

# 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. BOGLESTON, 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 29, 1912.

No. 765.

Published by Louis F. Post  
Ellsworth 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.

## EDITORIAL

### CONTENTS.

|  |      |
|--|------|
| EDITORIAL:   |      |
| The Labor War.....   | 1129 |
| Elihu Root's Wisdom.....                                     | 1130 |
| "Double Entry" Bookkeeping.....                              | 1130 |
| "Whistling Up the Wind".....                                 | 1130 |
| Celebrating a Victorious Defeat.....                         | 1130 |
| Illinois Speakership.....                                    | 1130 |
| Essence of the Singletax.....                                | 1131 |
| CONDENSED EDITORIALS:  |      |
| Singletax Seedtime and Harvest (Herbert Quick).....          | 1134 |
| EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE:                                    |      |
| The Labor War at Little Falls (Robert A. Baker-<br>man)..... | 1134 |
| For a New Charter in Duluth (J. S. P.).....                  | 1135 |
| Land Monopoly in Argentina (C. A. Macintosh).....            | 1136 |
| INCIDENTAL SUGGESTIONS:                                      |      |
| One of the Prophets (Joseph Fels).....                       | 1137 |
| Senator Perky (F. B. Kinyon).....                            | 1137 |
| NEWS NARRATIVE:  |      |
| Corrections.....   | 1138 |
| Election Results—The Presidency.....                         | 1138 |
| New York Progressive Party Conference.....                   | 1138 |
| Municipal Home Rule in Ohio.....                             | 1138 |
| Tax Amendments in Louisiana.....                             | 1138 |
| Industrial Unionism.....                                     | 1139 |
| Woman Suffrage Convention.....                               | 1140 |
| New Police Methods in Seattle.....                           | 1140 |
| The Irish Home Rule Bill.....                                | 1140 |
| The Balkan War Drawing to a Close.....                       | 1140 |
| The German Landreformers in Convention.....                  | 1141 |
| News Notes.....  | 1142 |
| Press Opinions.....  | 1142 |
| RELATED THINGS:  |      |
| The March of the Black Mountain (G. K. Chester-<br>ton)..... | 1143 |
| The Singletax Platform.....                                  | 1143 |
| The Singletax in a Nutshell.....                             | 1144 |
| Pebbles.....   | 1145 |
| BOOKS:   |      |
| Two Delightful Books.....                                    | 1145 |
| Child Labor Laws.....  | 1146 |
| Books Received.....  | 1146 |
| Periodicals.....   | 1147 |

### The Labor War.

One might be questioned for treating the recently announced purpose of the National Chamber of Commerce as a phase of the labor war of the world which seems now to be rushing on to a climax. None the less, it is a phase, a very prominent phase, of that war, as may be seen by considering the nature of the war itself. The labor war is a conflict, whether by political action or direct action or both, between two industrial classes—employers and wageworkers. These classes are forming definitely all over the world. The wageworking class have nothing but labor to chaffer with. They control nothing else; and, bereft of convenient natural opportunities for production, they cannot *control* that. The employer class, on the other hand, controls the natural opportunities for production, the other legalized monopolies in production, and consequently the labor-produced capital which is to modern production an industrial necessity. In this unbalanced industrial situation, the wageworking class is an exploited class and the employing class its exploiters; and out of that condition there has developed a revolutionary movement in the exploited class. This movement takes many forms, all the way from benefit societies and philanthropic aids, to militant trade unionism and the extreme schools of anarchism and of socialism.



Socialism, apart from its economic principles

and programs (and these are of minor concern at present), is absorbed in the expectation of placing the exploited class in absolute industrial power. One great division is over the issue of doing this by political or by industrial methods; but the objective of both is industrial dominance for the labor class, which is now exploited by the employer class. Both divisions denounce the present political order as one which the employer class controls.

It is at this point that the recently announced purpose of the National Chamber of Commerce comes in as a phase of the labor war—of that irrepressible industrial conflict which is rapidly evolving between the employer class and the wage-working class. For this body of employers bears much the same relation to the employer class that industrial unionism bears to the wage working class. It differs in only one essential respect. Whereas industrial unionism regards our present political government as a weapon of employers, the National Chamber of Commerce purposes utilizing our present political government with organized precision and efficiency as a weapon for employers.

#### Elihu Root's Wisdom.

At last the plutocratic financiers have found a friend in their midst—that best of friends, one who tells unpalatable truths. This friend is Elihu Root. At the dinner of the New York Chamber of Commerce on the 21st, Mr. Root delivered this wholesome advice:

There are hundreds of thousands of people outside the great industrial communities who think you are a den of thieves; there are hundreds of thousands of people who think the manufacturers of the country are no better than a set of confidence men. We have before us now great and serious questions regarding the financial problems of the country, and this is what stands in the way of their solutions: It is that the men who understand the finances of the country are under suspicion. Great bodies of people will not accept what the experts say, what the men who understand the subject say, because they do not believe their motives are honest.

If, as the news dispatches report, there was consternation, no wonder. Financiers who have laughed at Bryan for telling them this these sixteen years, might well feel the jolt when they are told it by Elihu Root. There may also have been among them some disquiet as to Mr. Root's meaning when he called them experts. Was he making sport of their pretensions? Did he give his compliment such a setting as to imply, what

the thousands of people to whom Mr. Root is referred suspect, that those experts may be much the same kind in finance that foxes are in poultry. Perhaps Mr. Root didn't really mean to imply that. Yet the experts may be conscious of its truth all the same.

#### "Double Entry" Bookkeeping.

It turns out now that the Wall-street partner of the City of Chicago in the Chicago traction business keeps two sets of books—a public set for the partnership and a private set for the Wall-street partner.

#### "Whistling Up the Wind."

Big land speculators and holders of corporation franchises in Missouri and Oregon are quite as well pleased with their "great victory" over Single-taxers as President Taft is with his great victory over Mr. Roosevelt. President Taft shows by his utterances since election that he has as much confidence in the final outcome as the land speculators and franchise holders have. Whistling has long been recognized as a tonic for debilitated courage and paralytic confidence. For many years the Turks have been whistling merry tunes, but in recent weeks they have needed all their breath for running.

#### Celebrating a Victorious Defeat.

Carl J. Buell, democratic Democrat, was defeated for Congressman-at-large from Minnesota, but this did not prevent his organizing a glorification dinner for his successful rival, James Manahan, democratic Progressive. The toastmaster was S. R. Child, a prominent member of the legislature, who warned the assemblage that "if we do not socialize land values those values will socialize us." Among the speakers were Senator Clapp and W. I. Nolan, besides Mr. Buell and Mr. Manahan; and from all their speeches, Single-taxers might almost feel that Manahan's victory over Buell wasn't very much different, so far as their cause may be concerned, from what Manahan's defeat by Buell would have been.

#### Illinois Speakership.

For Speaker of the Illinois legislature, the only acceptable candidacy so far announced is that of Charles A. Karch of Belleville. Mr. Karch is a party Democrat. He is also a democrat regardless of party. In two legislatures of the State he has

made a record which should commend him to the confidence, both for fidelity to democratic principle and for ability in representing it, to the genuine democrats of all parties. Should the Democratic Party have a clear majority, the Speakership question will be decided in the Democratic caucus, by whose fruits in such matters the Party will be known and judged among progressives of every party affiliation, including the Democratic. But if, as now seems probable, all parties fall short of a majority in the legislature, no better candidate for Speaker than Mr. Karch could be united upon by the progressive members of all parties.



### ESSENCE OF THE SINGLETAX.

Essentially, the Singletax is a social reform.

As such it is radical. That is to say, it is the opposite of superficial; it goes to the roots of social questions.

In so far as "reform" has come to mean only superficial change, the Singletax is less a *reform* than a *revolution*. It aims at so revolutionizing industrial conditions, speedily and peaceably, as to divert the perennial flow of wealth from appropriators and squanderers to producers and conservers,—from idle and useless classes to the working and productive masses.

Only as a *method* of approach is the Singletax a reform in the superficial sense. Its *objective* is revolution in the best sense.



Our processes of taxation, by paralyzing productive industry, check production. Opportunities for labor in production are thereby narrowed, the labor supply is thus increased beyond effective demand, and labor exploitation is consequently possible. Social injustice in much variety results.

The Singletax would therefore abolish taxes on productive industry.

But as this is no boy's job, the Singletax would begin by reducing such taxes—according to the fluctuating opportunities afforded by time, place and circumstances. It would then push on toward further and further reductions, until all taxation of productive industry was at an end.

By "productive industry" is meant, of course, not only the *growing and shaping* of products but also the *storing, transporting and trading* of products.

Abolition of taxes on productive industry therefore includes abolition of all such taxes on trade as custom house tariffs and excessive railroad rates. In other words, the utmost possible freedom of

trade, between nations and States, and over public highways, is contemplated by the Singletax—all for the same peaceably revolutionary purpose of lessening social injustice by checking exploitation of labor through multiplying opportunities for production.



But taxation of productive industry is not the only fiscal device that checks production and thereby promotes exploitation of labor. It is akin to another. Exemption of land values, as in Great Britain, or low taxation of land values, as in the United States, is part of the same system and has the same deplorable effect.

Indeed, if taxes on industry were wholly abolished, but land values exempt, the financial benefits of untaxed production would soon go to land monopolists. For low taxes on land values make it easy to hold land out of use; and often profitable; and as this lessens opportunities for productive labor, it promotes labor exploitation and thereby fosters social injustice in abundant variety.

So the Singletax, while reducing taxes on productive industry, would increase taxes on the value of monopolized land. Just as it aims at ultimate abolition of taxes on productive industry, so it aims at the highest possible tax on land monopoly. It would make the tax on land values so high as to leave to individuals no unearned profit.

Since this also is no boy's job, the Singletax would begin by increasing taxes on land values as it reduces taxes on industry.



Upon reflection it will be seen that in its reform *method*, the Singletax strikes at the point of least resistance in the direction of its peaceably revolutionary *purpose*.

Taxation is inevitable. There is no escaping it. Organized society must have common revenues for common purposes.

Where, then, can those revenues be obtained with less effective resistance than from monopolizers of the communal values that attach to land? At what other point could a blow so deadly be struck at land monopoly, and, through this foster-mother of other monopolies, at the whole monopoly system?

To all those who seek social justice, whatever be their label, the Singletax says: "Relieve industry from taxation, and the necessity for public revenue will automatically relieve it from land monopoly; whereupon a whole people, freed from that

elemental maladjustment, will release themselves speedily from every other monopoly."



Whether anything more than the Singletax would be necessary, is not the important question now.

Other monopolies than land monopoly there doubtless are, and other social injustices than those that spring from land monopoly there well may be. Though many monopolies supposed to be unrelated to land monopoly have in fact no power over legitimate industry except such as is derived directly or indirectly from land monopoly, this may not be true of others. Rid us of land monopoly and we shall quickly see. Meanwhile, however, these words of Henry George in chapter xvii of his "Social Problems" are of highest practical importance: "The first step toward a natural and healthy organization of society is to secure to all men their natural, equal and inalienable rights in the material universe; to do this is not to do everything that may be necessary, but it is to make all else easier; and unless we do this, nothing else will avail."



Probably the clearest and best—as it certainly is the most authentic—declaration in small compass of the method and purpose of the Singletax with special reference to the United States, is the platform of the Singletax Conference of 1890, which was held at New York in Cooper Union.

This platform is from the pen of Henry George himself. He wrote it in consultation with some of the most representative men of the Singletax movement, all of them being under the particular responsibility, as members of the platform committee,\* of speaking officially for that movement in this country. It was adopted, without substantial dissent and after full discussion and deliberation, by the first and most representative national American gathering Singletaxers have held. The text of the platform will be found in full in the Related Things department of this issue of The Public.

Declaring as the *fundamental principle* of the Singletax "the self-evident truth enunciated in the Declaration of American Independence, that all men are created equal," this platform asserts as

\*The committee consisted of Henry George of New York (chairman), James G. Maguire of California, L. A. Russell of Ohio, Warren Worth Bailey of Illinois (now a Congressman-elect from Pennsylvania), H. Martin Williams of Missouri, Bolton Smith of Tennessee, Carl J. Buell of Minnesota and Edward Osgood Brown of Illinois (now a judge of the Appellate Court of Illinois).

resulting *Singletax principles*, (1) that "all men are equally entitled to the use and enjoyment of what God has created;" (2) that all men are equally entitled to "what is gained by the general growth and improvement of the community of which they are a part;" and (3) that "each man is entitled to all that his labor produces."

The same platform proposes, as the *Singletax method* of realizing those principles, that all public revenues be raised by a single tax upon land values, irrespective of improvements, and that all other forms of revenue taxation be abolished.

For a practical *Singletax policy* in the direction of that method of realizing Singletax principles, the platform proposes (1) abolition, one after another, of all existing taxes other than those on land values; and (2) increase of present taxes on land values until all public revenues are drawn from that source.

In its *explanation* of the Singletax principles, method and policy, the platform to which we refer speaks plainly for itself. It may be summarized, however, as arguing that (1) the Singletax is *not* a tax on land; that (2) it is a tax on the value of land—on "the premium which the user of land must pay to the owner, either in purchase money or rent, for permission to use valuable land;" that (3) the only value taken into consideration by the Singletax would be "the value attaching to the bare land by reason of neighborhood, etc., to be determined by impartial periodical assessments;" and (4) that the Singletax would therefore (a) "take the weight of taxation off of the agricultural districts and put it on towns and cities," (b) dispense with a multiplicity of taxes and (c) a horde of tax-gatherers, (d) simplify government, (e) do away with fiscal inequalities which favor the rich, (f) "give us with all the world as perfect freedom of trade as now exists between the States of our Union," (g) destroy trusts, (h) abolish penalties upon enterprise and industry, (i) make land-holding unprofitable to forestallers but profitable to users, (j) thereby abolish land monopoly and "throw open to labor the illimitable field of employment which the earth offers to man," and consequently (k) "do away with involuntary poverty," (l) "raise wages in all occupations to the full earnings of labor," (m) "make overproduction impossible until all wants are satisfied," (n) "render labor-saving inventions a blessing to all" and (o) "cause such an enormous production and such an equitable distribution of wealth as would give to all comfort, leisure and participation in the advantages of an advancing civilization."

Recognizing the fact that there are *other monop-*

olies than land monopoly, the Singletax platform finally lays down the general principle that government management becomes necessary where free competition is impossible.



The Singletax has the essentials of universality. Possibly not, as some of its advocates present it; but supremely so as it was presented by Henry George.

Resting upon the solid foundation of equal rights to land, the Singletax applies, in its justice and in its wisdom, to all times and all places. This fundamental *principle* is the keystone principle of social justice, whether in the most primitive stages of communism, the highest conceivable civilization, or any stage between. It appeals to the elemental sense of right among all men always and everywhere.

Recognizing differences of time, place and circumstances in *method* of application, the essential universality of the Singletax is further manifest. While the Singletax method in an era of communism would be common ownership of land, its method as Henry George applied it to our own civilization unites *private ownership of land* with the proviso of *public ownership of rent*. For rent—the differential values of land—is the peculiar phenomenon of our civilization with reference to private ownership of land. If private ownership of land be a necessity of civilization, so is public ownership of rent a necessity of social justice and therefore of civilization. Who can doubt this if he will but consider the primary injustice of making private property of values that are so manifestly social earnings as is land rent, or but reflect upon the multiplex social injustices that flow from this primary injustice?

Once more does the Singletax manifest the essentials of universality. Adapting its *policy* for realization to time, place and circumstances, it selects for our time the universal necessity for taxation as the line of approach to its goal. Since taxation now takes some land-rent, which is common property, let it abandon the private exactions it also imposes and take all of land-rent. But as this cannot be done at once, let a beginning be made at the most promising point along the line of approach, according to the opportunity afforded by time, place and circumstances. In backward places, abolition or even modification of personal property taxes would be along that line. In places more advanced, the \$3,000 exemption of buildings, proposed in New York City, would be in the direction of the Singletax; so would the graduated

land value tax recently rejected by the Oregon electorate. In places or times still farther advanced along the Singletax line, the entire tax on personal property and improvements might be abolished, as has been done in Australasia and in Canadian cities.

Not until by progressive activities such as these, together with all other educational influences in support of the Singletax, may there come to be such a general appreciation of the justice and wisdom of the Singletax principle and policy, that the public use of approximately all land values everywhere can be hoped for. Meanwhile, however, the adaptability of the Singletax policy and method to the realization in effect of its fundamental principle, emphasizes its essential universality of character.



That the Singletax program is not a mere superficial reform is evident from the opposition it encounters. However superficial any move in the direction of shifting taxes from industry to land values, wide awake beneficiaries and representatives of privilege are unanimous and vigorous as well as demagogic in opposing it. Henry George was profoundly right when in "Progress and Poverty" he said: "The truth that I have tried to make clear will not find easy acceptance; if that could be, it would have been accepted long ago; if that could be, it would never have been obscured."

The Singletax cuts deep. Even its method of approach, which, seeking the line of least resistance, begins with surface reforms in taxation—even this cuts so deep at the very outset as to scare and anger those privileged ones, big and little, who are selfish above all things and desperately on the defensive.

Not because it is an easy path, is the line the Singletax method and policy pursue, the line of least resistance. It is the line of least resistance because every stage gained in its progress is self-secured against diversion or reaction. Land monopoly draws strength to itself from the success of secondary reforms; but it cannot draw strength to itself from its own progressive exhaustion.



There is no need for opposing or discouraging other movements of like objective, in order to promote the Singletax movement. Nor is there any need for opposition from them to the Singletax. The Singletax is essentially no more hostile to such movements than a good guide is hostile to the tourists who trust him.

If other proposals for the abolition of labor exploitation and the establishment of social justice are futile, that will become evident as they are tried. If they contemplate an over-doing or an under-doing, progress in the general social movement will slough off the non-essentials and develop the essentials. The Singletax *principle*, the Singletax *method* and the Singletax *policy* commend themselves as guides to all who in good faith and with good vision are looking for that labor state in which those who earn shall have and social justice reign. Be their labels of any denomination in religion, of any party in politics, of any cult in philanthropy, of any sect in anything, they will find the Singletax their best asset for the realization of their own ideals, if their purpose coincides with its objective, which is *industrial democracy*.

---

## CONDENSED EDITORIALS

---

### SINGLETAX SEED TIME AND HARVEST.

Herbert Quick, in a Private Letter.

There was a time when truth seemed to me so plainly true, that I thought all it needed was bold and wide proclamation and everybody must be converted. That was a long time ago. I know now that the Kingdom of God is not to be set up in our day in Jerusalem. A few may be healed. Some dead may be raised, some blind eyes may be opened, crowds may follow a teacher, and it may look to the Sanhedrin and the Synagogue as if things are going to be overturned. But they are not overturned. The teacher still must be lifted up in crucifixion in order that all men may be drawn to him. There are numerous Gethsemanes and Calvaries along the road yet. Missouri and Oregon are not lost, nor is the cause. It has only been a skirmish. Long after this election has been forgotten, the truth sown in those States will be found growing. This is seed-time. Nobody knows when the harvest time shall be. But it will come. Probably we shall have to suffer a great deal more. Quite probably the chance of loot through unearned increment will have to become more distant from the average man's mind before he will enlist to abolish loot. Remember how corrupted we are as a people by and through this loot. Bedouins would doubtless be better off were the robbery of caravans abolished; but the robbery of caravans is too much a thing bred in the bone to be unpopular in Bedouin camps. Southern mountaineers are prone to feuds. The feuds are bad for the feudists, but more than one campaign is called for before this type of murder will be given up. Monopoly of land is ingrained in our people's minds as a part of the eternal scheme of things. It is not to be shaken in one or two campaigns.

Some speak in terms of bitter disappointment over the failure of the Initiative to get results in Singletax legislation. There is no reason to blame the Initiative. The people voted as they believe. They may not have been well informed, and they may have

followed blind guides; but that is neither here nor there. What they wanted to do in those elections they have done. Singletaxers failed to convince them. Very well—then Singletaxers ought to have failed in the election. No good can be accomplished by any possible rushing of legislation in advance of public sentiment. You can't sneak up on God's blind side in that way. Only one victory is worth while, and that is a victory through the sober, enlightened judgment of the voters. It is better not to win, until we can win through that. I would not enact a Singletax law in Missouri or Oregon if I could. We have demonstrated that these States are not yet ready for it. We have had a good, democratic licking. It will be good for us, if we are the right sort of democratic soldiers.

The Clackamas County tax roll and the township rolls made in Missouri are the really big things we have done. Now let's use them. Let's go about it to show people where their material interests lie. Let us appeal to class consciousness a little more. After all, in the main men vote in their own interests if they know what they are. We ought to have the people listed according to the way they would be affected by Singletax—laboring men, home-owners, mortgaged people, speculators, farm-owners, farmers, tenants, hired-men and the like. We must eventually win by appealing to the victims of monopoly, rather than to its beneficiaries—or to victims and beneficiaries alike. Perhaps, after all, the best course is the thorough one. "Private ownership of land must be abolished," could not fail as a slogan much more completely than the softer speech has failed.

All this is a plea for democracy first, and then education. The Initiative as a means of getting Singletax may not be a swift means, but it is the best means, for all that. Or, if not the best, it is better than any means by which the Kingdom of God might be thought capable of being slipped over while the people aren't looking. That can't be done. Education is the only thing worth while. I am disposed to believe that the appeal to reason which has been made in Missouri and Oregon is worth a great deal more than it has cost.

---

## EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

---

### THE LABOR WAR AT LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.

A Clergyman's Report.

Schenectady, N. Y. November 19.

Wednesday morning, October 30, about half-past six, 250 or 300 strikers started on their daily parade around the mills. They had a permit from the Mayor for these parades that had never been revoked. The marchers seemed unusually happy and joked with those on the sidewalk as they passed along. Every block or two spontaneously would burst forth the Marseillaise—in five different tongues—the only song that all the nationalities knew. The line swung down past one of the mills and doubled back. Suddenly a confusion was noticed, and then a muffled shot down the front half of the line!

The lines broke. The middle of the street was

crowded. I was in the back part of the line and immediately saw that the strike breakers—the private detectives from Albany—who had been sworn in as special policemen, were confirming the rumor that “there would soon be trouble.” I saw that unless the strikers could be got away, violence would occur and a chance be given to flood the country with reports that would prejudice the cause of the strikers.

I rushed into the midst of the struggle, pulling men out of the way of the policemen's clubs and shouting, “Back to the hall!”

The Captain of the Police told me to keep on, and urged the people to follow my advice.

For this assistance given to the police, after spending ten days in the county jail, I am held with ten or a dozen others in \$2,000 bail for the grand jury on charge of assault with intent to kill!

After the strikers had got back to their headquarters, I found one of them who saw the officer fire the first shot. We were going together to the office of a lawyer, when the patrol wagon came rushing down and we were both arrested. Then the police continued on to the headquarters of the strikers; and there, I am informed, smashed everything in sight in the Slovak gymnasium, which had been kindly lent to the strikers for their meetings.

On arriving at the Police Headquarters we were pushed into the bull pen, which a day or two since has been condemned in scathing terms by the State Inspector. There we found about a dozen others and our number kept increasing until we were more than thirty.

At least nine of the men had broken heads. When I was placed in the pen six were in one cell and one in another. The latter's face was almost beaten to a jelly. He told me he had been taken into the mill, his hands tied behind him, and beaten half a dozen times over the mouth with a policeman's club. I didn't see him beaten, but his face corroborated his story. The six men in the other cell were all bleeding. They were shut off from the water faucet. We took an envelope, and as each placed his head against the bars we poured the water on his wounds.

In a few moments a man who said he had been shot by one of the officers was thrown into the cell. He sank groaning on the wooden bench. Three times he fell off and was lifted back. It took fully fifteen minutes and constant application of our meagre supply of water to bring him to full consciousness. A pool of his blood lay all day on the cement floor beneath our feet.

A little while later an Italian was thrown down the stairs. As he came in the doorway, his collar grew limp from the flow of his own blood. He said he was hit on the head as he came down the stairs.

Later still the now familiar noise of some one being dragged in was heard again. A man of middle age came through the door. The door clanged on his arm. It was opened again and he was knocked to the floor. He started to protest, and was knocked down again. He rose up and struck the officer; with a fiendish look on his face the officer threw him down, jumped on him with his knees, and with an instrument that looked like a blackjack rained a dozen blows on his face. A Slavish boy who started to protest was smashed in

the mouth. Then the officer, still fighting, was dragged by the two men with him into the hall. They feared the results of his brutality.

In the afternoon an Italian was arraigned. When he returned to the pen, I saw a bunch on his face as large as an egg. He said the Chief of Police had stayed with him alone in the court room and had hit him with his fist in the face.

During the day, the language used to many of the Poles and Italians was unspeakable. An Italian boy said to me, “Have they got the right to hit anybody that way?” I didn't have time to answer before the question of right and legality faded away in the presence of a big club stained with the blood of another victim.

Then we were handcuffed together, and escorted by a burly special with an army rifle, after hearing the command of the Chief of Police to “pump anyone full of lead” that started to break, we marched through the streets to Herkimer Jail.

I see ever in my waking hours the bright-eyed, swarthy child of sunny Italy, the stolid faced descendant of the Polack, and the sad-faced Russian Jew, as they each in turn told me in our common prison cell, “They wouldn't do this in the old country”; and I wonder if, after all, the solution of our industrial problems lies in the direction of “subjecting the foreigners.”

Not a single weapon was found on any of the strikers arrested, the largest instrument being a pocket knife, such as any man or woman carries to sharpen pencils. The police had the weapons. To those who were present it seemed perfectly clear that the police deliberately created their own riot and carried out their program of taking from the strike situation all who had been active in carrying it on. Back of every move can be clearly seen the determination, by fair means or foul, to break the back of this starvation strike.

The need for funds is greater than ever.

ROBERT A. BAKEMAN.



## FOR A NEW CHARTER IN DULUTH.

Duluth will vote on its new charter December 3, a charter that is a municipal constitution, compact and simple. The old charter fills 225 pages of print, with careful enumeration of powers, duties, processes, salaries of officers, office routine, precision and punctuation. The pending charter is compressed into 40 pages of type. The powers of government are conferred on a Commission of five members, chosen at large, to serve four years, of whom one shall be mayor. The salaries are fixed at \$4,000 on the present population, \$4,500 when the city passes 100,000, and \$5,000 when the population reaches 150,000. All other salaries are to be fixed by the Commission itself.

The enumeration of powers is covered in the most general terms. The city shall have all powers possessed heretofore by the city, all powers conferred by general State legislation, all powers, functions, rights and privileges usually exercised by, or incidental to, or inhering in municipal corporations, all municipal power, functions, rights, privileges and immunities of every name and nature whatsoever, plus all powers recited in this charter. That's all.

On the next page it says that "all powers of the city, unless otherwise provided in this charter, shall be exercised by, through and under the direction of the Mayor and Commissioners as the city council." And that is all there is to that. After that it is up to the commission. They are to appoint a clerk, auditor, treasurer, engineer and attorney. They are to apportion their own duties. They may create any unpaid boards they please. All told in the simplest language, and in short and crisp sentences that a layman can follow.

The civil service commission is continued. Elections are regulated by the charter more minutely than any other process of government. Here alone are forms provided for petitions and for the ballot. But the conduct of elections may be determined by ordinance. The ballot includes preferential voting and the requirement that the number of first choices must be complete or the ballot does not count.

The Initiative, Referendum and Recall are retained from the present charter.

The debt limit is fixed by general legislation. The provision of the present charter is retained which forbids any contract to spend money unless it is in the treasury. Except that after the tax levy is made the collection of taxes may be anticipated up to 80 per cent by the sale of certificates.

The city is empowered to acquire by eminent domain any property it may need for any public purposes, in or outside of the city. It has also power to acquire the property of any public utility by condemnation.

Franchises may be granted for terms not exceeding twenty-five years, with clauses fixing maximum rates, and the right reserved to control and regulate the holding, to require publicity of accounts, to censor issues of capital stock, and to submit to arbitration any labor dispute that interrupts service.

A good deal of stress is laid by advocates of the charter on the non-partisan features and the elections at large. Non-partisanship is carried to the point of forbidding on the ballot any distinguishing mark to tell what a candidate represents. On the other hand the charter does not fall into the error common under the primary laws of supposing that a candidate to be absolutely pure must be proposed by himself alone. It permits filing by petition and putting it up to the nominee to accept.

It will probably be opposed by public utility corporations and brewery interests. It has opposition from Socialists who insist on having their vote identified at all stages of the game. It is likely to be opposed by many of the Labor vote who suspect the consolidation of the tickets will turn the government ever entirely to the rich folks who live in the East End. A school house and church campaign is being carried on for it, however, with the general support of commercial bodies and middle class business. The little band of agitators, except the Socialists, are all for it. The chance of its adoption seems good.

Duluth, Minn., November 23.

J. S. P.



I want a minimum wage for everybody.—Oscar Straus.

Tut, tut! you don't mean it just like that, do you? —Syracuse Post-Standard.

## LAND MONOPOLY IN ARGENTINA.

Buenos Aires, Argentina, August 16, 1912.

For some time past this country has been experiencing the blighting effects of land monopoly exteriorized in a great agrarian strike. The trouble began in the maize-growing area of the Province of Santa Fe.



The maize growers, generally men of small capital, are in the great majority leaseholders. Only about 450 men own approximately 21,250,000 acres. They lease to growers. Originally (some 50 years ago) this land cost about \$5 United States money per acre; to-day the owners demand about this sum per acre as rental (paid in advance), or, if worked on the shares system, from 30 to 54 per cent of the crop. In many places the land has been cropped continuously for 20 years without fertilizing of any sort.

The rise in rental has been very great during the past 4 or 5 years; and whereas in former times, while rentals were moderate, the storekeepers were sure of being paid for goods once the crops were harvested, the excessive rentals now render store payments impossible. As a result the small traders, finding they could not collect their accounts, refused to give credit, and the maize planters and their helpers were thus face to face with starvation. Crops were ready for harvesting, but no one would give them either food or clothing, nor advance money to pay the harvesters.

Confronted with this difficulty, the croppers convened a public meeting at Casilda—a town in the center of the maize zone. Some 5,000 to 6,000 attended, and it was decided to strike.

The example of the Casilda growers was followed all over the north, and soon all renters were on strike.

They demanded a reduction in rental and a 3-years' lease in place of a year-to-year contract.



For over 2 months the strike has been on. In some parts the landlords have reduced rents and the croppers have again commenced work, but in others the strike continues.

In many districts the croppers have formed leagues. They found it impossible to treat individually with the giant landowners.

The latest move on the other side has been the arrest, and imprisonment without trial of the chairmen of a number of district leagues, as also of other officials. These poor wretches are treated as if they were slaves. They are denied the right of public meetings, they are cast in prison as agitators—just because they demand that they be given a chance of working their holdings on terms that will enable them to live and to feed their families.

Thus we are having the "Crofters" question and the "Irish" question repeated over here.



The trouble has only commenced. The fight will be a long one—and may in the end lead to consequences that will leave their mark on the history of the country.

Rental values have reached such extremes that



very few can pay their way. Indirect taxation is increasing by leaps and bounds. The country is borrowing at an alarming rate. Under President Alcerca something like \$45,000,000 United States gold was added to the national debt, of which the greatest part was spent on useless warships—none of which could enter the River Plata, owing to shallowness of the water.

Every tangible asset is being traded off to foreigners. Railways, tramways, electric light, water works, even the very ports of the country, except Buenos Aires and La Plata, are under concessions—in the hands of foreign corporations that can and do demand so much per ton on all goods going over their wharves.

Port Belgrano is owned by the Rosario-Porto Belgrano Railway Co., Port Ingo White by the Southern Railway Co., Puerto Galvan by the Pacific Railway Co., Port of Rosario by a French company, Port of Santa Fe by another French company. The city of Bahía Blanca is, practically speaking, owned by the Southern & Pacific Railway Companies between them. One or other owns the markets, the water-supply works, the trams, the electric light—in fact every municipal service that could be made a revenue-producing concern has been sold to foreign capitalists. The rates for wharfage fixed under the Rosario Port concession are such that the shares have been sold on the Paris Exchange (France) at 500 per cent premium.

The poor maize-growers are squeezed by these wharf rates, by railways, by taxes on drays, carts—on everything they possess—and then the landlord takes the balance. If any one raises his voice in protest he goes to jail. Such is the liberty men enjoy in this great country of freedom.

C. N. MACINTOSH.

[In corroboration of the foregoing letter, Dr. Charles L. Logan of Chicago furnishes the following condensed translation from an Argentine newspaper:

On August 16th, "The Nation," a daily paper of Buenos Aires, published an extensive account of the "Agrarian Movement" in the corn-growing district of Argentina, which has taken the form of a strike on the part of the planters (renters) against the excessive rentals demanded by the landowners. Unions were formed, better terms were demanded and in a few cases obtained. At Cordoba six of the union officials were arrested and thrown into jail—no charge being made against them. At Rosario Dr. Netri, active in organizing local unions, urged a national federation of all local bodies. In Uriburu many meetings were held; a provisional commission has been formed by the Provincial authorities with the object of improving the condition of the renters. A meeting of all interested was called for a general discussion of the rural situation. At Simson, where the land is not in great demand, the rent paid by some is 19 and 20 per cent of the crop; others pay 15 per cent and three dollars per hectare (2½ acres), the latter class being in much the worse condition. An effort is also to be made to get a reduction in the price of farm implements. In Pergamino the government has commissioned Mr. Florencio de Basaldúa to enlighten the renters and landowners on a proposition to form a co-operative agricultural society. In explaining its functions, Mr. Basaldúa said the society would purchase all supplies needed by the planters at wholesale and retail at 15 per cent profit; would market all products to best advantage; would have a law passed compelling landowners to subdivide into small holdings, the same to be

sold to planters at current prices on long time payments at low interest, the Government to advance five million dollars and an equal amount to be raised by the sale of 5 per cent bonds guaranteed by a bank which would hold all mortgages. In his address, Mr. Basaldúa said that "the rights of labor are sacred, as are also the rights of capital, the latter being the sweat crystallized and the economy practiced by the present holders or their forefathers." In this case the "capital" is land values, and the gentleman failed to indicate those who really did the heavy sweating while the crystallizing process was going on.

—Editors of The Public.]

### A Later Letter.

Buenos Ayres, September 30, 1912.

Just a line to advise you that the President of Argentina, Dr. Roque Saenz Pena, has just sent a special message to Congress affirming the Singletax.

Things here had got to such an extreme that it was either a change of fiscal policy or "bust." Fortunately Dr. Saenz Pena seems to be clear-headed enough to see this.

The message is a splendid affirmation of our plank—Tax monopoly, free enterprise.

C. N. MACINTOSH.

## INCIDENTAL SUGGESTIONS

### ONE OF THE PROPHETS.

Joseph Fels in a Private Letter of August 30, 1912.

There is no doubt in my mind that a mass of people, constantly growing in number in practically every civilized country of the world, is coming more and more to understand what Henry George stood for in his lifetime, and more and more what he has left us in his books.

The rapidly increasing number of adherents to the economic teachings of Henry George is proof that, though dead, the man yet lives.

I, for one, am convinced that Henry George was one of the prophets of the great modern world; and, by the same reasoning, that his books are among the great bibles of the world—especially his masterpiece, "Progress and Poverty."

In many countries the propaganda for his reform rises above politics. It is indeed a moral fight. It is a religious fight—a fight for universal freedom among men.

Of the sixteen countries in which I am more or less intimately co-operating for this great cause, none are making greater progress for the time and money expended than the Spanish-speaking countries.

### SENATOR PERKY.

Boisé, Idaho, November 21.

To your list of Singletaxers in Congress should be added the name of Hon. K. I. Perky, recently appointed by Governor Hawley to fill the recess vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the death of Hon. Weldon B. Heyburn. Judge Perky is an ardent Singletaxer and has long been the confidential ad-

viser of most of the active Singletaxers who have been endeavoring to carry on propoganda work in Idaho.

F. B. KINYON.

## 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 26, 1912.

### Corrections.

We regret the necessity of correcting our repeated statement that George L. Record was elected to Congress from New Jersey as a candidate of the Progressive Party. The same news dispatches that reported the election of Henry George, Jr., stated that Mr. Record also had been elected. It turns out, however, that this was a mistake. [See current volume, pages 1063, 1089.]

Another election error, due, however, to private reports, is our statement that W. H. Kaufman had been elected Land Commissioner of Washington State as a Progressive. Our erroneous statement was made on the basis of returns received up to the third day after election. Mr. Kaufman was defeated, along with all the other Progressives in Washington, except two Congressmen. [See current volume, page 1091.]

### Election Results—The Presidency.

Further official returns through news dispatches show thus far the following popular vote for President:

| State.           | Dem.   | Rep.   | Prog.  | Soc.  | Proh. |
|------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|
| New Hampshire .. | 34,725 | 32,927 | 17,794 | 1,980 | 535   |
| Vermont .....    | 15,354 | 23,334 | 22,973 | 928   | 115   |
| Georgia .....    | 93,171 | 5,191  | 22,010 | 1,014 | 147   |
| Idaho .....      | 33,983 | 32,873 | 25,511 | ....  | ...   |

Where figures are omitted it is because the news dispatches are silent. [See current volume, page 1115.]

Under a decision of the Appellate Court at Los Angeles on the 21st it was reported that all, or nearly all, of the California vote in the Electoral College will be for Wilson, his Electors, or most of them, having secured the popular vote by about 150 plurality over Roosevelt.

### New York Progressive Party Conference.

At a general conference of Progressive Party leaders of the State of New York, held at New York City on the 19th, speeches were made by

Theodore Roosevelt and Oscar Straus—this being Mr. Roosevelt's first public speech since the election. He is reported as advising the Progressive Party to hold together against both the old parties. In the course of his speech he said:

There have been times when it was expressed that we were merely a bolting faction of one of the parties and would attempt to fuse again with that party. We will not. In this party organization of ours ex-Democrats and ex-Republicans stand alike. . . . I hope we will make it plain to the people that it is up to the old parties to combine against us. Our representatives in the State legislature and in Congress are not going to enter into any deal of any degree for personal advantage with either of the old parties. Let them do that work. I further earnestly hope that in this State, in all other States, in Congress, the men elected State senators or assemblymen will at the earliest possible date introduce bills embodying all of the principles in our Progressive platform and fight as hard as they know how to have these bills enacted into laws.

### Municipal Home Rule in Ohio.

Under the municipal home rule amendment to the Ohio Constitution, which became effective on the 15th, several Ohio cities are preparing for charter legislation. Progressives in Dayton are planning a committee to visit other cities and gather data on Commission form and home rule features. In Hamilton a committee, expected to report soon, is preparing a plan. Cleveland and Columbus are taking steps for local elections on the subject. The Cleveland election for charter framers is set for February 4th, and it is designed that the charter drafted by them shall come before the people for adoption on "Tom Johnson day," the anniversary of the low-fare street car system which Johnson established. Under the Constitutional Amendment, municipalities may (1) continue to operate under the municipal code; or (2) secure from the legislature special acts subject to local Referendum; or (3) adopt a new charter entirely apart from State control or supervision as to purely local concerns.

### Tax Amendments in Louisiana.

In Louisiana there was a vote at the November election on taxation and other progressive legislation. There were 19 constitutional amendments before the people. The amendments themselves, and the vote upon them respectively, were as follows:

Amendment No. 1.—This amendment dealt with the remodeling of the State's system of assessment and taxation, segregating the State and local sources of revenue. It provided also that real property and improvements thereon should be assessed separately. This amendment was lost by a vote of 9,708 to 26,042.

Amendment No. 2.—Authorizing parishes and self-

taxing municipalities to exempt new industrial enterprises, and also improved value, inclusive of structures added to improved lands by immigrants into the State, who occupy said lands as homesteads, from local taxation for a period not to exceed ten years. This amendment was lost by a vote of 8,310 for to 20,608 against.

Amendment No. 3.—Exempting from taxation for twenty years corporations organized for the sole purpose of lending money on country real estate situated in Louisiana at not more than 6 per cent interest to the borrower, with power to negotiate and handle local securities. Adopted by 20,982 for, to 7,961 against.

Amendment No. 4.—Exempting from taxation all money on hand or on deposit. Rejected by 18,991 to 8,701.

Amendment No. 5.—Exempting homes occupied by bona fide owner up to the value of \$2,000. Rejected by 19,768 against to 8,235 for.

Amendment No. 6.—Establishing a Referendum to the people of each parish to determine whether or not cities and incorporated towns and villages shall be released from parochial taxation and licenses, subject, however, to the possible contribution to criminal expenses of the parish. Rejected by 19,508 against to 8,105.

Amendment No. 7.—Exempting from taxation for ten years new canals for irrigation, navigation and power purposes. Adopted by 16,370 to 10,147.

Amendment No. 8.—Exempting from taxation the legal reserve of life insurance companies, organized under the laws of Louisiana. Adopted by 20,656 to 7,241.

Amendment No. 9.—Providing a one mill special tax for Confederate veterans' pensions. Adopted by 25,000 to 5,447.

Amendment No. 10.—To provide for the payment of the \$11,000,000 State debt by means of refunding and sinking fund. Rejected by 19,827 to 7,743.

Amendment No. 11.—Reopening the Grandfather Clause of the Constitution, the purpose of which is to allow illiterate whites to vote. Adopted by 22,977 to 6,413.

Amendment No. 12.—Allowing women to serve on school boards, also on boards governing institutions of charity and correction. Rejected by 18,254 to 9,663.

Amendment No. 13.—Providing for an additional District Judge. Adopted by 21,301 to 6,448.

Amendment No. 14.—Providing a per capita tax and vehicle license for good roads construction, etc. Adopted by 22,171 to 6,031.

Amendment No. 15.—To allow cities and towns refunding bonds for sewerage and drainage purposes, and levy special taxes for same. Adopted by 21,022 to 6,566.

Amendment No. 16.—Extending the exemption of the Pan-American Steamship Company. Adopted by 20,486 to 7,096.

Amendment No. 17.—Providing a special election in the event of judicial vacancies. Adopted by 20,576 to 6,946.

Amendment No. 18.—Exempting from taxation for a period of ten years, from date of completion, all railroads constructed in this State subsequent to January, 1913. Rejected by 14,376 to 11,422.

Amendment No. 19.—Providing for the recall of all officers elected by the people, with the exception of judges of courts throughout the State, judges of municipalities and justices of the peace, and providing methods for holding said recall elections. Rejected by 18,363 to 10,746.

Of the above 19 amendments 8 concerned the question of taxation. These were presented by a State Tax Commission and were adopted at a special session of the legislature called for the purpose. The other 11 were adopted at the regular session of the legislature. The failure of Amendment 19 will necessitate legislative action in behalf of the city of New Orleans, if that city is to have the right of Recall with reference to its Commissioners, New Orleans being now under a commission form of government. Had Amendment 19 carried it would have applied to New Orleans and made unnecessary any further legislation on the point noted.

#### Industrial Unionism.

At the Rochester convention of the American Federation of Labor on the 20th, a proposal for the adoption of "industrial unionism" was defeated. The proposal had come before the convention on the 18th through a minority report of the committee on education to which the proposing resolution had been referred. This resolution, introduced by John Mitchell, Duncan McDonald, John P. White, Frank J. Hayes, William Green and J. H. Walker of the United Mine Workers of America, was as follows:

Whereas, the lines are being more closely drawn between capital and labor; and, whereas, the capitalists of the country have organized the National Manufacturers' Association and other large employers' organizations, compact, cohesive bodies, having for their purpose the destruction of the trade union movement, and, realizing that in unity there is strength, therefore be it resolved that in order to combat these compact and powerful organizations of employers of labor this convention adopts and indorses the plan of organization by industries instead of by crafts, which often divides the forces of labor, and that the officers of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to use every effort to bring this about, and that they visit the different labor conventions and use their influence to mold sentiment along these lines.

The majority report of the committee on education recommended rejection of the resolution; the minority report favored it where practicable, and where not practicable a close federation of trade unions for unified action. One of the most spirited debates on the floor in the history of the Federation took place over these conflicting reports. Among the speakers who advocated adoption of the minority report were John Mitchell, Frank Hayes,

and Duncan McDonald of the United Mine Workers and Joseph D. Cannon of the Western Federation of Miners. Those who opposed the minority report included President Gompers, Andrew Furuseth (president of Seamen's International Union), Henry Perham (seventh vice president of the Federation), and Daniel J. Tobin (president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs). The minority report was defeated by 264 to 72 delegate votes, the membership vote being 10,983 to 5,929. Upon this defeat of the minority report, the majority report was adopted by acclamation. [See vol. xiv, p. 1172.]



Samuel Gompers was re-elected president of the Federation on the 23d over Max Hayes of Cleveland. The vote was: Gompers, 11,974; Hayes, 5,674. The convention defeated the United Mine Workers' resolution calling for future elections by a referendum vote of the Federation's 2,000,000 members. Seattle was chosen as the 1913 meeting place.



#### Woman Suffrage Convention.

The 44th annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association opened on the 21st at Philadelphia. [See vol. xiv, p. 1099; current volume, page 900.]



In officially welcoming the delegates Mayor Blankenburg declared himself an ardent advocate of woman suffrage. He said that the greatest victory for woman suffrage at the November elections was in Michigan, and that in its further eastward march the movement will find Pennsylvania and New York promising fields. The Mayor was followed in an address by Mrs. Blankenburg, an active woman suffragist. The opening of the convention was distinguished with open air meetings in Independence Square, where five speakers' stands were erected and an hour devoted to five-minute speeches.



A motion to amend the Constitution of the Association requiring all its officers to be non-partisans in politics was defeated on the 23d by a vote of 380 to 38.



#### New Police Methods in Seattle.

The United States navy has run up against the policewoman and the modern mayor. The circumstances are thus related in a dispatch from Seattle, under date of November 15, to a Washington, D. C., newspaper:

Correspondence between Rear Admiral Alfred Reynolds, commander of the Pacific reserve fleet, and Mayor G. F. Cotterill, regarding the complaint of

two enlisted men on the cruiser *Chattanooga*, that they had been unjustly molested by two Seattle policewomen while escorting two young girls home from a theater the night of November 6, was made public last night by the Mayor. With his letter to the Mayor, Admiral Reynolds sent statements from the sailors, who have clear records in the navy, saying they were conducting themselves in an orderly manner when accosted by the policewomen, who, the men charged, unduly interrogated the members of the party. Included in the correspondence was a copy of a report from Admiral Reynolds to the Secretary of the Navy, in which the Admiral says:

The Commander-in-chief believes the story of these men to be accurate, and is very desirous that the department should take up this matter. The so-called "purity squad" of Seattle, of which these officious ladies probably are members, has been the cause of a great deal of comment in the local papers, but to date no other interference with men of the fleet has been reported.

Mayor Cotterill has sent to Admiral Reynolds affidavits from the girls, saying there was no discourtesy on the part of the policewomen, and from their guardians, saying they appreciated the interest in their wards' welfare shown by the woman officers.



#### The Irish Home Rule Bill.

On the 19th the British House of Commons recovered its ground from the "snap" vote amending the Irish home rule bill, which the Unionists sprung on the 11th and out of which the riotous proceedings on the floor occurred. In order to avoid flying in the face of precedent, the Prime Minister accepted a compromise proposal from the Speaker, under which the entire clause which had suffered the "snap" amendment was expunged from the bill. This left the Ministry free to propose a new clause. They did so on the 19th. It differs from the original clause only in form, not at all in substance, and after long but not riotous discussion was adopted by the Commons by a vote of 318 to 207. [See current volume, page 1117.]



#### The Balkan War Drawing to a Close.

The winding up of the Balkan war, in which Turkey has been so signally defeated by the Allies, is prolonged by the questions of realignment involved. [See current volume, page 1118.]



During the past week the Allies have continued their advances. It was reported on the 22nd that a Greek squadron had captured the Island of Mytilene in the Aegean Sea, and also that 30,000 Greek troops from the neighborhood of Monastir were to be sent to reinforce the Bulgarians before Constantinople.



The Montenegrins were reported on the 22nd as making advance in Albania, and as being within

five days of Durazzo. The Albanians have protested that the Montenegrins must not hope to hold conquered territory in Albania, and on the 23rd, according to the *Allgemeine Zeitung* of Vienna, the independence of Albania was proclaimed at Durazzo by Ismail Kemal Bey, leader of the Albanians. Prince Shika was said to have been chosen King of Albania. The Servians were reported on the 24th to have captured Ochrida in Albania. Serbia has aimed at obtaining as a result of the war a seaport outlet into the Adriatic Sea, on the Albanian coast, and this is bitterly opposed by Austria, whose maintenance of national existence must depend upon her ability to obtain for commercial purposes a longer seacoast, not only on the Adriatic, but out in the Mediterranean beyond. To bar Serbia's advance toward the Adriatic, Austria is threatening Serbia and is rapidly mobilizing. Russia, as the great Slavic patron of the Slavic states of the Balkan region, and with an eye to her own long-cherished hope some time to control the Dardanelles, is checking Austria with veiled threats, and is also mobilizing, and on a large scale. Notwithstanding Italy's sympathy with the Balkan states, with one of which her royal family is allied by marriage, Queen Helena being a daughter of King Nicholas of Montenegro, the Triple Alliance (between Germany, Austria and Italy), as well as other conventions, would make it difficult for her to break with Austria in a war between Austria and Serbia. Germany is also mobilizing on general principles, at the call of the trumpets across the plains of Europe.

The Bulgarians continue to bombard Adrianople, and to fight fiercely at the Tchatalja line of forts before Constantinople. On the 22nd they had occupied Dodeaghat on the Gulf of Enos, and Malgara, forty miles north, which opened the territory west of Constantinople to the Allies.

Turkey's request for an armistice, reported last week, only brought about a day's cessation of hostilities. Plenipotentiaries were to meet on the 21st, near Constantinople, to discuss terms of peace; but the Turkish council of ministers treated the tentative and somewhat extreme demands of the Bulgarians, which included the surrender of Adrianople and Scutari, as an ultimatum, declared them impossible, and broke off negotiations without giving the plenipotentiaries time to actually come together.

The Turkish Government applied to the embassies and legations in Constantinople for the withdrawal of the naval contingents which had been landed for the protection of foreigners, as reported last week, on the ground that their presence is not

necessary. The ambassadors and ministers decided to leave the matter in abeyance for the present.

Cholera conditions in the Turkish army had improved by the 21st, the medical staff reporting that the cases had diminished 40 per cent. The great mosque of St. Sophia in Constantinople has been turned into a pesthouse where 2,000 cholera patients are being cared for. Dispatches state that this use of the mosque was resorted to by the Turks in order to weaken the Bulgarian ambition for a triumphal march into the capital with a celebration of the mass in St. Sophia.

Socialist anti-war meetings were held on the 24th at Paris and at Budapest. At the latter city a great procession marched through the streets, and in sanguinary encounters between the police and demonstrators fourteen were mortally wounded by revolver shots and sword thrusts.

#### The German Landreformers in Convention.

The League of German Landreformers, as reported in *Bodenreform* of October 20 and November 5, held its 22d annual meeting in Posen—150 miles east of Berlin—October 4th to 8th. On the 5th, a number of the delegates, representing many organizations and localities, were heard in brief addresses of greeting from their constituents. One of these, Professor Föhr of the Polytechnic School at Cöthen, urged that "our youths in school should above all be taught the truths" of land reform. "You should see," said he, "how their eyes light up when one says to them: 'Everything depends upon the point from which we view all these facts of economics; whether we take the viewpoint of Monopoly, of Communism, or of Landreform.' And when they really perceive what we mean by land reform, that we mean to travel this golden middle road which, as we are persuaded, leads to happiness—then forth they go to kindle all the world with our truths." President Damaschke in his annual report, while emphasizing the neutral attitude toward politics and religion of the Landreform League, mentioned the current problems with which the Landreformers have busied themselves during the year—coal and water rights, for example, and the mortgage and labor laws. Addresses during other days of the convention included: "Land Reform and the German Schools," by Professor W. Rein; "Experiences of the Land Reformer in Politics," by Mayor Wagner, Representative Placzek and Dr. Strehlen; and "Imperial Financial Reform," by A. Damaschke. The Colonization Problems in eastern Prussia were ably discussed by Messrs. Sperl, Pohlman and von Gayl. The League in this last year has gained

2,200 individual, and 165 corporate, members. For the ensuing year A. Damaschke was elected President, Carl Zohlen Treasurer, and Dr. R. von der Leeden Secretary.

---

## NEWS NOTES

---

—"Gyp the Blood," "Lefty Louie," "Dago Frank" and "Whitey" Lewis were convicted at New York on the 19th of murdering Herman Rosenthal, the gambler, at the instigation of Police-Lieutenant Charles Becker, previously convicted of this crime. [See current volume, page 1068.]

—Sidna Allen was convicted on the 22d, of murder in the second degree for his part in the killing of Judge Massie at Hillsville, Va., last March, the crime for which Floyd and Claude Allen are to suffer the capital penalty. He has been sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment. [See current volume, page 900.]

—Thomas E. Watson was indicted on the 19th by the Federal grand jury at Augusta, Ga., for sending through the mails printed matter described in the indictment as "obscene, filthy and improper to be spread on the court records." The printed matter in question was published in his magazine, "The Jeffersonian," in articles on the Catholic church. [See current volume, page 542.]

—Warrants against John D. Archbold, H. C. Folger, Jr., and W. C. Teagle, of the Standard Oil trust, under indictment in Texas by the Federal grand jury, have been held up by order of Attorney General Wickersham on the ground that the evidence against the defendants so far disclosed to the Department of Justice at Washington is insufficient to sustain an indictment. [See current volume, page 851.]

—The Ohio courts having decided that Harry Schilling (Socialist) received a plurality of votes last fall for Mayor of Canton, Mr. Schilling took the office on the 19th. The vote had been returned at first as a tie between Mr. Schilling and the Democratic candidate, Mr. Turnbull, and a decision by lot had fallen in favor of the latter. Upon trial in the courts, however, it was proved that Mr. Schilling had a plurality. [See vol. xiv, p. 1167.]

—Three subsidiary lines of the New York Central Railway, together with the O'Gara Coal Company, were indicted by the Federal grand jury at Chicago on the 22d. The indicted railway lines are the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company (the "Big Four"), and the Chicago, Indiana and Southern Railroad Company. Their offense is rebating rates on coal shipments.

—John Schrank, who shot Theodore Roosevelt at Milwaukee in October, was declared insane on the 22d at Milwaukee and committed by Municipal Judge A. C. Backus to the Northern Hospital for the Insane at Oshkosh. The commitment, made upon the unanimous report of a commission of five alienists, provides for Schrank's detention until "he shall have recovered from such insanity, when he shall be returned to this court for further proceedings according to law." When committed, he said: "I had ex-

pected they would find me insane, because it was in the papers two days ago. I want to say that I am sane and know what I am doing all the time. I am not a lunatic and never was one. I was called upon to do a duty and have done it." [See current volume, page 1093.]

—The New York State Federation of Woman's Clubs at its recent convention at Albany adopted resolutions proposed by Mrs. E. M. Murray, representing the Women's Henry George League of New York city, establishing a standing committee on education in taxation. The resolution providing for this committee recites the importance of conserving natural resources, attributes the possession of such resources by private interests to past indifference, refers to the potency of the taxing power for correcting that abuse, and thereupon declares that "the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs recommend the intelligent study of the whole question of taxation to the members of the State Federation, that they may be in a better position to assist their own conservation committee and their own State government in solving the problem of conservation of natural resources for public benefit."

—At its second annual meeting on the 21st, the Carnegie Corporation decided to provide a life pension of \$25,000 a year for future ex-Presidents of the United States or their widows so long as they remain unprovided for by the government. This Corporation has been endowed by Andrew Carnegie with \$125,000,000. Its trustees are Elihu Root (president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace), Henry S. Prichett (president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching), Robert S. Woodward (president of the Carnegie Institute of Washington), Charles L. Taylor (president of the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburg), William H. Frew (president of the Carnegie Hero Fund), Andrew Carnegie, Robert A. Franks (treasurer of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Education) and James Bertram (secretary to Mr. Carnegie). [See vol. xiv, p. 1172.]

---

## PRESS OPINIONS

---

### "Lawson's Ravings."

The (St. Louis) Mirror (Wm. Marion Reedy), Nov. 21.—Tom Lawson is both tearing to shreds and tying into knots the unhappy English language in Everybody's, with purpose to destroy the high cost of living. He says the thing to do is to abolish gambling. But he doesn't attack the only form of gambling that most surely raises prices and reduces wages—gambling in land values. In this particular form of hunt the slipper, rage though he may, "poor Tom's a-cold."



How strange to read that submarines have been ordered to Salamis, aeroplanes to Marathon, and rapid-fire guns to Thermopylæ.—Philadelphia Ledger.



Turkey was the "standpattest" country in Europe, too.—Chicago News.

## RELATED THINGS

### CONTRIBUTIONS AND REPRINT

#### THE MARCH OF THE BLACK MOUNTAIN

By Gilbert Keith Chesterton. As cabled to the New York Sun since the opening of the Balkan War by the People of Montenegro (Black Mountain) about Eight Weeks Ago.

What will there be to remember  
Of us in the days to be—  
Whose faith was a trodden ember  
And even our doubt not free?  
Parliaments built of paper,  
And the soft swords of gold  
That twist like a waxen taper  
In the weak aggressor's hold.  
A hush around Hunger slaying,  
A city of serfs unfed—  
What shall we leave for a saying  
• To praise us when we are dead?

But men shall remember the Mountain  
That broke its forest chains,  
And men shall remember the Mountain  
When it marches against the plains,  
And christen their children from it  
And season and ship and street.  
When the Mountain came to Mahomet  
And looked small before his feet  
His head was high as the crescent  
Of the moon that seemed his crown,  
And on glory of past and present  
The lights of his eyes looked down.

One hand went out to the morning  
Over Brahmin and Buddhist slain,  
And one to the west in scorning  
To point at the scars of Spain.  
One foot on the hills for warden  
By the little Mountain trod,  
And one was in a garden  
And stood on the grave of God.  
But men shall remember the Mountain  
Though it fall down like a tree;  
They shall see the sign of the Mountain—  
Faith cast into the sea.

Though the crooked swords overcome it  
And the Crooked Moon ride free,  
When the Mountain comes to Mahomet  
It has more life than he.  
But what will there be to remember  
Or what will there be to see—  
Though our towns through a long November  
Abide to the end and be?  
Strength of slave and mechanic  
Whose iron is ruled by gold—  
Peace of immortal panic—  
Love that is hate grown cold.

Are these a bribe or a warning  
That we turn not to the sun,  
Nor look on the lands of morning,  
Where deeds at last are done;

Where men shall remember the Mountain  
When truth forgets the plain,  
And walk in the way of the Mountain  
That did not fall in vain?  
Death and eclipse and comet,  
Thunder and peals that rend,  
When the Mountain came to Mahomet  
Because it was the end!



#### THE SINGLETAX PLATFORM.

Adopted by the National Conference of the Single-tax League of the United States, at Cooper Union, New York, Sept. 3, 1890.\*

We assert as our fundamental principle the self-evident truth enunciated in the Declaration of American Independence, that all men are created equal, and are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights.

We hold that all men are equally entitled to the use and enjoyment of what God has created and of what is gained by the general growth and improvement of the community of which they are a part. Therefore, no one should be permitted to hold natural opportunities without a fair return to all for any special privilege thus accorded to him, and that value which the growth and improvement of the community attach to land should be taken for the use of the community.

We hold that each man is entitled to all that his labor produces. Therefore no tax should be levied on the products of labor.

To carry out these principles we are in favor of raising all public revenues for national, State, county and municipal purposes, by a single tax upon land values, irrespective of improvements, and of the abolition of all forms of direct and indirect taxation.

Since in all our States we now levy some tax on the value of land, the Singletax can be instituted by the simple and easy way of abolishing, one after another, all other taxes now levied, and commensurately increasing the tax on land values, until we draw upon that one source for all expenses of government, the revenue being divided between local governments, State governments and the general government, as the revenue from direct taxes is

\*The second Singletax conference, held at the Columbian Exposition, in Chicago, affirmed August 30, 1893, this platform, except the last paragraph, "With respect to monopolies," etc. For this paragraph the Chicago Conference substituted the following: "In securing to each individual his equal right to the use of the earth, it is also a proper function of society to maintain and control all public ways for the transportation of persons and property and the transmission of intelligence; and also to maintain and control all public ways in cities for furnishing water, gas, and all other things that necessarily require the use of such common ways." Mr. George himself drafted the platform adopted in New York in 1890, including the final paragraph, and was chairman of the committee that reported it. As a member of the Conference at Chicago he opposed and voted against the alteration.

now divided between the local and State governments; or, a direct assessment being made by the general government upon the State and paid by them from revenues collected in this manner.

The single tax we propose is not a tax on land, and therefore would not fall on the use of land and become a tax on labor.

It is a tax, not on land, but on the value of land. Thus it would not fall on all land, but only on valuable land, and on that not in proportion to the use made of it, but in proportion to its value—the premium which the user of land must pay to the owner, either in purchase money or rent, for permission to use valuable land. It would thus be a tax not on the use or improvement of land, but on the ownership of land, taking what would otherwise go to the owner as owner, and not as user.

In assessments under the Singletax all values created by individual use or improvement would be excluded, and the only value taken into consideration would be the value attaching to the bare land by reason of neighborhood, etc., to be determined by impartial periodical assessments. Thus the farmer would have no more taxes to pay than the speculator who held a similar piece of land idle, and the man who on a city lot erected a valuable building would be taxed no more than the man who held a similar lot vacant.

The Singletax, in short, would call upon men to contribute to the public revenues, not in proportion to what they produce or accumulate, but in proportion to the value of the natural opportunities they hold. It would compel them to pay just as much for holding land idle as for putting it to its fullest use.

The Singletax therefore would—

1. Take the weight of taxation off of the agricultural districts where land has little or no value irrespective of improvements, and put it on towns and cities where bare land rises to a value of millions of dollars per acre.
2. Dispense with a multiplicity of taxes and a horde of tax-gatherers, simplify government and greatly reduce its cost.
3. Do away with the fraud, corruption and gross inequality inseparable from our present methods of taxation, which allow the rich to escape while they grind the poor. Land cannot be hid or carried off, and its value can be ascertained with greater ease and certainty than any other.
4. Give us with all the world as perfect freedom of trade as now exists between the States of our Union, thus enabling our people to share, through free exchanges, in all the advantages which nature has given to other countries, or which the peculiar skill of other peoples has enabled them to attain. It would destroy the trusts, monopolies and corruptions which are the outgrowths of the tariff. It would do away with the fines and penalties now levied on anyone who improves a farm, erects a house, builds

a machine, or in any way adds to the general stock of wealth. It would leave everyone free to apply labor or expend capital in production or exchange without fine or restriction, and would leave to each the full product of his exertion.

5. It would, on the other hand, by taking for public use that value which attaches to land by reason of the growth and improvement of the community, make the holding of land unprofitable to the mere owner, and profitable only to the user. It would thus make it impossible for speculators and monopolists to hold natural opportunities unused or only half used, and would throw open to labor the illimitable field of employment which the earth offers to man. It would thus solve the labor problem, do away with involuntary poverty, raise wages in all occupations to the full earnings of labor, make overproduction impossible until all human wants are satisfied, render labor-saving inventions a blessing to all, and cause such an enormous production and such an equitable distribution of wealth as would give to all comfort, leisure and participation in the advantages of an advancing civilization.

With respect to monopolies other than the monopoly of land, we hold that where free competition becomes impossible, as in telegraphs, railroads, water and gas supplies, etc., such business becomes a proper social function, which should be controlled and managed by and for the whole people concerned, through their proper government, local, State or national, as may be.



## THE SINGLETAX IN A NUTSHELL.

From the London "Land Values."

Is the Singletax or the Taxation of Land Values confiscation? This is one of the questions that is being put, and answered.

Some politicians in the high places of Liberalism look askance at the name Singletax, and for many and varied reasons set it aside as an impracticable policy and one which the Liberal Party are not likely to promote. Some of these same people tell us that land is in a different category from all other commodities; that indeed it is not a commodity, but the gift of the Creator, and that the value attaching to land is a communal value created by the presence, industry and needs of all the people. Well, this is the basic principle of the Singletax philosophy.

Some patches of ground are more fertile than others; some land is nearer to a market than other land; and because of this varying fertility and nearness to a market land differs in value.

The value of some land is very high in the centres of our towns and cities; in an agricultural district it is comparatively low; but all value attach-



ing to land, apart from the value of improvements upon it, is a communal value; and the question is—who is to confiscate it?

The land is not there by Act of Parliament, nor is its communal value there because it has been bought or produced by the so-called owner. Everyone must use land, and someone must confiscate the value. Either the government must confiscate it, or the landlord.

As the days go on, doubts will be cleared away; and the movement for the taxation of land values, the first instalment of the Singletax, will be firmly established as a sane and enduring step to complete social justice.



### PEBBLES.

#### Munchausen Up to Date.

"A man in China," B. M. said,  
 "A pigtail wears upon his head"—  
 "And pigs?" asks auditor pro tem.  
 "Wear nothing," says the genial M.  
 "Once," the Baron said, "methinks  
 I talked for hours with the Sphinx,"—  
 "She cannot talk," his hearers cry,—  
 "I know," says he, "but cannot I?"  
 "I know some tribes beyond the seas—  
 Their home's so hot it fricassees."  
 "How do they live?" the audience cries,—  
 "Away from home," B. M. replies.  
 Munchausen said: "The Japanese  
 Glue all the fruit upon the trees."  
 "Where does it grow?" the audience cries,—  
 "On other trees," B. M. replies.  
 "The Hottentot," Munchausen said,  
 "On pickled antelope is fed."  
 "Well?" the crowd, impatient, cries,—  
 "Indeed he's not," B. M. replies.  
 "The Congo hippopotamus  
 Would often mount an omnibus  
 If"—in doubt the people stir—  
 "He could," remarks the raconteur.  
 "I saw the Pole!"—the people stare—  
 "You didn't," one and all declare.  
 "I did," he said, "close by my ship."  
 (The Pole was on a Southern trip.)  
 "On Googlum's shore," the Baron cried,  
 "The people drink their whisky fried."  
 "How can they?—tell us!" all insist—  
 "Because," says he, "they don't exist!"

—Harvard Lampoon.



Possibly the Turk lay dreaming of the hour a little too late in the morning.—New York Mail.



The trouble in the Balkans leads to the terrible suspicion that Andrew Carnegie and The Hague Tribunal have been asleep at the switch.—Cleveland Leader.

## BOOKS

### TWO DELIGHTFUL BOOKS.

**Adventures in Contentment.** By David Grayson. Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, New York.

**Adventures in Friendship.** By David Grayson. Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, New York.

A reader must be steeped in selfishness who does not sometimes after the reading of a good book feel like stopping every man in the street and telling him to go and get that book. That is the way I feel after reading the two delightful books named above.

I do not know who David Grayson is, and suspect that he is not David Grayson at all, but I am sure that all his readers would like to make his acquaintance—unless, unless it should turn out that he is a fraud, who never had a sister Harriet, never mowed hay with Dick Sheridan, never made rich man Starkweather help him grease his axles, never knew Charles Baxter, never made an axehelve or educated a book-agent. If David Grayson be such a fraud, I hope the publishers will never tell us. It would be too much like baby columns managed by the new style of old maids, or agriculture taught in the old style of agricultural colleges. Let us go on with our faith in David Grayson, believing that he is the genuine article, one who plows his own fields and finds contentment therein, finds friends on the next farm, and sees the beauty of the new furrows and of the woodsides at the end of the rows.

When the Emperor Augustus lamented the flocking to the cities, he induced Vergil to write the Georgics to make people love country ways again. Did some similar but more democratic influence move David Grayson to write these charming essays? The fact is that few books since many a day have been so charged with all the fine aroma of the best country life, have given forth so simply and naturally the spirit of the joy of living that ought to be found in that life. The record is against the effectiveness of Vergil's Georgics, but in spite of this classic failure, if I were a millionaire, I would give the Adventures a trial. At any rate I would present a copy of each to every boy and girl of all the country high schools, if there be such institutions in the land. Not being a millionaire, I must be content with heartily recommending to principals and schoolboards to have the books used as readers in any institution that professes and calls itself a country high school. These two books are good literature, just as good as the Spectator or any of the other regular classics that are published in the "required courses," and they will do the pupils far more good than most of these. They are fresh, humorous, full of fine spirit and healthful influ-

ence. They are religious, without too much preaching. Many of the chapters are lucid sermons, such as the story of Anna, the account of the Drunkard, and the fine sketch of the Old Doctor. Furthermore they give the feeling of respect for honest work, of admiration for manliness and independence. If these books should have the effect of making boys and girls love the farm, they would at the same time give them the spirit that believes in farmers, not tenants.

If it were proper in a brief review, it would be easy to give a taste of some of the most interesting stories and episodes. Chapter X in *Friendship* is one that can be read over and over, which is the true test. You can not be tired of the delicious talk of the two mowers, especially when they come in from the sweat of the field and fall upon the chicken and the mysterious short-cake. The whole description is as charming as Dickens at his best. This chapter, and chapters IV, VII and XI in *Contentment*, you feel like making everybody read who comes within reach.

The reader of these books, somewhat in the way in which one comes to know Mrs. Deland's Dr. Lavendar, makes and cherishes the acquaintance of such men as Charles Baxter, and those who meet in Baxter's shop, and Doctor North. About Dr. North a number of good stories are told. A neighborhood man by the name of Horace "tells how he once met the Doctor driving his old white horse in the town road."

"'Horace,' called the Doctor, 'why don't you paint your barn?'"

"'Well,' said Horace, 'it is beginning to look a bit shabby.'"

"'Horace,' said the Doctor, 'you're a prominent citizen. We look to you to keep up the credit of the neighborhood.'"

"Horace painted his barn."

By such stories as this we become well acquainted with the Doctor, and with the other plain folks of the neighborhood, and we learn the lesson that there is as much of intense interest, as much of comedy and tragedy, in any commonplace countryside as there ever was in any far-off land. Our farmer-author makes us see all this in his easy, pleasant way. "A great writer," he says, "is never *blasé*; everything to him happened not longer ago than this afternoon." We could say the same of himself, and also this: "He writes well, not chiefly because he is interested in writing, or because he possesses any especial knack, but because he is more profoundly, vividly interested in the activities of life and he tells about them—over his shoulder."

The illustrations, by Thomas Fogarty, are pleasing, especially some of the small head and tail pieces. On the whole we prefer to have them in, which is more than can be said for most illustrations in most books of this kind.

J. H. DILLARD.

## CHILD LABOR LAWS.

**Progress and Uniformity in Child Labor Legislation.** A study in statistical measurement. By William F. Ogburn, Ph. D., Princeton University. Columbia University Studies in History, Economics and Public Law.

This monograph is the result of a very careful study of the child labor laws of the United States, some 500 in number, from 1879 to 1909. The provisions of these laws have been classified on the basis of their relation to occupations, age limits, hours of labor, educational qualifications, working papers and inspection. The results are given in ninety tables accompanied with explanatory matter.

The author carefully describes his methods of collecting and arranging data, and points out possible sources of error, giving the reader every facility for forming a judgment of the value of the work. This tabular method of presentation may not appeal to everybody. Many of us contracted an antipathy to the multiplication table in early life and retain a prejudice against all its family. Still there is something to be said for tables. These of Professor Ogburn make clear certain tendencies of child labor legislation. We can see that there has been an increase in the legal age limit, a decrease in the hours of labor permitted, an increased stringency in regulations as to occupations, educational requirements, working papers and methods of inspection. This is due, no doubt, to social pressure, as the author says; also probably to the need for curing defects in statutes. If we could have the statistics of methods of evasion, they, too, would undoubtedly make interesting tables.

Certain curiosities of child labor legislation may be worth noting. One statute seems to make a fine of \$50 the penalty for perjury. In one or two States if a child's health is not strong enough to permit him to work and attend night school, he is exempted from attending night school.

While conditions are what they are, we shall need child labor laws and it is well to know what laws we have and what laws others have, so that we may improve ours by following the best examples. But to attack the child labor problem at the root we need the radical reforms that will enable the ordinary adult to support his family without the aid of his children.

WM. E. MCKENNA.

---

## BOOKS RECEIVED

---

—*Rough Rider Poems.* By John Allen. Published by Charles W. Bancroft Co., Chicago. 1912. Price, \$1.00.

—*Bedrock: Education and Employment, the Foundation of the Republic.* By Annie L. Diggs. Pub-

lished by the Social Center Publishing Co., Detroit, Mich. 1912.

—The Stage of Fools. By Leonard Merrick. Published by Mitchell Kennerley, New York & London. 1913. Price, \$1.20 net.

—Humanly Speaking. By Samuel McChord Crothers. Published by Houghton-Mifflin Co., Boston. 1912. Price, \$1.25 net.

—Philip Dru: Administrator. A Story of Tomorrow, 1920-1935. Anonymous. Published by B. W. Huebsch, New York. 1912. Price, \$1.20 net.

—The Golden Treasury of American Songs and Lyrics. Edited by Frederic Lawrence Knowles. Published by L. C. Page & Co., Boston. 1911.

—Second Annual Report of the State Charities Commission to the Honorable Charles S. Deneen, Governor of Illinois. Published by the Charities Commission, Springfield, Ill.

**MAGAZINES** and periodicals at cut prices. Send for our Bargain Catalog. **TIMBY'S BOOK SHOP, Ashtabula, Ohio**

## DON'T MISS THESE

Two Free Lectures by

**BENJAMIN FAY MILLS**

WHITNEY OPERA HOUSE, SUNDAY, DEC. 1.

11 a. m., "The Calf's Path." 8 p. m., "The Prophet Emerson, The Greatest Man of Modern Times."

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

**THE CHICAGO SINGLE TAX CLUB** announce an  
**Informal Reception and Dance**

TO BE HELD AT **SCHILLER HALL** 64 W. Randolph St.  
**SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 7th, 1912**

Tickets (75c) may be obtained from:

Miss Nelle Carlin, 1202 Ashland Block; Henry L. T. Tideman, 2045 Wellington St.; Stanley Bowmar, The Public, 537 Dearborn St.; and by Mail from Chicago Single Tax Club, 508 Schiller Bldg.

The speaker at the regular weekly meeting of the Club on Friday, 29th (508 Schiller Bldg., 8 p. m.), will be T. D. Fuller. Subject, "The Singletax from a New Angle."

**FINE QUALITY CUT GLASS**



**for Holiday Gifts**

Buy from us, the manufacturers, at factory prices. Send for catalogue.

**NEWARK CUT GLASS CO.,** 17 West Park Street, NEWARK, N. J.

## PERIODICALS

### The Disappearing Farmer.

The population of Illinois has increased 16 per cent in the last decade. Of this average, the town population shows 30 per cent increase, the village, 11 per cent, while the farm population has decreased 7 per cent. H. E. Hoagland gives these figures and his explanation of them in the November Journal of Political Economy (Chicago). Farm machinery, he affirms, has made necessary fewer farm hands for any given-sized farm. Further, the farmer's time is immensely saved by such conveniences of inter-communication as the telephone and the rural post. That some villages are diminishing and others increasing in population is witness, in the author's

THE circulation and distribution of **The Public** have now developed to a point where national advertisers can be advantageously served by us. Our readers can materially aid by systematically giving attention to the advertisement department.



**ADDING MACHINES \$1.00 and \$3.50**  
They add quickly, easily, accurately. Durable, easily reset. Capacity 8 columns. None better for the price. 17,000 sold. Delivery prepaid. Guaranteed as represented. The \$3.50 adder is Self Indicating. Order to-day.  
**J. H. BASSETT & CO., Dept. 2, 5921 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.**

**INSTEAD OF COFFEE**



Compare with coffee and all coffee substitutes, and note the "REASON" for **Cardo**.

**PREPARED IN HALF MINUTE.**

**Saves Half the Coffee Money**

Regular Size (25 Cups), 10 cents

'Phone your Grocer. He has it, or will gladly order a trial case on your request.

Packed 2 doz. per Case.

**CARDO Cereal Co., Columbus, O.**

CARDO IS SOLD IN CHICAGO BY A. J. BARNSBACH, DANIELS BROS., DREXEL MARKET HOUSE, J. H. EGGERS, F. C. EDDY, HILLMAN'S, C. A. KING & CO., RUST & ANTISDALE, J. W. SEEBY & CO., THE FAIR, WHITTLESEY & CO., OAK PARK, DRAEGER BROS., SOUTH CHICAGO.

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

opinion, to the fact that under modern conditions of communication and transportation fewer villages are needed. Mere money matters—such, for instance, as the selling price of farm land—do not intrude into the argument.

A. L. G.

The man who is content to take things as he finds them, at length begins to want other people to

go out and find them for him.—Chicago Record-Herald.

The "back-to-the-land movement" will never languish while aviation flourishes.—Columbia State.

Well, Germany certainly shows her nerve in de-

## 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.

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

## A Congestion

of business is the regular thing in December, our busiest month of the year.

If your wrapper bears the legend "Dec., 1912," don't wait for the receipt of a renewal notice. Shop early.

If we receive your renewal **on or before 10th December**, we will, by way of thanks for your promptness, send you free two progaganda booklets, The Single Tax (Henry George) and The Institutional Causes of Crime (Louis F. Post).

One extra dollar enclosed with your renewal will pay for *two* new subscriptions. The sending of these will help the circulation of **The Public**—and your own.

STANLEY BOWMAR,  
*Manager*

## Books Suitable for Christmas Presents

### COMPLETE WORKS OF HENRY GEORGE.

10 Volumes, handsomely bound in buckram, Gilt Tops. Portraits. \$12.00, expressage paid in the United States and Canada.

### THE LIFE OF HENRY GEORGE.

By Henry George, Jr.

In two Volumes. With fourteen illustrations. Dark blue cloth, the set, \$2.00, postpaid.

### PROGRESS AND POVERTY.

By Henry George.

Anniversary Edition. Dark blue cloth, \$1.10, postpaid.

### ADDRESSES AT THE FUNERAL OF HENRY GEORGE.

Compiled by Edmund Yardley.

Dark blue cloth, 40c, postpaid.

### THE CONFESSIONS OF A MONOPOLIST.

By Frederic C. Howe.

Green cloth, 65c, postpaid.

### THE THEORY OF HUMAN PROGRESSION.

By Patrick Edward Dove. Abridged by Julia A. Kellogg.

Dark red cloth, \$1.00, postpaid.

### ETHICS OF DEMOCRACY.

By Louis F. Post.

With portrait of author. Blue cloth, \$1.25, postpaid.

### ETHICAL PRINCIPLES OF MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

By Louis F. Post.

Blue cloth, \$1.00, postpaid.

### LAND, LABOR, WEALTH: THE COMING CIVILIZATION.

By Lee Francis Lybarger.

With portrait of author. Paper, 25c, postpaid.

### FELLOWSHIP SONGS.

Compiled by Ralph Albertson.

With music. Stiff cover with cloth back, 25c, postpaid.

### LABOR AND NEIGHBOR.

By Ernest Crosby

Stiff drab paper cover, 25c, postpaid.

### A GREAT INIQUITY.

By Leo Tolstoy.

With portraits. Price, 10c, postpaid.

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

claring war on a first-class power like Standard Oil.  
—Washington Post.



By all means tilt at convention, but let us avoid

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

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

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

the other extreme of becoming conventional even in our praise of unconventionality.—Harold Owen.



Even a "Holy War" answers General Sherman's blunt description.—Boston Journal.

## 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, 30c.

**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.



## 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  
148 Nassau St., New York City

# 4½ PER CENT

## POST'S Illustrative Charts

Of the fourth edition of **Post's Chart Lectures** on the Singletax, rearranged and enlarged, under the title of

### "Outlines of Lectures On The Taxation of Land Values,"

*The Philadelphia North American of August 17, says:—*

"This volume, after fifteen years, still remains the clearest and most informing exposition of Singletax philosophy."

*And The Chicago Record-Herald of September 15, says:—*

"Even those who do not agree with all of Mr. Post's views will enjoy his able defense of the cause in which he thoroughly believes."

Price per copy, Thirty Cents; 12 copies for \$3.00.

Address

**THE PUBLIC**  
Elleworth Bldg.            ::            CHICAGO



**JOHN Z. WHITE**

## **HENRY GEORGE Lecture Association**

**FREDERICK H. MONROE, President**

**538 S. Dearborn Street**

Chicago, Ill., November 22, 1912.

To the Readers and Friends of The Public, Greeting:

I wish to advise you that MR. JOHN Z. WHITE, Economist and Lecturer, will resume his general lecture work for the HENRY GEORGE LECTURE ASSOCIATION on December 1st, 1912.

Mr. White will devote December, January and February to the Central and Eastern States. About March 1st he will proceed to the Pacific Coast via New Orleans, Los Angeles and Victoria, B. C., thence east via Winnipeg and Minneapolis, returning to Chicago about July 1st, 1913.

Mr. White will deliver morning addresses to Schools, Colleges and Universities, noon day talks to Municipal, Reform and Business Associations, afternoon talks to Women's Clubs, and evening lectures to Men's Clubs of Churches, Technical Societies and such other organizations as may desire a discussion of his various subjects. Mr. White will also accept pulpit engagements with progressive churches and Sunday afternoon appointments with Young Men's Christian Associations.

Mr. White is now beginning his tenth year as a lecturer on economic subjects. During the past year his most popular subject was the "Singletax." In this lecture Mr. White presents the philosophy underlying the doctrine of the Singletax, or the Taxation of Land Values, and explains the necessary legislative steps to place it in operation in various States. After each lecture Mr. White will answer questions, so long as the time of the audience permits. Mr. White's other subjects are "The Commission Government for Cities," "The Initiative, Referendum and Recall," "Public Ownership of Public Utilities," "Municipal Revenues," "The Sources of Municipal Corruption," "Government by Injunction," "Henry George and His Philosophy," "The Dartmouth College Case," "Absolute Free Trade—the Basis of Universal Peace and National Prosperity," "The Federal Constitution of 1787"; also two historical lectures, entitled, "Robert Burns" and "The French Revolution of 1789."

We invite correspondence with all friends and organizations that may desire to utilize Mr. White during his coming transcontinental tour. Mr. White will also be available for Chautauqua engagements during the coming summer months.

Friends of Mr. White and those interested in the various subjects he presents will render a valuable service to the cause of economic progress by using their influence to place Mr. White in their respective cities.

Terms and exact dates will be promptly forwarded on request.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "F. H. Monroe". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long, sweeping underline that extends across the width of the signature.

President

Advertisements bring grist to the publisher's mill. Please mention The Public when you write to our advertisers.

## Paragraphs on the Money Question

### Nations Only Can Coin True Money

The inaugurating (necessarily by nations, solely) of a justice-promoting Legal-Tender Currency is, by far, the most important secular matter that can engage the attention of mankind. The correct method for Nations in performing this great service is so simple that "wayfaring men, though fools, shall not [or should not] err therein." In connection with the "Coining" (i. e., fabricating—and uttering) of Currency "bankers," have no greater inherent rights nor greater duties than other Citizens.

#### Why Greatly Overrate the Intrinsic Value of Any Metal?—Why?

Mr. Thomas A. Edison, the Sage (who is duly recognized throughout the world as one of the notably great experts in Metallurgy and the uses of metals in the arts and manufactures), declares, emphatically, that gold is almost without intrinsic value. He has, through the press, also suggested that its appropriate use is the gilding of picture frames. Mr. Edison has called attention to the fact that the commercial value of gold is, in very large degree, artificial, the current market price thereof being almost solely due to the laws directing the unlimited purchase of that metal and its Coinage by the United States and Great Britain at figures designated by those laws, respectively, which most absurdly make gold, when coined, Legal Tender throughout the respective jurisdictions of the two Governments named.

The Education Promoters Association (correspondence office, 104 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. City) will pay One hundred (\$100) dollars to the person who first succeeds in submitting to it a clear demonstration of material error in Mr. Edison's statement in re the intrinsic value of gold as mentioned hereon. That the whole truth of the matter should be widely declared is important to everybody. The Association will also pay \$100.00 to the person who first delivers, say, an ounce of material, native or imported, properly certified to be a specimen of a usable and true "Standard of Value."

#### Is It Righteous for Government to Buy Gold? Plain Common Sense Shouts, No!

It is unfortunately true that, even so late as A. D. 1912, some Citizens of the United States believe that gold of "Standard fineness" (nine-tenths) is intrinsically worth \$18.60 per ounce, no more and no less, continuously!!! This condition has been induced by the sad fact that Government pays that price to Miners (and to speculators in Scrap Metal) in lots estimated at \$100 and upward. It accepts all the stuff offered which promises to yield more than twenty per cent of its weight in gold—after the same has been refined at the Government refineries. And, furthermore, some well-meaning Citizens thoughtlessly admit that the Government is not only justified in doing this but is also justified in coining the gold (i. e., fabricating it into conventional form—gratis) thus making that metal, with little intrinsic value, under unwise laws Legal Tender in cancellation of all civil debts, throughout the jurisdiction of the Government; as they become due.

A few years hence men of ordinary intelligence will consider it a disgrace that their ancestors were so blinded by imbibed prejudices as to cheerfully assent to such wrongful practices, by the Government, under the belief that they were wise and beneficent.—Wallace P. Groom.

#### "Currency Conflict"

The following is a brief excerpt from an exhaustive article (18 pages) entitled "The Currency Conflict," from the pen of President Garfield.—Atlantic Monthly, February, 1876:

\* \* \* Third. A legal-tender note not redeemable, but exchangeable, at the will of the holder, for a bond of the United States bearing \* \* \* interest, which bond shall in turn be exchangeable, at the will of the holder, for legal-tender notes. In order that this currency shall be wholly emancipated from the tyranny and barbarism of gold and silver, most of its advocates insist that the interest on the bonds shall be paid in the proposed paper money. This \* \* \* is regarded as the great discovery of our era.

"Mr. Wallace P. Groom, of New York, has characterized this currency in a paragraph which has been so frequently quoted that it may fairly be called a creed. It is in these words:

"In the interchangeability (at the option of the holder) of national paper money with government bonds bearing a fixed rate of interest, there is a subtle principle that will regulate the movements of Finance and Commerce as accurately as the motion of the steam-engine is regulated by its 'governor.'" Such paper money tokens will be much nearer perfect measures of value than gold or silver ever have been or ever can be. The use of gold or other merchandise as money is a barbarism unworthy of the age."

### THE EDUCATION PROMOTERS ASS'N

104 Fort Green Place,

Brooklyn, N. Y.



## 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