proposes criminal punishment of editors and publishers for publishing statements or comments calculated to prejudice the case of any accused person. It is a curious fact that laws to this effect have existed until recent years. Judges could punish for contempt editors and publishers who obstructed the administration of justice; police officers could be punished for giving the "third degree," and extorted confessions could be ruled out at trials—all in accordance with well established law which police officers, newspaper editors and judges have repealed without any of the formalities of legislation. Such law should be re-enacted *with* the formalities of legislation; and Professor Keedy's suggestions would be better if adopted than the old laws which are now practically obsolete.



### Publicity for Real Estate Ownership.

Not a bad proposal, that of requiring city real estate to be labeled with the true owner's name. It would "run to cover" the responsible promoters of a good many abuses, and all the more if vacant lots as well as buildings were required to bear the label.



## THE SINGLETAX FORWARD MOVEMENT.

The vote of last week in Missouri and Oregon furnishes phenomenal testimony to the solid growth of the Singletax idea in American thought. It at the same time indicates the great probability of an early injection of a large dose of Singletax principle into the fiscal affairs of this country.



At no time since Henry George polled 68,000 votes for Mayor of New York in 1886, has the Singletax spoken with so much emphasis anywhere in the United States.

Its emphasis now is greater than then.

The New York vote for Henry George in 1886 had been swelled by enthusiasm for the man, by a general revolt against Tammany Hall, by the united support of organized Labor, by discord among George's adversaries, and by numerous other factors having no vital relation to the doctrines that are now known as the Singletax. Although

\*See Public of August 11, 1911, page 831.

the elementary principles of the Singletax movement were discussed in that campaign, they were least among all the influences that rolled up the vote of 68,000 for George. Yet that vote for an individual candidate was not as great in proportion to the total vote, as the vote of last week in the populous centers of Oregon and Missouri for the Singletax itself.

As the vote for George in 1886 was 68,110 in a total of 219,097, he received somewhat less than one-third. In the cities of Missouri and Oregon the vote directly for the Singletax approximates one-third. It is considerably more than one-third in St. Louis.

Not only does this vote, *directly for the Singletax*, approximate the much mixed vote for Henry George as a candidate at a favorable juncture. Not only was it secured against the active opposition of a union of all adverse elements. Not only does it testify to the sturdy growth of the Singletax movement. Not only is it prophetic of the extension of that movement over the Union. But simply as a per capita vote, it offers the most powerful nucleus for organization, and the most inviting opportunity for agitation, education and political power, that any of our younger movements in politics have ever had or the advocates of any cause could reasonably desire.

Faint hearts there are, of course; and strong ones grown faint momentarily.

Under the weight of temporary defeat and the stun of disappointment after unstinted expenditures of energy and enthusiasm, it is hard for the best among us to realize immediately that instant success is impossible for any cause worthy of a lasting victory. So a momentary hopelessness is not out of the order of things, when nominal defeat has to be faced.

But only for a little time. As the days pass and the battle-smoke lifts, wider and clearer vision is possible. Then the prospect brightens. What seemed disastrous defeat takes its proper place as a disciplinary experience in the work of preparation—a Bunker Hill to a Yorktown, a Bull Run to an Appomattox.

Those of us who have had many of these experiences, have learned to give them something of their true value. Those of us who are yet raw recruits in the struggle for industrial as well as political democracy, are likely to feel that the war is lost when a battle fails.

So it may be now with many a Singletaxer who was unreasonably hopeful a week ago. But in

this case the battle hasn't failed. Though it be not won, tactical positions are gained.

Won! Why, the worthy cause, the ultimately victorious cause, seldom wins its first battle. Four were necessary to get government railroads for Switzerland. Three have been necessary in England to get only part, and that the least part, of the Lloyd George budget policy. And in Oregon, where the first direct Singletax battle was lost last week, there were five defeats for woman suffrage before it won. But it did win. This half-century-old struggle won with the people of Oregon at the very election at which the young Singletax cause seemed to fail, won after losing again and again. So may it be with the Singletax in Oregon and Missouri. The people there have considered the question, many of them have voted favorably upon it, and the interest of the others is excited. For the rest, let Singletaxers take a lesson in politics from the woman suffragists.



The burden of responsibility for utilizing this gain rests primarily upon the Joseph Fels Fund Commission. Secondly it rests upon those other Singletaxers of the United States who feel that the work of this Commission, thus far successful, should be appreciated and that its obvious supplementary work should be encouraged.

At Boston on the 29th and 30th of November and the 1st of December, that Commission is to hold a meeting\* to decide upon future action—whether it shall go ahead on the lines that have been effective thus far, or on other lines, or shall disband. And it has invited all Singletaxers, wherever they live and whatever their opinions on questions of policy, to meet with it on that occasion, in unofficial conference, for the purpose of advising.

This is a critical point in the Singletax movement—one of the most critical it has ever encountered. What is advised by the unofficial Conference and decided by the Commission, may make or mar the excellent work of three years past, and either retard or promote the movement in this country in the future. We say *retard* or *promote*. That is all that it can do, be the advice and the decision what it may; for the movement is not only here, but, thanks very largely to Joseph Fels and the Commission he created, it is today a *forward movement* regardless of commissions or conferences. But it may on the one hand be retarded, or on the other promoted, by that Boston meeting. This is the fact that imposes exceptional respon-

\*See Public of November 1, page 1044.

sibility upon the Commission with reference to its decision; with reference to advice, it is the fact that imposes exceptional responsibility upon all responsible-minded Singletaxers of the country who are able to attend.



The Boston Conference will doubtless be the most notable national gathering of Singletaxers since their New York Conference of 1890. It will have a vastly greater responsibility. To the New York conference only a scattered few could come, and there was at that time no large nucleus of Singletaxers anywhere. The constituencies had to be created, and there was but little sentiment out of which to create them. But now there are constituencies, large ones and ready at hand.

In Oregon thousands of voters in three adjacent counties have directly and deliberately voted for the Singletax, and many thousands more in the State at large. With like deliberation scores of thousands have directly and deliberately voted for the Singletax in Missouri. There is no mistake about this. The affirmative votes in both States were *for the reform itself*, not for candidatorial personalities; and the opposition was so pronounced and bitter that few but converted Singletaxers could have voted in the affirmative. All who doubted, as well as all who were opposed, voted the other way.

There was also a substantial vote for the Singletax in California. For, though this was not the specific question, it was so involved in the taxation home-rule amendment, which was opposed as a Singletax measure, as almost to draw a clear Singletax issue; and the home rule amendment, with a majority of 9,000 in San Francisco and 10,000 in Los Angeles, has polled an affirmative vote of at least 140,000 in the State at large.

Then there is the State of Washington. Seattle polled over 13,000 votes last March directly for the Singletax in a total of 40,000, being about a third; and Everett, the fourth city in size of the State, has just adopted the Singletax by a majority of 2 to 1.

Other States show Singletax signs, but in those four States—Oregon, Washington, California and Missouri—the signs are unmistakable. Not only unmistakable are the signs there, but individual Singletaxers who have declared their faith at the polls by scores of thousands, can be reached for all the purposes of useful organization, if the task is properly undertaken; and through them other scores of thousands can be speedily brought to an understanding of the mistake they made in their votes last week.

Not only that. In Missouri and Oregon we now have, thanks to the Joseph Fels Fund Commission, detailed statistical comparisons of taxation as it is under the general property tax and as it would be under the Singletax, of taxation in its effect on each tax payer and each piece of property,—U'Ren and Eggleston's for Oregon and John Z. White's for Missouri.

What shall be done with this great opportunity? What attitude will the Boston Conference and the Joseph Fels Fund Commission assume?



Will they weakly quit, allowing the Singletax movement, in so far as they can do so, to relapse from its present advanced position in those States into the academic trance it was in throughout the Republic when Joseph Fels extended his generous and effective work for Singletax promotion from Great Britain into this country?

Or will they seize upon the opportunity the vote of last week offers in the States where it was cast?

Here is an unexample opportunity for the organization in those States—and hence over the Union wherever the popular Initiative affords the means—of an effective league in some appropriate form, for agitating the subject, for educating the open-minded, and for bringing the Singletax before the voters again and again until it shall have won at the polls.

For this decision the immediate responsibility rests upon Daniel Kiefer, Jackson H. Ralston, A. B. duPont, Charles H. Ingersoll, Lincoln Steffens, Frederic C. Howe and George A. Briggs, as members of the Joseph Fels Fund Commission. Of their attendance at Boston, therefore—barring insuperable obstacles—there can of course be no question. For the intelligent advice from which their decision will proceed, the responsibility rests upon all Singletaxers who have an interest in the subject and can afford to attend the Boston Conference. Letters of advice to the Conference will be of little value. They would express opinions unaffected by consultation. Personal attendance is the one thing needed. It was never needed more in the Singletax movement than at this moment, when scores of thousands of voters in two States of the Union have by their ballots sent out an emphatic Singletax clarion call.

This is to be no academic gathering merely. It is to be a gathering of Singletax men and women keenly conscious of a heavy responsibility individually and collectively, of men and women with an acute apprehension of the special opportunity for their cause that offers now, and with an in-

tense desire, and the reasonable ability, to deal sanely with the problems which that opportunity presents.

May the proceedings at Boston, like the large Singletax vote in Missouri, Oregon, Seattle and Everett, and the actual victory at Everett, furnish further proof of the forward movement upon which those of us who try to look below the surface in political affairs, believe that the Singletax cause has entered in the United States.



We say nothing of the evidence which the election of at least nine outright Singletaxers to Congress affords that the Singletax movement is now a forward movement. Nor do we point for that purpose to the election of Singletax members of legislatures in different States. Nor yet to the fact that the Land-Commissioner-elect of one great State and the Governor-elect of another are outspoken Singletaxers. They were elected as representatives of progressive policies less definite than the Singletax. Their election therefore gives no indication of affirmative Singletax sentiment in their respective regions, such as is disclosed by the Initiative vote in Missouri and Oregon. But the fact that these outspoken Singletaxers could be elected to Congress, to legislatures, to a Land-Commissionership, to a Governorship, on any platform, is evidence of the beating down of hostile barriers which the Singletax movement has done in these recent years.

By the presence at Boston of those Congressmen and legislators and that Land-Commissioner and that Governor, or any of them, the work of the Conference and the future of the movement would be distinctly promoted. But in the direct Singletax vote in Oregon and Missouri alone, there is a basis for going forward, the bare promise of which only three years ago would have seemed almost millennial to the Singletaxers of the United States.

---

## CONDENSED EDITORIALS

---

### CAPITALIZING MURDER.

A modern writer has made use of Voltaire's famous test to illustrate the lack of a realizing sense of the effect of their doings by the "promoters" of high finance. Voltaire asked the reader to conceive that he had a button before him, the effect of pressing which would be to obtain for himself his dearest wish—love, fame, wealth, power or what not; and at the same time to cause the death of some unknown human being in China. Would he hesitate to press the button?

While the financier's choice of action in the withdrawal from the public of the means of production,

transportation and distribution and the values of land and water, inevitably causes, by indirection, untold suffering through deprivation of opportunity, pain and death itself to numberless human beings, as the effect is remote and unknown like that upon Voltaire's Chinaman, it must be charitably assumed that the moral responsibility is not felt or incurred.

But there is one sphere of operations into which high finance has often been tempted to enter where the moral responsibility cannot be denied or evaded—the taking up and underwriting of loans directly intended for the purpose of carrying on war.

It would seem that, if righteous public opinion still has any influence, good men might be impelled to exert it by refusing to count among their friends individuals, however eminent in the financial world, who lend themselves to this devilish work.

ERVING WINSLOW.



## RAILROAD REGULATION.

In 1903 an Act of Congress was passed requiring railroads engaged in interstate commerce to use certain safety appliances.

In February, 1907, one of the companies was operating a train of five cars, two of which were engaged in interstate traffic, the other three carrying goods within the boundaries of a single State.

Should the five cars have safety appliances? Or had Congress jurisdiction over only two?

In 1911 the United States Supreme Court decided that the five should have the appliances; if the other three met with disaster the mere fact that they were not going out of the State would not save the two cars that were.

It took something over four years to decide this point.

The facts are stated in Bulletin No. 98 of the Bureau of Labor. They throw some light on railroad regulation as it is.

WM. E. MCKENNA.

---

## EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

---

### TAXATION! HOME RULE IN CALIFORNIA.

The only information we have on the Home-Rule-in-Taxation amendment up to the 8th is that the total vote in about 60 counties is 138,535 favorable, and 166,731 against, with 20 more counties to hear from. The vote in San Francisco was 37,975 in favor, and 28,379 against. Los Angeles City gave a favorable majority of 6,702, which it is expected will be increased to 10,000 when the returns of that county are reported. In Alameda County the vote was 17,434 yes, and 24,324 no. San Diego was first reported to have given an adverse vote, but later advices give a large favorable majority. The cities of Fresno and Vallejo are said to have favored the amendment.



Our campaign was conducted vigorously, but with little money. Many newspapers all over the State

supported the amendment. James H. Barry gave his Star to our cause. The Scripps papers in San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, Sacramento, Berkeley and Fresno had many powerful editorials in support of the amendment, and devoted their news columns largely to it. The San Francisco Bulletin and the Los Angeles Express favored the amendment editorially and published much news of it. Mr. Percy Millbury, editor of the Lakeport Press, not only gave the assistance of his own paper to the measure, but also regularly wrote letters to the press in his part of the State explaining it. Phil Francis had some masterly editorials in his column of the San Francisco Call, in which he punctured the thick hides of the reactionaries who opposed the amendment. We had the support of the California League of Municipalities, and many of the cities of the State.

An address in favor of the amendment was issued to the Women of California by Mrs. Fremont Older, Mrs. Lillian Harris Coffin (president of the New Era League of Women's Clubs), Mrs. Elizabeth Lowe Watson (president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs), Mrs. Lloyd Osborne (daughter-in-law of the late Robert Louis Stevenson), Miss Mary Fairbrother (president of the Women's Political Club), Mrs. Elizabeth Gerberding, Mrs. James H. Barry, Mrs. Hannah Nolan and many other of California's prominent women.

Much of the credit for the splendid vote the amendment received is due to the ceaseless and untiring energy of our campaign manager, Clarence E. Todd, and his helpful wife.

This election has stirred the people of California to a serious consideration of the tax question. The opposition continually charged that the amendment was "the Singletax in disguise," and also reiterated many times that "any change in our present tax system must lead to the Singletax." So thousands are now asking: "What is the Singletax?" The papers of the State are anxious to give this news to their readers. There is no prejudice against the philosophy of the Prophet of San Francisco in California.



Our campaign commenced but a few months before the election. It was almost impossible to reach all parts of the great area of California, and organize an unknown force in that short time. But now that we are in the fight and have felt the power of the enemy, we are certain of ultimate victory. The election was but a preliminary skirmish in a contest that will continue until California has adopted a just system of taxation.

San Francisco, Cal.,  
1263 Oak Street.

EDWARD P. E. TROY.



**THE SINGLETAX FIGHT IN MISSOURI.**

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 8, 1912.

The expected has happened. We are beaten, but not to a finish. We have really won a great victory, for we have started Missouri on the road to study wealth production and distribution as it never has been studied before. The hysteria of the farmer

of the past few months will soon pass away, and I believe he will be open to reason.

In many places in this county the election officers openly gave out word that they were to know how every man voted on the Amendments. Nothing was neglected that would intimidate against voting for the Amendments. In one county the chairmen of the Democratic, Republican and Progressive central committees issued a joint call for a meeting on Monday before election to perfect arrangements not only to defeat the Amendments, but even to see that no votes were cast for them. I presume that similar arrangements were made in other counties.

Up to within ten days of the election the indications were that we would carry Kansas City, but at the last the opposition filled the city full of scare literature and frenzied appeals to the poor man to save his home, until many of them were too confused to think clearly on the question.

In Kansas City on No. 6, 62½ per cent of the total vote was cast. In the county outside of the city 57 per cent. On No. 7, 59 per cent voted on it in the city and in the county 56 per cent. The vote as now reported is as follows:

No. 6—City	Yes	12,364	No	21,575
No. 6—County	Yes	933	No	5,884
Total		Yes 13,297	No	27,459
No. 7—City	Yes	13,878	No	18,057
No. 7—County	Yes	1,095	No	5,622
Total		Yes 14,973	No	23,679

The report from St. Joseph is as follows:

No. 6—City	Yes	2,722	No	6,975
No. 6—County	Yes	137	No	2,645
Total		Yes 2,859	No	9,620
No. 7—City	Yes	2,890	No	5,094
No. 7—County	Yes	233	No	2,117
Total		Yes 3,123	No	7,211

The country vote, while negligible in this election, does not necessarily indicate that the country is not open for this question. The last three weeks of the campaign showed more active interest by the farmers in trying to understand the question than appeared in the cities.

If the work of agitation can be wisely carried on during the next two years, these measures will receive as strong support in the country as the city. I confidently believe that many of the country papers will now be glad to open their columns for frank discussion.

WM. A. BLACK.



**LAND VALUE TAXATION IN GREAT BRITAIN.**

London, Oct. 25.

Outhwaite, Raffan, Hemmerde and Wedgwood (all members of Parliament) are speaking nightly, and the Lord Advocate for Scotland (Mr. Ure) is speaking day and night, holding up the banner of the taxation of land values in his usual vigorous way.

The war in the East occupies the bulk of newspaper space. Lloyd George was quite right in hanging up his opening speech on the land question.



Until the roar of the cannon has ceased and the war fever subsided, better things cannot get a hearing.

The land-value taxation leagues are all fairly well started on their winter campaign. A new one at Huddersfield has already arranged some thirty meetings throughout their "diocese", and the Political Economy classes are at work all over the ground.

Parliament is engaged in putting through the Home Rule Bill. Yet we have an almost daily skirmish on the land question. The Tories seem determined to drag out of Lloyd George what his intentions are, and there is a good deal of intellectual "sparring" between the Tories and the hero of "Limehouse."

At Cardiff we are on the way to a thoroughly good organization of our forces. There is a band of young fellows in Wales who are determined to have something done. A representative meeting is to be held at Cardiff on the 9th of November. They want an agent or organizer, a competent man to deal with the Welsh men in the valleys and on the hillsides, almost entirely a mining population ready and eager for our ideas. Of course we have to balance this demand for an organizer against the demand in other places in view of the financial support we can command. There is little or no money in Wales—nothing to speak of for us; but there is a glorious opportunity of cultivating most fertile and inviting ground. It is the case all over. I sometimes get weary waiting on men to match Joseph Fels's generous offer, but we must make the best of it.

JOHN PAUL.

---

## 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, November 12, 1912.

---

### Election Results—The Presidency.

No official declaration of election returns has yet been made, but the unofficial reports show such decisive results on the Presidency as to preclude the possibility of important changes in the official count. [See current volume, page 1063.]

The unofficial returns (incomplete) give Woodrow Wilson (Democrat) a popular vote of 5,740,332, Theodore Roosevelt (Progressive) 3,856,708, William H. Taft (Republican) 3,329,849, Eugene V. Debs (Socialist) 832,700, Eugene W. Chafin (Prohibitionist) 301,321. On the basis of these reports, the electoral vote will be 413 for Wilson, 77 for Roosevelt and 11 for Taft. In comparison with the Presidential election of 1908 the above returns for Roosevelt and Taft fall nearly 500,000 short of Taft's vote in 1908; Wilson's falls more

than 600,000 short of Bryan's, Debs's is more than doubled, and Chafin's is increased by about 50,000.

⊗ ⊗

### Election Results—Congress.

The respective parties in the next House of Representatives will be divided about as follows: Republicans 132, Democrats 292, Progressives 11.

⊗

One Socialist who holds a seat in the present Congress, Victor L. Berger, is displaced in the next by a Republican nominated on the Democratic ticket—the result of a virtual fusion against the Socialists. Mr. Berger's vote is larger this year of his defeat than two years ago when he was elected.

⊗

Henry George, Jr., and David J. Lewis, the only pronounced Singletaxers in the present Congress, both of whom are re-elected, will be reinforced in the next Congress by seven others at the least, making the Singletax group in the next Congress as follows:

Henry George, Jr., New York (Democrat).  
 David J. Lewis, Maryland (Democrat).  
 Warren Worth Bailey, Pennsylvania (Democrat).  
 George L. Record, New Jersey (Progressive).  
 Robert G. Bremner, New Jersey (Democrat).  
 Stanley Bowdle, Ohio (Democrat).  
 Robert Crosser, Ohio (Democrat).  
 R. E. Dowdell, South Dakota (Progressive).  
 Edward Keating, Colorado (Progressive).

Among the other successful candidates for Congress are—

William Kent (independent), California.  
 Frank Buchanan (Democrat), Illinois.  
 Clyde H. Tavenner (Democrat), Illinois.  
 H. T. Rainey (Democrat), Illinois.  
 Martin D. Foster (Democrat), Illinois.  
 J. M. Graham (Democrat), Illinois.  
 Charles M. Thomson (Progressive), Illinois.  
 Victor Murdock (Republican), Kansas.  
 Thomas C. Thacher (Democrat), Massachusetts.  
 Edward Frensdorf (Democrat), Michigan.  
 James Manahan (Progressive), Minnesota.  
 Champ Clark (Democrat), Missouri.

⊗

Although the point is not yet settled, there is fair probability of a majority of two Democrats in the Senate. [See current volume, page 1063.]

⊗ ⊗

### Election Results—Governors of States.

Edward F. Dunne (Democrat) was elected in Illinois by a plurality of 110,654, receiving 406,293 to 295,639 for Charles S. Deneen (Republican) and 277,886 for Frank H. Funk (Progressive). In Michigan, Woodbridge N. Ferris (Democrat) was elected by a plurality of about 10,000; but James W. Helme, his running mate for Lieutenant-Gov-

error, was defeated. William Sulzer (Democrat) was elected in *New York* by a larger plurality than Wilson's. James M. Cox (Democrat) was elected in *Ohio*, also by a larger plurality than Wilson's.



#### Election Results—State Legislatures.

For members of State legislatures it is impossible here to name all the candidates whose election must be particularly gratifying to readers of *The Public*; but the election to the legislature of Ohio of Herbert S. Bigelow, who was president of the recent Constitutional Convention of that State, is of national interest. He was elected at the top of the poll for the Hamilton county delegation, his vote being 44,029, the next highest being 43,025. Upon his election Mr. Bigelow published an address, announcing his candidacy for Speaker, in which he said:

The discrimination of the voters of Hamilton County in favor of the Democratic legislative ticket can have but one meaning. The Democrats were publicly committed to the program of carrying into effect all of the Constitutional amendments. The next State legislature, under the leadership of Mr. Cox, is, I am confident, going to perform its great task to the complete satisfaction of the progressives of all parties. In view of the unusual amount of legislation to be enacted I favor an early meeting of the elected members, in order that the biggest subjects of legislation may be assigned to provisional committees for special work during the next two months. Workmen's compensation, minimum wage, State-wide primary, franchise, income and inheritance taxes, good roads, physical valuation of public utilities, and other matters of major importance should be receiving during the next two months much consideration by citizens and civic bodies. Something like our united Constitution committees should be revived at once to hold regular sessions, so that the best talent in the community may be brought to the assistance of the legislature. To the Cleveland delegation might be assigned the work of preparing the home rule legislation. Cincinnati might specialize on workmen's compensation and the public utility question. Toledo, Columbus and Dayton might be put to work on other subjects. This is a new order of things, and the people ought to be invited in to help in the making of their own laws. The game of the corporation lobby will be to work under cover for the election of a Speaker of the House, through whom committees can be named and legislation controlled. Prompt steps should be taken to prevent this. I therefore announce that I am a candidate for Speaker of the House.



In New Jersey Charles O'Connor Hennessy was re-elected to the lower house of the legislature, where he made a fine democratic Democracy record last year. At his re-election he led his county ticket (Bergen county) by several hundred votes.

In Illinois the legislature will lack a majority for any party. From present appearances it will consist in the lower house of 75 Democrats, 53 Republicans, 22 Progressives, and 3 Socialists, and in the Senate of 25 Democrats, 25 Republicans and 1 Progressive. One of the three Socialists is Seymour Stedman, long a well known Socialist of Chicago and a lawyer in active practice. The others are Christian Madsen and Joseph M. Mason, both of Chicago. All three were elected under the minority representation law, which allows "plumping;" that is, every ballot for legislative candidates counts 1, 1½ or 3 for each, according to whether 3, 2 or 1 of the candidates for the 3 seats for a legislative district may be voted for on the ballot.



One of the candidates for the lower house in Wisconsin, whose election calls for special attention, is E. Nordman of Polar. He was elected by a three-to-one vote upon this platform:

I stand for permitting (not forcing) towns, cities and villages to exempt personal property and improvements from taxes. This is proposed frankly for the purpose of putting a check on the evils of land speculation and for encouraging improvements on land and the development of the country.



#### Election Results—Woman Suffrage.

Under the Initiative and Referendum, woman suffrage was adopted in Oregon (after five unsuccessful attempts), Arizona, Kansas and Michigan, and was defeated in Wisconsin. The States in which suffrage is now conceded to women, therefore number 10, being Wyoming, Colorado, Washington, California, Idaho, Utah, Kansas, Oregon, Arizona and Michigan. Their combined Electoral vote is 70. [See current volume, page 1067.]



Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, president of the Women's Political Union, announced at New York on the 9th that 83 of the new members of the New York legislature in the lower House, and 43 in the Senate, have pledged themselves to work and vote for an equal suffrage bill at the first session.



#### Election Results—Judicial Recall.

The Constitutional provision for recall of judges, which President Taft eliminated from the Arizona Constitution on the application of Arizona for Statehood, was restored by referendum at the recent election. [See vol. xiv, pp. 866, 875, 1292; current volume, pages 181, 419, 553.]



#### Election Results—Direct Legislation in Wyoming.

An amendment adopting the Initiative and

Referendum in Wyoming was carried by an overwhelming majority.



#### Election Results—Prohibition.

State-wide prohibition of intoxicants, both manufacture and sale, was carried in West Virginia by 75,000 majority. Prohibition in Colorado was defeated.



#### Election Results—The Singletax.

Singletax measures voted on under Initiative and Referendum in Missouri and Oregon were defeated in each State by large majorities. [See current volume, page 1065.]



In Kansas City, *Missouri*, the vote for Amendment No. 6 (the Singletax) was 12,364 for, to 21,575 against; on Amendment No. 7 for a tax commission it was 13,878 for, to 18,057 against. In St. Louis the vote on No. 6 was 47,628 for, to 64,778 against; on No. 7 it was 53,446 for, to 59,014 against. Reports for the State as a whole are not yet at hand; but the affirmative vote in country districts was small relatively to the negative.



In *Oregon* the three county measures appear to have polled about one-third of the vote; the State-wide measure somewhat more. Definite figures are not yet reported. Following the report of probable results, William S. U'Ren announced his candidacy for Governor at the next election. The *Portland Oregonian* of the 7th quoted him as saying:

You can say right now that I am a candidate for the Governorship. I realize that the election does not take place until 1914, but I am getting in on the ground floor early. The Singletax, abolition of the State Senate, and Proportional Representation in the election of the legislature, the short ballot and the minimum wage law, will be the main planks in my platform. I am mightily satisfied and encouraged with the result of the election yesterday. The reactionaries, with the cunningly prepared "majority amendments," attacked the Initiative of the people. Today's results show how badly they were defeated. It has been an election of the greatest satisfaction to us Progressives. We saved the county home tax, but we didn't get the Singletax. There are many things, however, that we didn't get, but we are not worrying about them. While we didn't win the Singletax proposition, we did get a big vote on it, and it was the vote of the intelligent people. There will be more of them next time, and you can rest assured that the Initiative petitions to get this and other measures on the ballot next time will be in circulation before the end of the year. It is no new thing with us not to get everything we work for. It took us ten years to get

the Initiative, and we are not going to get discouraged because we lost out on a few things this time.

The *Daily News* of Portland for November 6th, quoting Mr. U'Ren's announcement of his candidacy for Governor, declared itself for "U'Ren from the jump-off."



A taxation home-rule amendment before the voters of *California*, intended to permit municipalities to adopt the Singletax for local purposes, was defeated. Full figures are not yet reported, but the favorable majority was about 9,596 in San Francisco and about 10,000 in Los Angeles. The adverse majorities appear to have been in the country districts. With 20 counties yet to hear from, the negative plurality was 28,196 in a total of 305,266. [See current volume, pages 1062, 1065.]



In Everett, the fourth city in size of *Washington* State, the Singletax, after having been once adopted by a small majority and subsequently defeated, was re-adopted on the 5th by a vote of 2 to 1. In form, the measure provides for exempting personal property and improvements progressively at the rate of 25 per cent a year until total exemption of such property for local taxes is reached. The measure carried every ward and in round numbers the vote was 4,200 for to 2,200 against. [See current volume, pages 15, 422.]



#### Kaufman's Election in Washington.

W. H. Kaufman, an avowed Singletaxer, leads the successful State ticket in Washington for the office of State Land Commissioner. His platform demanded that all future increase in what he calls "the population-value of natural resources" be kept for all the people by collecting a fair royalty from every one who controls any natural resource for private profit, these royalties to be distributed to the people in annual dividends after deducting the necessary expenses of the State. Here are some of his campaign slogans: "Tax stumps, exempt cows; then watch the country grow." "Land for use, not for speculation." "Idle land makes idle men; taxing idle land into use will guarantee two jobs to the man and will also enable the State, like any other well managed corporation, to declare dividends." "Every dollar speculators get without creating, you and I have created without getting." "Merchants get no trade from idle land, nor from crab-infested tide flats." Mr. Kaufman was first elected to the assessorship of Whatcom county, Washington, two years ago. [See vol. xiii, p. 1130; vol. xiv, p. 124.]



#### The Progressive Party in Illinois.

At the first meeting after election, of the

Illinois State committee of the Progressive Party, held on the 9th at Chicago, this resolution, offered by Charles E. Merriam, was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the strong support given the Progressive candidates and principles in State and nation at the recent election demonstrated the necessity and demand for a new party, under new leadership, guided by the spirit of social and industrial justice and directed against the alliance of privilege and politics, be it resolved, that the Progressive Party of Illinois be made permanent and the executive committee be instructed to proceed at once to perfect the organization, to establish permanent headquarters and to begin now the campaign of 1914.

Specifically, the executive committee was instructed to appoint sub-committees on legislation with reference to people's rule, social and industrial justice, corporation control, graft and waste, and agriculture.



#### Telephone Service in Chicago.

In a report made public on the 30th, Edward W. Bemis, public-utility expert in the employment of the Chicago City Council, showed that telephone users of Chicago are charged excessively for telephone service to the amount of \$700,000 a year. The report has come officially before the Council committee on gas, oil and electric light and at a hearing before this committee on the 7th, Mr. Bemis said that he valued the company's Cook County property at \$32,000,000, including \$4,500,000 in stock dividends, and that he had taken account of this stock dividend item in arriving at his conclusion that 7 per cent would be a fair return upon the total. [See vol. x, pp. 771, 779; current volume, page 159.]



#### Liberal "Defeat" on the Irish Home Rule Bill.

Expanded reports of a "defeat" of the Liberal Party in the British Parliament on the 11th, by a vote of 226 to 206 in favor of an amendment offered by the Conservatives to the Irish Home Rule bill, have appeared in the American papers, and emphasis is given to the fact that upon the declaration of this result the Conservatives demanded that the Liberal Ministry resign. In fact, there was no substantial defeat. The amendment came to a vote on a Monday, a day when many members of all parties are absent from the House. There was no contest over the amendment, but upon its coming to a vote some 60 Conservatives were rushed into the House from a nearby Torv club where they had been waiting for the signal. Thereby they caught the Liberals napping. The demand that the Ministry should resign is horse play. The Ministry resigns when it loses a majority of the House, not when there happens to be a government minority accidentally. The vote took place "in committee of the whole," as it would be called in the American Congress, and the Con-

servative amendment thus adopted will be eliminated when the bill comes before the House itself.



#### Divorces in Great Britain.

The British Royal Commission on divorce, which was appointed in 1909, is stated in dispatches of the 11th to have issued its report. The report is signed by the chairman of the Commission, Baron Gorell, former president of the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, and also by eight other members of the Commission, including two women. The Archbishop of York and two other members sign a minority report. The majority report, as outlined by cable, recommends equal rights of divorce for both sexes, some extension of the grounds for divorce, and some restrictions regarding separations. It is based on the idea that government should not regard the conventional marriage tie as necessarily indissoluble, nor as dissoluble only for one cause. The grounds recommended as a basis for dissolution are: (1) adultery, (2) willful desertion for three years and upwards, (3) cruelty, (4) incurable insanity after five years' confinement, (5) habitual drunkenness found incurable after three years, (6) imprisonment under a commuted death sentence.



#### The Balkan War and After.

With the Balkan allies advancing from one extraordinary victory to another, with every important city of European Turkey, except Constantinople, invested or captured, and with the Bulgarian army in sight of Constantinople, the intentions of the great Powers to deny to the Balkan allies any right to alienate territory from Turkey have had to undergo revision, and all of Europe is trembling with dread or aflame with greed over the adjustment of a new balance of power. [See current volume, page 1066.]



The Greek squadron continues to capture islands in the Aegean which have been under Turkish rule, and Greek ships are now carrying troops eastward to take part in an expected attack on Constantinople. On the 8th the city of Saloniki, on the Macedonian coast of the Aegean, after making stubborn resistance for a week, was occupied by the Greeks. Before the Greeks entered the city there was a massacre of the non-Moslem population by the Mohammedans. The Greeks have 27,000 Turks as their prisoners in the city. The Greek minister of justice has been appointed Governor of Saloniki, the fall of which was celebrated in Athens with great rejoicing. It was to the Christians of this city, anciently called Thessalonica, that Paul addressed his Epistles to the Thessalonians.

The Montenegrin troops continue to besiege Scutari and Tarabosch, and the inhabitants of the two cities are in dire straits.



The last Turkish position in the district of Novibazar in the extreme northwest of European Turkey had surrendered to the Servians by the 6th. One Servian army, working westward, taking towns on the way, had reached the Adriatic by the 11th. Winter has set in, and this march was rendered difficult by the deep snow.



At the Tchatalja forts, the last line of defenses in front of Constantinople, fighting began on the 5th between the victorious Bulgarians and the Turks, the advancing Bulgarian force presenting a front extending about 30 miles. All was fright and confusion in Constantinople. The harems were transferred to Brusa over in Asiatic Turkey, about 57 miles southeast of Constantinople, and the archives of the city were also dispatched thither. The water supply was cut off on the 5th by a large force of Bulgarians at Derkas, where the Constantinople aqueduct starts. The Turkish troops, still under Nazim Pasha, were described as demoralized. The head of the Mohammedan hierarchy, the Sheik-ul-Islam, issued on the 8th a manifesto to the religious orders to organize a Jihad, or holy war, and to proceed with their exhorting messages to the army. So much feeling has been aroused in Europe by news of the preaching of a Jihad that the Turkish government has been forced to minimize its character. Massacre of Christians in Constantinople by the Moslem population and the maddened remnants of a fleeing army has been feared if the Bulgarians shall break down the last line of forts and advance upon the city, but the Bulgarians declare that they intend to drive the Turkish troops north, if they are victorious over them. Constantinople is full of wounded soldiers and starving refugees, and cholera has broken out among them. The Powers are sending ships to protect foreign residents, and the Turkish government has given permission for two ships from each nation to pass the Dardanelles.



The Turkish government again requested mediation on the part of the Powers on the 5th. The Austrian foreign minister, Count von Berchthold, on the same day stood for defending the Ottoman Empire from territorial impairment. On the other hand, Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign secretary, explaining the British attitude, in the House of Commons on the 5th, said that—

No one in view of the result of the war up to

date will be disposed to dispute the rights of the Balkan states to formulate the terms on which they are prepared to conclude peace. Do not think that the great Powers are slower than other people to adjust their known views to the march of events. The Powers are exchanging views in regard to the position in the Near East, but it must be a delicate matter for them to interfere between two Powers unless they do so at the request of both.

And the British Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, speaking at the London Lord Mayor's banquet on the 10th, announced that—

As a result of the victories of the Balkan allies the map of Europe must be recast and the Powers are unanimous that the victors must not be robbed of the fruits of the war that has cost them so much.

The English newspapers are showing marked sympathy for rights won by the Allies, as, for example, the right of the Servians to permanently retain a port on the Adriatic. The Bulgarian government organ, the *Mir* of Sofia, says that the Balkan league is ready to recognize the nonterritorial interests of the Powers, but makes one stipulation, that the Powers should understand the change that has been accomplished, and cease to treat the Balkan states as their protégés. "Any agreement reached," says the *Mir*, "must be on the basis of perfect equality with the Powers."

---

## NEWS NOTES

---

—The American Association for the Study of Spondylotherapy met at Chicago on the 12th.

—The annual meeting of the American Federation of Labor began at Rochester, N. Y., on the 11th.

—James Bryce, British ambassador to the United States since 1907, announced his resignation on the 10th. [See vol. ix, p. 1141.]

—News dispatches of the 11th told of the suicide on that day at his home in Girard, Kansas, of J. A. Wayland, of the Appeal to Reason.

—Berlin has heard of an insurrection in Liberia, and the German government has sent a cruiser for the protection of German residents of the Negro Republic. [See current volume, pages 38, 350, 515.]

—José Canalejas, Premier of Spain, was shot dead in the streets of Madrid on the 12th, by a supposed anarchist named Martin, who was arrested, but who succeeded promptly in killing himself with the same pistol. [See current volume, pages 62, 973.]

—John Schrank pleaded guilty at Milwaukee on the 12th of attempting to murder Theodore Roosevelt. On application of the District Attorney, Winfred C. Zabel, Judge Backus decided to name a commission to inquire into Schrank's mental condition. Sentence is meanwhile suspended. [See current volume, page 1019.]

—At a special election in Portland, Oregon, on the 2nd, a proposed "commission government" plan, and the "short charter," proposed by C. E. S. Wood, were defeated. Several other proposals, most of them regarding bonds and salaries, were also de-

feated. A fewer number, affecting streets, bridges and sewers, were adopted.

—A new President will be elected in France in January, when Mr. Armand Fallières will have completed his term. The President is elected for seven years, by an absolute majority of votes, by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies united into a National Assembly. A number of candidates are expected to stand. [See current volume, page 732.]

—The Supreme Court of the United States decided on the 11th against the Archbishop of the Catholic Church in the Philippines who claimed the Public Plaza of Victoria as church property. Under the decision of the Supreme Court of the Philippines the Plaza is the property of the municipality of Victoria, and this decision the Supreme Court of the United States refuses to disturb.

—The second annual meeting of the National Conference of Immigration, Land and Labor Officials will be held in Chicago at Hotel La Salle on the 14th and 15th. The president of this organization is John R. Commons of Wisconsin, T. V. Powderly is the honorary president, Frances A. Kellor the secretary, and James Mullenbach of 127 North Dearborn street, Chicago, is executive secretary.

—A national "Clean Language League" has been formed, with headquarters at Chicago and Lincoln W. Walker as president, for the purpose (1) of preventing the current use of blasphemous, profane, and obscene language in public places, (2) of securing the enforcement of laws and ordinances against blasphemy and foul language, (3) of stopping the public singing of ribald and suggestive songs, and (4) of conducting a campaign of education in favor of clean language.

—A procession numbering 35,000 men, women and children, singing and carrying banners, marched on the 9th, from the Plaza to Union Square, New York City, to celebrate the success of the "votes for women" cause in Michigan, Arizona, Kansas and Oregon at the recent election. When the parade was over, women mounted platforms and soap boxes in Union Square and for several hours made speeches for the equal suffrage cause, thousands crowding about to listen.

—The gunboat Nashville was ordered on the 5th to proceed to Santo Domingo, in place of the cruiser Baltimore which, on account of an accident to her engines had been obliged to put into the Norfolk navy-yard, as reported last week. The mission on which the Baltimore had been dispatched was the protection of the Dominican customhouses against revolutionists, the customs duties being under the administrative control of the United States. [See current volume, page 1067.]

—A petition for the recall of Mayor George F. Cotterill of Seattle, containing nearly 24,000 names, was filed on the 7th. The City Council must call an election within forty days after the Comptroller certifies to the sufficiency of the petition. It is alleged in the petition, as stated in the news dispatches, "that Mayor Cotterill has failed and refused, apparently because of his obligations to certain clerical politicians and certain Socialist agitators, to protect citizens of Seattle in their Constitutional rights and to enforce proper respect for the

American flag." [See current volume, pages 253, 295.]

—Daniel Kiefer has been indicted in the Federal Court at Cincinnati for mailing the Congressional edition of Henry George's "Protection or Free Trade" under a Congressional frank, that of Henry George, Jr. His attorney, Simeon Johnson, the vice-Mayor of Cincinnati, announces that the case will be carried to the highest courts if necessary, as a test. The indictment, filed during the recent campaign, was kept secret until after election. This is explained by the Federal district attorney, who says: "I do not think it would have been wise to make public an indictment against a man like Daniel Kiefer just at election time; it would have appeared as though we were working for political effect, and this was not true."

—The third propaganda dinner of the Manhattan Singletax Club of New York (John T. McRoy, president), for the present season, will take place Saturday, November 16, at 6 p. m., in Kall's Restaurant, 14 Park Place, New York City. The subject will be "The Results of the Election." The significance of the returns will be set forth by Hon. Robert D. Towns (Republican), Pennsylvania; Hon. George J. Record (Progressive), New Jersey; Hon. Thomas Mott Osborne (Democrat), New York, and Joseph Fels (Singletax), London and Philadelphia. Charlotte O. Schetter will preside. The Singletax will be explained by Amy Mali Hicks. In the discussion, stress will be laid upon those phases of the election which especially concern Singletaxers and the results of the Missouri and Oregon tax elections will be analyzed as well as the returns on Woman Suffrage.

—More than 2,000 members have been added to the roll of the Chicago Teachers' Federation in the last month, increasing the membership to 5,500. Two subjects that have aroused special interest are a proposed amendment of the teachers' pension law, and a bill for vocational apart from cultural education. It is declared by the president of the Federation, Mrs. Ida M. Fursman, that "the segregation of vocational schools will divide the country into classes and masses." The "classes," she says, "will consist of those who have received 'cultural education,' and the 'masses' will be those who have received vocational training. The Federation has adopted the following resolution: "Resolved, that this organization is opposed to the segregation of vocational training from academic or liberal education, on the ground that it is anti-democratic, anti-educational, anti-humanitarian and anti-American." [See current volume, page 1046.]

—John Barrett, Director General of the Pan-American Union, made a statement on the 7th relative to the order observed in Cuba during its recent Presidential election, in which he said: "In my capacity and in the exercise of my duty as the only international officer in Washington and hence an officer alike of Cuba and the United States, in close touch with the feelings and sentiments of both countries, I am impelled to appeal to the people of the United States to give Cuba and the Cubans a square deal in this situation. In the excitement of their own election they are prone to overlook the fact that Cuba has successfully passed through a

trying ordeal and proved her right to their confidence and encouragement. Let their press and people consequently stop assuming a patronizing air toward Cuba. Let them forget the bogies of revolution and intervention, and show to Cuba a helping and generous attitude in her future efforts to maintain peace and stability. Let them in this crisis manifest their appreciation of Cuba's good points and be sympathetic toward her natural and excusable shortcomings of national youth instead of appearing to her as unappreciative and unsympathetic. If they do these things now they will take a long step forward not only in helping Cuba but in winning the confidence and esteem of all Latin America—today our greatest opportunity in developing both comity and commerce with foreign lands." [See current volume, page 1067.]

---

## PRESS OPINIONS

---

### Michigan's Singletax Governor.

Detroit Saturday Night (ind.), Nov. 9.—In the election of Ferris for Governor the people of Michigan are unusually fortunate. Ferris is a radical, but he is not a fool. He is direct in every thought and action. He is straightforward. He is honest. He has a brain that works alertly and evenly. He has business experience as well as long experience as an educator. And he will have a legislature that ought to be fairly well balanced and responsive. We hope for great things for Michigan from the Ferris administration.



### Socialism in Congress.

Kansas City Star (ind.), Nov. 8.—A phenomenon of our representative government is that the Socialist Party has lost its one representative in Congress, although the Socialist vote of the country is approximately twice what it was when Mr. Berger was elected. Mr. Berger's one district illustrates the same peculiarity. His vote was not diminished, but where, in 1910 his opposition was divided, in 1912 it was united. Congressman Victor Berger made an admirable record in his two years of service. The only Socialist in Congress, or in other national office, he commanded respect for his intelligence, his fidelity to the principles he believed in, and his patriotism. Socialism as a political and economic force in America has gained a fairer hearing because of the fine character of Victor Berger.



### From the Inside.

The (St. Louis) Mirror (William M. Reedy), Nov. 7.—Here in Missouri a few of us have been striving for a millennial measure of reform—the Singletax. What did we get? Eggs in the ultimate of senescence. Eggs so old they might be Macaulay's "Lays of Ancient Rome." Eggs that would cause the pensive polecat to sigh, "What's the use?" . . . The farmer worried us most—the dear, the honest farmer. What was he going to do? "Just you wait and see. The farmer is intelligent. More so than you give him credit. He's no fool. He knows what's

what." That's the way the "argifying" went. The farmer was going to vote with us. Of course. . . . Strange to say, he did—with all of us—unless we were singletaxers. Same thing with Labor. It voted on all sides. What a lot of hideous pragmatists we all were! We never reckoned that any class of men would vote any other way than as their pocket nerve dictated. . . . Fact is, as most of us suspect, now that the trouble's over, most people voted the way they did for reasons they could not explain, but from a conviction, however dim and confused, that they were doing the best thing for the country, regardless of their private interests.



### Untaxing Buildings.

McKees' Rocks (Pa.) Herald (ind.), July 26.—The proposition to decrease the assessment of buildings is an excellent one. . . . The present plan encourages men to hold their property idle, or at least not to improve it the way it should be. . . . If we were to reduce the assessment of buildings to 50 per cent, or 30 per cent of their value, it would necessarily increase the millage. . . . This would not affect property holders who have improved their lots, and for that reason are getting an income, because not only are they able to pay an increased millage, but they will be better off by reason of the saving of taxes due to the lessening or lowering of assessment of their buildings. . . . The small home owner would not be harmed, for as a general rule, the valuation of a man's lot is from a thousand to fifteen hundred dollars, and the valuation of a building is from two to four thousand dollars. . . . How would it be with the holders of vacant building sites? They would not have this advantage, as their valuation would remain the same and their millage would be largely increased, and they would be forced to throw their property upon the market for whatever price they could secure. And why should they not do this? The large estates which now hold vacant land in built-up communities have no moral right to keep this land out of use. . . . Their vacant holdings are increasing in value right along, and this increased valuation is a pure gift from the community. . . . The main result of thus throwing land upon the market at a reduced price would be that the undertaking of building would be greatly encouraged instead of encouraging men to hold their land idle. . . . The Pittsburgh Civic Commission has recommended that the legislature adopt a gradual reduction at the rate of 10 per cent a year for five years on the assessment of buildings in second-class cities, and no doubt the legislature this winter will pass such a bill.



There is some talk of extending the recall movement to the umpires when the local baseball season opens.—Los Angeles Times.



"I suppose you need plenty of friends to become a Senator?"

"Not exactly," replied the newly-elected one. "A few friends with plenty of money will do the trick."—Puck.

## RELATED THINGS

### CONTRIBUTIONS AND REPRINT

#### TO WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

November 6, 1912.

For The Public.

The smoke of battle clears, and victory  
Rests on the banners of the mighty host  
That, through long years of unrequited toil,  
Has fought the fight of ancient liberty.  
But where the General, whose leadership  
Has won for us the lofty citadel?  
Shall he not now be given the highest gift  
That lies within our power to bestow?  
Shall he not now receive the sweet reward  
Of labor long and faithfully performed?  
Nay, not for him the mere emolument  
Of office; nay, a higher place be his!  
Our John the Baptist he, whose silver voice  
Still calls upon his fellows to repent,  
And in their desert lives a way to make  
Where Heaven's own King may enter in and reign.  
Our Moses he, whose hand has led us forth,  
E'en to the border of the promised land  
Of governmental truth and righteousness;  
Who stands upon the mountain-top and points  
The way to honors that he may not share.  
Our noble Captain he, content to stay  
And share the burdens of the rank and file,  
He stoops, with smile upon his face benign,  
To press the laurel on another's brow.

GERTRUDE V. JAMES.



### BRYAN'S ARGUMENT FOR FREE RAW MATERIALS.

Extracts from the Speech of William J. Bryan at  
Dallas, Texas, September 14, 1909. From  
The Commoner of September 24, 1909.

A tariff upon raw material is a hindrance to the export of the manufactured article. If the American manufacturer must compete in foreign markets with a manufacturer who has free raw material, the American manufacturer is handicapped to that extent. If he can compete now with that handicap he could compete still better without it. We cannot hope for a wide extension of our export trade without free raw material. The only way to relieve an American manufacturer of the handicap placed upon him by a tax on raw materials is to give him a rebate on imported raw material when such material is used in articles made for export; but a rebate not only contemplates the sale of the American article abroad more cheaply than at home, but it discourages the purchase of American raw material by manufacturers who export.

It has been urged that free raw material is an indirect form of protection to manufacturers. It

is true that free raw material is a benefit to the manufacturer who is engaged in exporting, but when an American manufacturer sells at home he always has a compensatory duty on the manufactured product. When a tax is imposed upon his raw material, the manufacturer is given a corresponding duty on his manufactured product, so that he transfers the tax to the consumer. It would be of no advantage to the manufacturer to give him free raw material if a corresponding reduction is made in the tariff upon the manufactured product; and such a reduction is always contemplated, whether made at the time or at some future time. . . .

When a man votes for a tariff on raw material he understands that there will be a corresponding increase in the tariff on the manufactured product, and if he votes intelligently he knows that the benefits which he gives to the producer of raw material will be collected at last from the man who uses the finished product. . . .

When a man votes for a tariff on wool for the benefit of the wool grower he votes to impose an additional tax upon those who use woolen goods, and the tax which the consumer pays because of the duty on wool is much greater than the amount which the wool grower receives.

Your Texas platform of 1896 was written upon the theory that the agricultural and pastoral interests were being discriminated against in the interest of the "rich manufacturers," but it must be remembered that the tariff which is demanded on raw materials is not demanded in the interest of all of the people of the State, but in the interest of comparatively a few of the State. Take, for instance, the duty on wool. Texas is counted one of the wool-growing States, and yet the number in the State is less than one-third of one sheep per capita. If one person in one hundred owned sheep the herds would not average more than thirty sheep for each owner.

Probably not one voter in ten owns sheep, and a large percentage of the entire number of sheep is owned by a comparatively few who own large flocks. When you put a tariff on wool, therefore, for the benefit of the wool growers, you are not taxing all the rest of the country for the benefit of Texas, but you are taxing the cotton growers of Texas, and the other citizens who do not grow wool, for the benefit of the wool growers, and you are making the people who do not raise sheep pay a great deal more to the manufacturers of woolen goods than the manufacturers pay to the wool growers because of the tax on wool. . . .

A duty which would not hurt any one would be of no benefit to anybody. If the amount each one pays out because of protection were collected back through protection the protective system would not benefit any one. It is because the masses pay, each a little, that the few can collect in large



quantities. Any attempt to make a protective tariff equitable will therefore fail. The security of the masses is to be found not in trying to get a tariff that will benefit them, but in reducing the tariff to the lowest possible point. The masses of the people must not expect to get their hands into other people's pockets; their efforts must be to keep other people's hands out of their pockets.

Another argument which I desire to present in favor of free raw material is that that tax is generally the lightest which is imposed upon the product at the most advanced stage. If the tax increases the price of the product—and it can be of no benefit to a protected industry unless it does increase the price—that increase grows every time it passes through a new stage of manufacture. Each one who handles the product exacts a profit, not only upon the original price, but upon the tariff, and the tax grows like a snowball. The consumer, therefore, finds that, other things being equal, the tax is cheapest when it is levied upon the finished product only, because it is levied but once.

From a political standpoint the strongest argument in favor of free raw material is that it will sound the death knell of the protective system by alienating a large number of people who now favor the protective system because they think they are getting a benefit from it.

During the recent session of Congress Senator Warren of Wyoming warned the Republican leaders that free raw material would be destructive of the protective system, because the people of the West would not favor tariff on manufactured products if they were not allowed a tariff upon their raw materials. He said that free raw materials would sound the death knell of protection.

A similar statement was made by the opponents of the Springer bill, providing for free wool. The representatives of the wool growers warned the manufacturers that they could not expect to retain a high tariff on woolen goods if the sheep growers were not protected. The wool growers, who are insisting upon a tariff on wool, are not doing anything to reduce the tariff on woolen goods; they understand that the protected interests must stand together; every time a new industry is brought under the protective system the number of advocates of that system is increased, and the contrary will be true whenever the tariff is taken off of raw material; the producers of raw material will then join the ranks of the tariff reformers. . . .

When we get the tariff off of wool we may expect the sheep growers to join with us in reducing the tariff on woolen manufactures, for they will no longer have a pecuniary interest in supporting a protective system. Why should any Democrat be in favor of a tariff on raw material, if such a tariff strengthens the protective system? If free raw material will strike a blow at the protective system, why should Democrats hesitate to strike the

blow? If the removal of the tax on raw materials did injustice to any particular class, an objection might be raised to the removal, but when a tax upon raw materials simply taxes all of the people for the benefit of a few of the people, it cannot be contended that the removal of the tax does injustice, for no one has a natural right to tax others for his benefit. If a man is being taxed for the benefit of others, his remedy is in removing or reducing the tax that burdens him, rather than imposing a tax upon some one else for his own benefit.

The argument that is now being made by some, that while protection is wrong, their constituents must have their share of the wrong as long as the wrong exists, would be amusing if it were not proposed in all seriousness. The principle of protection is either right or wrong. If it is right it ought to be advocated, not as an incident, but as the direct part of the law.

If the protective principle is wrong, we can hardly claim that our friends should have the benefit of it. It would be like saying that while we oppose horse stealing, still if horses were to be stolen we must have our share in the distribution. Would it not be better to say that as horse stealing is wrong, we shall do our best to prevent it? If the protective principle is wrong we should do our best to eradicate it—to attempt to extend the benefits of protection is inconsistent with the declaration that the system itself is wrong.



### “SINSE, NOT NON-SINSE.”

For The Public.

Nolan met me in the square the other day, and nothing should do but I must tell whom I favored for President.

“Why, the ‘Rough Rider’ for sure,” says I.

“Well,” says he, “I think meself, that Tiddy’ll be the nixt President.”

“Aw, go on wid your Tiddy!” says I.

“Thin who do you mean?” says he.

“I mean the ‘Rough Rider’ of the Sinnit,” says I. “La Follette’s the man for me!”

“Sure, they knocked him out in the first round!” says he.

“Thin it’s a Dimmycrat I am till he recovers,” says I.

It was all right to tell that till Nolan, and I mint it; but I’m not saying that if they was to put up a good, honest Irishman for Prsident that I wouldn’t vote for him. You can bet your hat I would, quick! As for little Willie Taft, niver again! Good Lord, look at the money that’s been pulled out of the poor people’s pockets juring his administraytion in living expinsis alone!

Speaking of graft—was I?—I’ve been wondering if there is such a thing in this part of the country. After breaking me neck—nearly—a dozen times,

more or less, I noticed that gravel on the sidewalks, the past winter, was about as scarce as six cent sugar, only to be found in a few places in town.

Whin I wint home last night, Nora told me she was going to join the Grange to help out the Suffragettes; and whin I come to think of it, I decided that I would join too. I'm strong for equal suffrage meself, and I've a poor opinion of a man who isn't, and a worse one of a woman—especially an educated woman—who is against equal suffrage.

There's no man living who didn't have a mother. The mother came *first*, and then the son, and man can't twist it so she won't come first. Nature says she shall, and she does. The power that created all things put the mother *first*, a whole generation before the son; and it is only the greediness, the narrowmindedness, and the heartlessness of the sons of the world that puts her behind and keeps her there. The ignorant creatures think that they know it all, and push their mothers behind whin they reach the wise, legal, voting age. And their wives, their sisters, their cousins, and their aunts, are all pushed back with the mothers.

Thin the greedy things, they make thim same wimin folks fork over taxes every year, and if they don't come up quick wid the "long green," the sons of mothers go to work and sell the property over their heads to get the cash, and they don't care what method a woman takes to get the money to keep a shelter over her head, oh, no! It's your money or your home, one or the other by such and such a day.

One man undertook to tell me that wimin couldn't manage the affairs of state, and so forth. Well, maybe they couldn't run the living expinsis up quite so successfully as the min can, until they learned how, but they could put some of the grafters out of their treasure-trove, and mighty quick at that. Sure, a blind man could see why the wimin don't get equal suffrage.

There was a feller named Berton Braley who once wrote in the Boston Post, I think:

Against all graft I loud intone;  
But, durn you, leave my graft alone!

Now, wasn't he cute? Thim's the sintimints of the majority of the people, and at prisint whin you say "people," it means min in all but six States.

HUMPHREY O'HAGAN.



### TO LUCIUS F. C. GARVIN

On His 70th Birthday: November 13, 1911.

Noble friend and fellow worker in the cause of truth  
and right,  
May your ardor never weaken in the grand and holy  
fight;  
May you live to see the triumph that is sure to come  
full soon;  
May you live to reap the harvest from the seed that  
you have sown.

For the seed was well selected and the ground pre-  
pared with care,  
And the plants look strong and healthy for a harvest  
full and fair;  
And we know that when 'tis ripened, and the crop is  
gathered home,  
It will be for all the people—each shall call a share  
his own.

O the days are quickly passing, and the time is draw-  
ing near,  
When we'll lay aside our worry, living free from care  
and fear—  
When the crop shall be the toilers', and no more  
the idle drone  
Shall obstruct the path of justice, calling all the earth  
his own.

One by one the old-time bulwarks that have but-  
tressed Dives' cause—  
One by one are crumbling, falling, giving place to bet-  
ter laws.  
Slowly, surely it is coming, a glorious Day of Truth  
and Right,  
When the sun of Human Justice over all shall shed  
his light.

C. J. BUELL

---

## BOOKS

---

### "CASE NO. 1."

Bulletin No. 98 of the Bureau of Labor, issued in January, 1912, is devoted chiefly to the subject of mediation and arbitration of labor disputes. The first paper in the Bulletin, that of Chas. P. Neill, Commissioner of Labor, deals with the operation of the law known as the Erdman Act, passed in June, 1898, which made it the duty of the Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Commissioner of Labor to mediate in certain disputes between railroads and their employes at the request of either party or to arbitrate with the consent of both. During the first eight years after the passage of the law there was only one application to the official mediators and their efforts to settle this controversy ended in failure. The Commissioner of Labor thought it worth while to tell the story in detail. It ~~was~~ worth while, but the story cannot be told in full here—only enough of it to point a certain moral.

"Case No. 1" points more than one moral.

In 1898 the switchmen employed at Pittsburgh by some half a dozen roads asked for more wages. The demand was refused and the switchmen's organization appealed to the mediators named in the law to use their good offices, accompanying the request with a letter stating their demands and the reasons why it was thought they should be granted. The mediators wrote to each of the roads concerned offering their services and enclosing a copy of the letter from the switchmen's union. The replies were polite but firm. Nothing

doing in the way of higher wages; no mediation desired.

These replies are given in full in Bulletin No. 98, omitting only the name of the road sending each letter. Railroad A wrote that it had reduced rates to shippers and dividends to stockholders practically one-half in twenty-five years; in recent years dividends had been scarce and exceptional; prices were advancing and it had to pay more for supplies; safety devices had been adopted reducing risks to switchmen. Railroad B had no earnings beyond actual requirements for its operating and fixed charges. Railroad C had spent large sums improving its track and equipment and for safety appliances; supplies had advanced in price; rates had declined. Railroad D was in the hands of a receiver, perhaps owing to undue liberality in the matter of wages, although this is not stated. Rates had been steadily reduced; security holders were suffering painful disappointments. Railroad E was a small road and would abide by the decision of the large ones. If they were going to ruin themselves by paying higher wages Railroad E wouldn't mind going to smash in the general cataclysm. (Railroad E doesn't put it just this way, but doubtless that is what is meant.) Railroad F considered itself a local road, not subject to the Erdman law. Under the circumstances, how could wages be raised? The mediators were powerless and withdrew.

It is sad to find that the switchmen continued their agitation.

It is astonishing to learn that, a few months after this, a strike vote was taken, "*and shortly thereafter an increase in wages was granted by the roads!*"

*Moral:* When you see in the morning paper that the railroads cannot pay higher wages, or higher taxes, or reduce rates, or do some other unpleasant thing, don't be downhearted. You don't know what they can do until they try. Remember "Case No. 1."

WM. E. McKENNA.



## PROFESSOR ELY ON TRUSTS.

**Monopolies and Trusts.** By Richard T. Ely, Ph. D., LL. D. New York. The Macmillan Company.

Twelve years ago this book was published as a number in the "Citizen's Library of Economics, Politics and Sociology." It is now issued in cheaper form as a unit in "Macmillan's Standard Library." It represents the approach to modern economic problems of a scholar who threatened to be quite a heretic at one time, but who has turned out to be "safe, sane and conservative." The book is one for which "scientific" students of the trust problem, who think in conventional categories, will have a use for some time to come. Whatever its merits may be as a piece of abstract economic analysis, it is out of date as an index of

remedies for the modern trust problem. On the practical side, its affinities are with the Roosevelt "Progressive" party. Professor Ely is well characterized by the terms in which he himself speaks of Professor Henry Sidgwick: "A writer deservedly distinguished, and frequently keen in analysis, who, however, in his treatment of monopoly, has not avoided considerable confusion of thought."

LOUIS WALLIS.



## DEAR HUMANITY.

**Lame and Lovely.** By Frank Crane, author of "Human Confessions," "God and Democracy," etc. Chicago. Forbes & Company. Price, \$1.00.

These little "Essays on Religion for Modern Minds" appeal directly to open hearts rejoicing in the freedom of a gospel cut loose from the subtleties and insanities of mere intellectual dogmas. To the reader who opens the book at random there will come messages on many familiar topics that will prove refreshing and vitalizing to minds indifferent to religious platitudes. With characteristic brevity and point, the author of these later essays goes down to the heart of his subject and brings forth what is to him the highest conception of truth and helpfulness for others. As he says: "It is not doctrines any more we want. It is not theorems and saving formulas. We want doctrines incarnated, theorems shining through souls; formulas that are the aureoles of experience."

A. L. M.

---

## BOOKS RECEIVED

---

—The Milk Question. By M. J. Rosenau. Published by Houghton, Mifflin Co., Boston. 1912. Price, \$2.00 net.

—The Autobiography of an Individualist. By James O. Fagan. Published by Houghton, Mifflin Co., Boston. 1912. Price, \$1.25 net.

—Organized Labor: Its Problems and How to Meet Them. By A. J. Portenar. Published by the Macmillan Co., New York. 1912. Price, \$1.00 net.

—Report of the Department of Taxes and Assessments of New York City for the year ending March 31, 1912. Printed by the M. B. Brown Co., 49 Park Pl., New York. 1912.

---

## PAMPHLETS

---

The Harvard Socialist Tracts. Number 2, Socialism and Present Day Politics. By G. C. H. Published by the Harvard Socialist Club, 62 Thayer Hall, Cambridge, Mass. October, 1912. Single Copies, 5 cents.

Report on the Investigation of the Chicago Telephone Company, Submitted to the Committee on Gas, Oil and Electric Light of the Chicago City Council. By Edward W. Bemis. October 25, 1912.

## PERIODICALS

### The Spanish Singletaxer.

Mr. Baldomero Argente, Spanish economist, writes an able article for the October Spanish Single Taxer on "The Failure of Intervention"—meaning by "intervention," old age pensions, unemployment insurance, etc.—and offers as remedy the giving to Labor access to natural elements whereupon no governmental assistance will be required. "Freedom of Labor and Trade," by Manuel Marraco, in the same number, tells of the evils of the many taxes on consumption and mentions as one of the worst an impost of two dollars per 250 pounds on wheat. Mr. Albendin comments editorially on the first celebration in Spain of Henry George's birthday, and contributes a sketch of Dr. Sun Yat Sen.

C. L. LOGAN.



### For Philippine Independence.

The provisions of the Jones Bill—now before Congress—for a qualified independent government for the Philippine Islands, are in part printed in the October number of "The Filipino People" (Washington, D. C.) Jacob G. Schurman, who, it will be remembered, was at the head of the McKinley Philippine Commission, in expressing at some length his entire approval of the bill says: "I think no honest mind can carefully and impartially study this bill without recognizing it as a great piece of constructive statesmanship. It conserves the best interests both of the people of the United States and the people of the Philippine Islands, while at the same time it expresses loyalty to their highest political ideals and aspirations." Manuel L. Quezon, the editor, contributes an argument to prove the Filipinos' capacity for self-government as shown by their military prowess, the successful administration of their temporary republic, their self-support, their love of education. In witness whereof, are quoted the opinions of eminent American observers.

A. L. G.



### The American Magazine.

"Every one knows that the surest and safest way to get rich without working is to forecast a growing neighborhood and buy as much land as one can hold for a rise.' Do not improve it, do not use it. Leave the land exactly as you find it, hold it until the increase of population and the industry of your neighbors give it a satisfactory value and then sell it or lease it for all the traffic will bear. This absorption of public property into private hands is the greatest graft there is. . . . The social value of land is public property. . . . Cause all land values created by the community to revert to the community for its support. . . . This is done by the simple method of levying all taxes against ground rent—against the market price of the privilege conferred by the community upon the ownership of land. . . . The root privilege out of which all others grow is the monopoly of land. Lay the ax of natural taxation to that root and the branches

will die untouched." Extracts from a Singletax brochure? No. Sentences from a two-page article in the November American Magazine by Albert J. Nock, entitled "The Earning Power of Population," one of the most taking statements of Singletax first principles in many a month. In this issue there are several other exceptionally good things. Jane Adams tells why, being a progressive, she chose Roosevelt; and Herbert Quick explains why, being also a progressive, he chose Wilson.

A. L. G.



"Sentry."

"Yes, sir."

"You're asleep, sentry."

"O, no, I am not, sir."

"But I say you are asleep, sentry."

"Very well, then, sir; I am."

"Then why on earth didn't you say you were asleep, sentry?"

"Because I didn't know that I was, sir, until you told me so."

"All right, sentry; don't let it occur again."—"A Little Fifer's War Diary," by C. W. Bardeen.



Visitor—"Never say die!"

Boston Boy—"I commonly refer to the dissolution of the vital forces."—Judge.



"When Dustin Stax went into Wall Street he didn't have a dollar he could call his own."

"Yes. But in those days he was more particular

A club of three yearly subscriptions to  
The Public (two of them new), only \$2.00.

### THE CHICAGO SINGLETAX CLUB

Meets every Friday at 8:00 p. m., at 508 Schiller Building

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

George C. Olcott, Acting Secretary.

### THE CHICAGO FELLOWSHIP

Benjamin Fay Mills, Lecturer

Sunday, Nov. 17, 11 a. m.—Whitney Opera House. Topic: "Walt Whitman, The Best Loved and Worst Hated Man for 1900 Years."

Sunday, Nov. 17, 4 p. m.—Kent College Hall, 3rd Floor Lake View Bldg., 116 South Michigan Ave. The Fellowship Forum, "What ought the Democrats to do?" Address and discussion.

Sunday, Nov. 17, 8 p. m.—Kent College Hall. Interpretation of Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass"—Benjamin Fay Mills.

### NEWSPAPER MAN

Seeks position. Has 20 years experience as editor, executive and printer. Lately in charge of plant. Now employed. Has legal education, is traveled, serene, sober and swift. Can convince seeker for man of my stamp of my reliability. Prefers West. No stand-patter need write. Address M. F. W., care The Public.

### When You Select a Shorthand School be Sure That it Teaches BENN PITMAN PHONOGRAPHY

The Standard Shorthand of America. Written by more than half the Government employees. Taught in the best schools. Briefest, most legible, most easily mastered. Published by  
THE PHONOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio  
BENN PITMAN, Founder JEROME B. HOWARD, President

about whose dollar he called his own."—Washington Star.



"Tell me about Spain, romantic Spain."  
 "Well," said the motorist, "there are a few bad

places as you come down the mountains, but in the main the roads are pretty good."—New York World.



The Lawyer's Daughter: "Child labor means that

<b>SPECIAL "PUBLIC" SUBSCRIPTION OFFERS</b>	<b>3 Yearly Subscriptions \$2.00</b> <small>(When two of them are new)</small>
	<b>6 Yearly Subscriptions \$4.00</b> <small>(When four are new)</small>
	<b>9 Yearly Subscriptions \$6.00</b> <small>(Six of them new)</small>
	<b>NINE Christmas Presents ONLY \$6.00</b> <b>THE PUBLIC, Ellsworth Bldg., Chicago</b>

## The Morse Destructor

has been specially designed and installed at

U. S. Naval Sanitarium, Fort Lyon, Col.  
 Hudson Terminal, New York City.  
 Loeser Department Store, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 U. S. Bureau Animal Industry, Wash'n, D. C.  
 Animal Rescue League, Boston, Mass.  
 U. S. Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.  
 Bush Terminal, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Witherell Hospital, Greenwich, Conn.  
 Hebrew Guardian Soc., Pleasantville, N. Y.  
 U. S. S. Battleship "Connecticut."  
 City of Cambridge, Mass.  
 Town of Sanford, Me., besides many other places.

**The modern method of refuse disposal for Towns, Hospitals, Hotels, Dwellings and Business Establishments. Write for booklet "P"**

**Atkinson-Morse Destructor Co.**  
 90 West Street, New York.

## How The Single Tax Works Out

**Smaller Profits, Reduced Salaries and Lower Wages; The Condition, The Cause, The Cure.**  
 By **GEORGE L. RUSBY.**  
 Price, postpaid, 5c; per dozen, 50c.

**The Single Tax and the Farmer, and the Single Tax Applied to Cities and Towns.**  
 By **THOMAS G. SHEARMAN.**  
 Price, postpaid, 5c; per dozen, 50c.

**The Story of My Dictatorship.**  
 By **LEWIS H. BERENS and IGNATIUS SINGER.**  
 Price, postpaid, 5c; per dozen, 50c.

**The Case Plainly Stated.**  
 By **H. F. RING.**  
 Price, postpaid, 5c; per dozen, 50c.

**The Single Tax—What It Is and What It Will Accomplish.**  
 By **JUDSON GRENNELL.**  
 Price, postpaid, 5c; per dozen, 50c.

**The Public, Book Dept. Ellsworth Bldg. Chicago, Ill.**

# LISTEN!

We want you to snap at these few items—remainders of desirable books—for your library or for holiday gifts. Stock is limited. Order today.

**LIBRARY OF NATIONAL MEMOIRS**—Letters, Addresses and State Papers of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, Cleveland and Roosevelt, together with Colonial and National Documents from A. D. 1606.  
 Six Vols., Cloth, Pub. at \$9.00, for \$1.50.  
 Same in Half Mor., Pub. at \$15.00, for \$3.50.

Lincoln, Nicolay and Hay, 12 Vols., Cloth, \$30.00, for \$12.00.  
 Same in Half Mor., 12 Vols., \$45.00, for \$22.00.

Wayside Talks, Rev. Charles Wagner, \$1.00, for 25c.  
 Justice, Rev. Charles Wagner, for 25c.  
 Whitman's Rides Through Savage Lands, \$1, for 25c.


**Send for Complete LIST of Bargain Sets and Books.  
 Send for our Cut Price Magazine Catalog.**

**SPECIAL: Social Statics, Spencer, with Suppressed Chapter on Land (1865). Good copy, \$3.00.**  
**Social Problems. First Edition (1883). Paper, \$1.00.**  
**Progress and Poverty. Fourth Edition (N. Y. 1880). Paper, \$1.00.**

*Prices Net—Carriage Extra*

## TIMBY'S BOOK SHOP

ASHTABULA, OHIO



# The Franklin Society

Here are some facts to which we respectfully invite your attention:—

- 1—The Franklin Society has a long and honorable business record, this being its 23rd year.
- 2—The society is by law subject to the strict supervision of the State Superintendent of Banks. Its books and securities are examined in detail at least once a year, by a Public Examiner.
- 3—Its funds are invested in the very best securities—first mortgages on small dwellings in a vicinity where the demand for homes is greater than elsewhere in the world.
- 4—You can open a savings account with one dollar or more.

Send us a remittance today and get one of our mailing size pass books.

**THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY**  
**FOR HOME-BUILDING AND SAVINGS**  
 145 Nassau St., New York City

# 4 1/2 PER CENT

all the papas are goin' to buy a law that'll just 'vestigate all the mammas—an' little girls won't have to wash dishes and mind babies no more."—Sara Moore in Chicago Record-Herald.



Rev. Silvester Horne once heard a Tory member of Parliament say in praise of bishops: "Bishops are not really stiff and starchy. There's

a good heart beating below their gaiters."—*Zion's Herald*.



"Come into the fold," he urged.

"I'd do it if there weren't so many hypocrites!" was the whine.

"Never mind," said the parson, slapping him on the shoulder. "There is always room for one more!"—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

## Do You Advertise?

Half a page in any popular publication will attract **some** attention "in the crowd." But half a page in **The Public**, not crowded, is a **direct personal appeal** to all our readers who are in sympathy with **The Public** and who believe in our advertisers.

And have you figured the comparative cost?

**Stanley Bowmar,**  
Manager.

A club of three yearly subscriptions to **The Public** (two of them new), only \$2.00.

# Shop Early

☞ Buy your Christmas presents **EARLY**—early in the day and before December. That will be your biggest gift of the holidays to the workers behind the counters and on the delivery wagons.

## Louis F. Post's Books

### Ethics of Democracy

By Louis F. Post. A series of optimistic essays on the natural laws of human society.

In rich blue cloth, with portrait of the author, postpaid (originally sold at \$2.00).... **\$1.25**

**SUBJECTS:** The Democratic Optimist; Individual Life; Business Life; Economic Tendencies; Politico-Economic Principles; Democratic Government; Patriotism; The Great Order of Things.

### Ethical Principles of Marriage and Divorce

By Louis F. Post. A discussion of marriage and divorce with reference to rational moral principle.

In blue cloth, postpaid (originally sold at \$1.00)..... **.75**

**CONTENTS:** Marriage; Eternality of Marriage; Polygamy, Polyandry, and "Free Love"; Successive Marriages; Marriage Ceremonials; Divorce; Marriage after Divorce; The Sanctity of Marriage.

### Social Service

By Louis F. Post. Concrete business applications of principle.

In blue cloth, postpaid (originally sold at \$1.00)..... **.75**

In blue paper, postpaid..... **.40**

A monversonation on the laws of human relationship, including competition and equality of freedom, and culminating in the great law of Mutual Social Service.

### The Taxation of Land Values

By Louis F. Post. Fourth edition of chart lectures on the Singletax, rearranged and enlarged.

In stiff red paper covers; charts printed in colors; postpaid..... **.30**

**SUBJECTS:** Taxation Methods; Land Value Taxation as a Tax Reform; Land Value Taxation as an Industrial Reform; Answers to Typical Questions.

### The Open and the Closed Shop

By Louis F. Post.

In grey paper covers, postpaid..... **.05**

**CONTENTS:** Open Shop and Closed Shop Compared; The Closed Shop and the Jobless Man; Origin and Significance of the Jobless Man; Abolishing the Jobless Man by making the Earth an Open Shop.

**THE PUBLIC'S BOOK DEPARTMENT**  
Ellsworth Bldg. Chicago

**COMPLETE WORKS**  
OF  
**HENRY GEORGE**

Ten volumes, handsomely bound in buckram.  
Gilt tops. Portraits.

- I. Progress and Poverty.
- II. Social Problems.
- III. The Land Question.  
Property in Land.  
Condition of Labor.  
(Open Letter to Pope Leo XIII.)
- IV. Protection or Free Trade.
- V. A Perplexed Philosopher.
- VI. and VII. The Science of Political  
Economy.
- VIII. Our Land and Land Policy.  
Contains the Miscellaneous  
Writings, Speeches and Lectures.
- IX and X. The Life of Henry George.

**Price \$12.00**

Expressage paid anywhere in the United States  
or Canada.

**THE PUBLIC BOOK DEPT.**  
Ellsworth Building - CHICAGO



*After You Shave—  
Treat Your Face to  
“SALUTAIRE”*

**INGRAM'S SALUTAIRE**—soothing, healing and most agreeable in use and effect—a hygienic protection from all after-shaving troubles.

**CONVENIENT IN FORM**—in collapsible tubes, easily carried, it combines all the comforting effects of lotion, tonic and powder with no spatter and fuss. In short, your needs as well as your notions are answered in

*Ingram's*  
**“SALUTAIRE”**

*“Three Cheers in One Tube”*  
At Druggists or by mail, 25 cents.

**SLIGHTLY ASTRINGENT**—does away with the need of alum and caustic pencils which irritate and burn the skin.

**HIGHLY ANTISEPTIC**—prevents rash and infection. Soreness from cuts and scraping are quickly and safely healed.

**IMMEDIATELY ABSORBED**—leaves the face cool and soft. All you can imagine of skin-health and refreshing comfort you get in Salutaire.

**LOOK! READ THIS**—Buy a tube of Salutaire today from your druggist. Mail to us the carton with his name and receive free a 25c package of Ingram's Zodenta, for the teeth. Or, if your druggist is not supplied, and does not care to get it for you, mail 25c to us and receive—not only the tube of Salutaire but the well-known Zodenta besides. Get Salutaire today—the *Necessity* that's also a *Treat*.

**Frederick F. Ingram Company**  
73 Tenth Street, Detroit, Mich.  
Windsor, Ontario, Canada

**The Public**

Published weekly by Louis F. Post, Ellsworth Building,  
537 South Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.  
Entered at the Chicago, Illinois, Postoffice as second class  
matter.

**Terms of Subscription.**

Yearly .....	\$1.00
Half yearly .....	.50
Quarterly .....	.25
Single Copies .....	.05
Trial subscription—4 weeks.....	.10

Extra copies, \$2.00 per 100, in lots of 50 or more.

Free of postage in the United States, Cuba and Mexico.

Elsewhere, postage extra, at the rate of one cent per week, or 50 cents per year.

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

Subscribers wishing to change address must give the old address as well as the new one, stating with what issue the change is to take effect.

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

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

Advertising rates furnished on application.