

The Public

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

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EDITORIAL

Senator Bourne Again a Candidate.

It is gratifying to learn that Senator Bourne of Oregon is after all to be a candidate to succeed himself. He could not have been defeated at the primaries, if he had worked for the nomination; but, believing that his place of duty was at the national capitol, he stayed there through the primary campaign, leaving his official record to speak for itself. A good record it is. But democracy hasn't yet had experience enough with good records to understand them without the voice of a candidate to interpret. So Senator Bourne was defeated by an inferior man. But this man has been making a record since his nomination which the people do understand, and a cry for Bourne has gone up backed by a 12 per cent petition. For the sake of the democracy of Oregon, and for the good of the whole country, let us hope that Bourne will be re-elected with a majority big enough to leave no doubt of the political intelligence of the Oregon electorate.



Singletax Statistics.

Urgent inquiries for statistical information as to the effect of the Singletax have been so frequent that we are glad to refer to another local compilation* which is of great general as well as local value. Although this is a public document,

*See The Public, vol. xiv, pp. 824, 844, 925, 997.

we suggest, as it cannot be furnished without expense, that all persons asking for it enclose at least 25 or 50 cents to cover expense of postage and extra printing. Our reference is to the pamphlet just published in connection with the campaign for local land-value taxation now in progress in Clackamas County, Oregon. The publishers are W. G. Eggleston of Portland and Wm. S. U'Ren of Oregon City, of either of whom copies may no doubt be procured if the expense of supplying them is properly covered. This pamphlet is well described in its title: "Clackamas County assessments and taxes in 1910, showing the difference between assessments under the General Property Tax system and the Land Value or Singletax and Exemption system proposed in the Clackamas County Tax and Exemption Bill to be voted on at the November, 1912, election."



Special interest attaches to that Oregon pamphlet because of its bearing upon the efforts of the Joseph Fels Fund of America* to put the Singletax in operation somewhere in the United States within five years from 1909,—efforts that are opposed by land monopolists and their agents who have "caught on" to their significance and by such Singletaxers as have not. The election will come off in November under the county-option tax amendment to the Oregon Constitution which, under the leadership of Wm. S. U'Ren, was carried at the election of 1910. The statistics of the pamphlet were compiled by George F. Johnson, deputy assessor of Clackamas County. They show in detail, with reference to each agricultural taxpayer of the county, the following statistical facts: How many acres of his land is under cultivation and what its assessment is per acre; how many of his acres are uncultivated and the assessment per acre; his assessments in 1910 on land, on buildings, and on personal property, and the total; what would have been exempt in 1910 if the Singletax had been in operation; what the Singletax assessment would have been; what his actual tax was in 1910, and what it would have been under the Singletax. Similar information appears as to each city and town taxpayer, namely: The number of his building lots; the assessments of 1910 on his lot, his buildings, and his personal property, and the total; what his Singletax exemptions would have been in 1910; what his Singletax assessment would have been; the tax he actually paid in 1910, and the tax he would have paid under the Singletax system.

*See *The Public* of December 1, 1911, page 1215.

For illustration, taking an agricultural case at random: Edwin C. Gerber was assessed in 1910 on 75 acres of cultivated land at \$60 per acre and on 25 acres uncultivated at \$17.60. His assessments were \$4,940 on land (including clearings, drainage, etc.) and \$750 on buildings and personal property, a total of \$5,690, on which he paid \$96.73 in taxes. Under the Singletax this farmer's property would have been exempt to the amount of \$3,930 (including clearings, drainage, etc., along with buildings and personal property), leaving his assessment at \$1,760 and reducing his taxes to \$49.76. Is it asked how that loss in taxes would have been made up? The pamphlet explains. Here is an example, however, that illustrates: Louis Jaggar, Oregon City, owns two lots assessed in 1910 at \$3,165, his buildings and personal property being assessed at \$650, a total of \$3,815, on which he paid in taxes \$123.98 in 1910. Under the Singletax his property would have been exempt to the amount of \$650, leaving his assessment at \$3,165, and increasing his taxes to \$208.38. That is to say, the loss to the county from exempting improvements and personal property is made up by increasing the rate on land values; with the effect, however, of reducing the total taxes paid by working farmers. An illustration of a different kind is furnished by the case of A. C. Mowrey, who owns 440 acres of agricultural land, not an acre of which is cultivated. It was assessed in 1910 at \$28.97 per acre, making a total assessment of \$12,750, on which in 1910 Mr. Mowrey paid taxes to the amount of \$318.75. Under the Singletax none of this property would have been exempt, and the tax, under the increased rate on land values necessary to raise the county income for 1910, would have been increased to \$401.12.



Its completeness and variety of facts regarding the fiscal affairs of an American county of some 15,000 taxpayers, and its summaries of and practical comments upon those facts, make this pamphlet the most important supplement to Henry George's "Progress and Poverty" that has yet been published. With all the rest, it demonstrates the absurdity of the pretense that the Singletax would fall upon farmers. Although two-thirds of the agricultural land of Clackamas County is unimproved, yet the exemption of clearings, personal property and improvements would make an average reduction of taxes on the entire area of farming lands of more than \$8 a year for each farmer. As the owners of the unimproved parts would not share in that reduction, the average saving to

working farmers would be much more than \$8 a year.



Trusts and Land Monopoly.

In a discussion of Regulated Competition versus Regulated Monopoly, before the Boston Economic Club on the 8th,* Professor Johnson tripped a little, for him, in saying that the question of who should do the regulating (and in whose interest) whether of Competition or of Monopoly, is vastly more important than the question of regulation of competition versus regulation of monopoly. The important question (whether or not more important than the main question) isn't *who*? It is *how*?



But if Professor Johnson slipped unexpectedly in this way, Mr. Brandeis and some of the others slipped in a worse way—and not so unexpectedly—in ignoring the importance of land monopoly in connection with the trust question. Agricultural connotations of the term “land” have lodged so firmly in some men's minds that much of their reasoning in economics is vitiated by it. To talk to them of land monopoly is to make them see only little farmsteads or wide stretches of public domain. Their perception of the importance to trusts of urban land monopoly, of monopoly of transportation rights of way and terminals, and of the economic emphasis that railroad tariffs and customs tariffs give to landed privileges, is a blur.



Yet it is demonstrably true that no trusts have long survived without some landed privilege, directly owned or indirectly enjoyed. The oil trust depends upon its pipe lines and terminals, which belong in the category of land monopoly. Railroad monopoly depends upon the monopoly of rights of way and terminals. The tobacco trust depends upon monopoly of tobacco lands, accentuated by tariff leverages and transportation privileges. The express monopoly depends upon its parasitical relations to railroad monopoly. The beef trust would lose its power in an instant if it lost its monopoly of the transportation terminals called “stockyards.” There is not today a single trust, with any commercial power as such, which does not possess some great government privilege; and the basic privilege of all is land monopoly. In this would concentrate *all* the profit and all the power if every other government privilege were abolished.

*See current volume, page 975.

The Ananiasing of Brandeis.

Louis D. Brandeis has been Rooseveltized into the Ananias club. Mr. Brandeis—whose progressive record, by the way, may be at least favorably compared with Mr. Roosevelt's—ventured the statement about the Roosevelt platform which we quoted at page 938 of this volume of *The Public*. “Nowhere in that long and comprehensive platform,” said Mr. Brandeis, “neither in its nobly phrased statement of principles, nor in its general recommendations, nor in its enumeration of specific measures, can there be found *any pledge* to secure the right of Labor to organize, without which all other grants and concessions for improvement of the condition of the workingmen are futile.” He then proceeded with this explanation: “*It contains merely a friendly approval of the practice; the platform promises social and industrial justice, but it does not promise industrial democracy.*”



A fairer characterization of the Roosevelt platform it would be hard to make. Yet for having made it, Mr. Brandeis comes under some of the sweeping denunciations which Mr. Roosevelt has for several years been trying to popularize in rowdy forms. But is it Mr. Brandeis who is in the wrong? On the contrary, the truth is as he has said. In Roosevelt's platform we find no pledge to secure organization rights to Labor. Yet organization rights, not sympathy handed down, is what Labor demands and needs. The Roosevelt platform *pledges* his party “to work unceasingly in State and nation” for several good things; but when it comes to Labor organization, in the next succeeding paragraph to the last in the list of pledges, it quits pledging and begins to “favor.” It only *favors* the organization of the workers; it offers no pledge. Why that jump from the potent “pledge” to the frivolous “favor”? If not intended to define a difference, why the milder term at that important point? Was it an accident of composition? Mr. Roosevelt wouldn't say “accident” if he found as bad a break in any other platform.



The reason was suggested by Mr. Brandeis. And it was not far-fetched. In view of the Labor policy of the Steel Trust which Mr. Roosevelt's economic mentor, Mr. Perkins, has only recently applauded, the substitution of “favor” for “pledge” is significant; for Mr. Perkins boasts that there are no labor strikes any more among Steel Trust employees. He does not boast that this trust has utterly destroyed Labor organization among them.

That boast would be bad politics. But it is the fact. Mr. Brandeis has shown a verbal peephole through the Roosevelt platform, and it isn't quite appropriate to Ananias him for it. What he says is true. The Roosevelt platform "does not promise *industrial democracy*." What it represents is *plutocratic benevolence*.



Roosevelt versus Deneen.

The essence of the violent quarrel between Governor Deneen and Mr. Roosevelt is this: Governor Deneen supported Mr. Roosevelt in his efforts to secure the regular Republican nomination for President. Mr. Roosevelt then welcomed his support. When Mr. Roosevelt's proprietary rights in that nomination were stolen, and he "bolted" the regular Republican convention to form his new party, Governor Deneen "stood pat," hoping to get for re-election as Governor the support of both factions. In this he had the co-operation of Mr. Roosevelt's Illinois organ, the Chicago Tribune, but not of Mr. Roosevelt. Having to choose between the factions, Governor Deneen took a month or so to think about it, meanwhile campaigning the State in his own behalf and maintaining a masterly neutrality on the Presidential problem. His neutrality was steadied by the Tribune, which continued to support Roosevelt for President and Deneen for Governor. In the course of his campaigning, Governor Deneen learned, or thought he did, that Roosevelt's strength in Illinois is declining. He saw, or thought he saw, that Roosevelt votes are rippling over to Wilson or slipping back to Taft. So he decided to come out for Taft. Some strong language has, in consequence, been interchanged. On the point of veritability, Deneen appears to have the best of it; at any rate he offers facts in evidence, whereas Roosevelt confines himself as usual to shirt-sleeve eloquence and epithets. But there is really nothing very substantial in the controversy. Deneen would have "looked good" to Roosevelt if he had come over to Roosevelt; in Deneen's eyes, Roosevelt would have "looked good" if the Illinois vote had had a stronger Roosevelt coloring. The one important thing about it all is that *Governor Deneen has come to the conclusion that Roosevelt will be third in the race in Illinois*. It should be added that whatever else Deneen may or may not be, he is an acute political observer.



Mayor Dunne as a "Big Joke."

As Mayor of Chicago, "Dunne was a big joke." So states an autogenetic "committee of 100" in

Chicago. And he was—to the idle and indifferent swallows of grafters' gossip. But Mayor Dunne was no joke, little or big, to the crooks of Chicago, respectable or disreputable. He made war on their graft; and he could not be bought off, coaxed off nor scared off. Until Mayor Dunne spoiled it, one of the juiciest centers for respectable graft was the school board. This graft has run up into millions annually, and lots of it keeps on going to the very newspapers that have conspired to make the groundlings think that Dunne was a "big joke" as Mayor. It was their only way. Failing to make him a grafter like themselves, they labeled him a "joke." Let whoever doubts, read the official reports of the Supreme Court of Illinois since the election of Dunne in 1905. That the Court had to decide for technical reasons in favor of the grafters sometimes, will not mislead any intelligent person; their graft was uncovered just the same. Were all the truth known, it is not improbable that some of this graft might be traced to the inner councils of that autogenetic "committee of 100" which denounces Mayor Dunne's school board record. By no means was Dunne's administration a "big joke" to big grafters (or little ones, either); the joke was too big on them to be big to them.



FREE SHIPS AND FREE SEAMEN.

A consideration of the problem of the American merchant marine discloses four palpable facts: (a) The American flag has all but disappeared from the high seas; (b) the disappearance of our shipping is a distinct loss to the country, both in peace and in war; (c) the American sailor has been driven from the sea by antiquated laws, which have as their central feature a high protective tariff; and (d) our place can be regained only by repealing the restrictive laws, and adopting such a liberal code as will give liberty to the shipmaster, and freedom and self-respect to the men.



It is not the purpose of an editorial to provide a Congressional program, but it may discuss the general principles upon which such a program must rest.

There has been a vast deal of discussion as to how our flag is to be restored to the high seas.

During the fifty years that the protective tariff has been slowly but surely strangling this one-time great industry, Congressional committees

have sat, reports have been made, and laws have been passed.

But still the American sailor continued to desert his calling, and the American shipmaster to withdraw from the contest.

Why?

Why should this industry, once so great—the very apple of the Republic's eye—why should it decline in spite of all this solicitude?

To answer that question is to lay bare the fallacy of a protective tariff.



Trade is the greatest labor-saving device known to man. No other agent so multiplies his power over Nature.

To restrict trade, therefore, is to curtail production. No nation can survive the curtailment of production due to a high tariff, except it be unusually blessed with natural wealth and have a large proportion of its population so situated that they can bear the burden and so obtuse that they do not feel it.

No government has anything to give to one of its citizens save what it takes from another citizen; hence, to protect any industry means to lay a corresponding burden upon other industries.



Thus it has come to pass in this country that the tariff laws have shifted the burdens from one set of shoulders to another set of shoulders, until they come at last to the farmers. And the farmers have been so blessed with soil and climate that they have been able to struggle on in spite of the handicap.

When the owner of the mine received tariff protection, because, presumably, mother nature charged man more for the ore she deposited in America than in England or Germany, the rolling-mill man demanded like protection. And so it continued through all the stages of manufacture, until the iron, in the shape of a plow, loaded with all the increases exacted by the various men through whose hands it had passed, was sold to the farmer.

This would have been an insuperable burden but for the fact that his soil was so rich and his industry so great that he could produce wheat and cotton cheaper than any other farmer on earth.



But industries not so situated were crushed out of existence.

Among these was the American merchant marine. It was one thing to lay tariff taxes on ore

and iron used in a plow, because the farmer could bear it; but it was quite a different thing when the iron was used in a ship, and the price raised to cover it.

The shipmaster was carrying freight in direct competition with men who paid no tariff taxes on their ships. And as Congress would not remove this burden he did the only thing possible: he pulled down the American flag, and retired from the sea.



When Congress was finally frightened, or shamed, into doing something for American shipping, it was secondary always to the interests of the shipbuilders and the various tariff beneficiaries.

In no instance was its action timely, effective or even honest. The first action was to put on the free list materials for wooden ships. But the world had turned to iron ships. The decline continuing, materials for iron ships were put on the free list. But it was a dishonest proposition in both instances; for ships built of such materials must not engage in the coasting trade for more than two months in a year, which, together with the trouble and expense of importing materials for a single ship, is so much of a handicap as to render it useless.



Now that the American merchant marine is dead, heroic treatment is necessary for its revival.

Our shipmaster must be put on an equal footing with his competitor. He must be given as cheap a ship, and he must have as cheap a crew. To this end Congress must grant two things: (a) Free ships, and (b) free seamen.

Liberal mail contracts for fast ships may follow; but a general system of subsidies is entirely unnecessary.



That free ships will equalize the initial investment is plain; that free seamen will overcome the difference in the present cost of operation will be apparent upon examination.

In the earlier stages of the world, when the workingman rose from Slavery to Serfdom, he was granted freedom of person, but was chained to the soil. As generation followed generation Serfdom itself passed away, with one exception, *that of the sailor.*

Workmen ashore were given liberty to quit their places, but not so the seaman. Railroad men, factorymen, or any other class of landsmen may

leave their jobs individually or collectively when they choose; but the sailor must sign a contract, and cannot quit. Should he attempt to leave the ship after she is safely in harbor and unloaded, he is seized by the marshal, thrown into jail, and put aboard in irons when she is ready to sail.

Such conditions have had two evil effects.

They have enabled foreign shipmasters to keep down wages; and they have driven self-respecting sailors from the sea.

The International Seamen's Union has a bill before Congress giving our seamen the right to leave the ship when she is safe in port; and giving, by treaty agreement, the right of foreign seamen to leave their ships when safe in American ports.

A small enough thing, is it not, the extension of the landsman's right to the sailor?

Yet it is far-reaching, as every step toward freedom is far-reaching. Foreign vessels now ship their men abroad, where wages are low; and the men are bound by all the power of law to return with the ship to the port of enlistment. Thus the foreign master can sail his ship from a low-wage country to a high-wage country, and yet keep his crew on low wages. But give that crew the right to quit when the vessel is safe in harbor. Then a foreign ship coming into an American port with a low-priced crew would lie there until she shipped a crew at the prevailing wages of this country.

This would equalize the cost of operating vessels on the high seas in the best possible way: *not by lowering American wages to the foreign level, but by raising foreign wages to the American level.*

And in bringing about this end Congress would not only put the American shipmaster on an equality with the foreign shipmaster, but would give the seaman the freedom enjoyed by the landsman, and beget a self-respect and a love of his calling that would make him wish his son to follow him.



And shall we not do this for the seamen, both masters and men?

Who are more deserving?

What single calling brought more honor to the nation during the first seventy-five years of its life? The sailors were a source of profit in time of peace, and a means of safety in time of war. It was the men drawn directly from our merchant marine that made possible a successful issue of the War of 1812, and of the Civil War.

Without similar men in the future our navy will be useless.

The restoration of the American flag to the high seas is not a question of subsidies, nor of preferential tariffs; it is simply a question of freedom and justice.

STOUGHTON COOLEY.



"TAXING THE FARMERS' BUSINESS."

That is what the land sharks say the Singletax would be—"taxing the farmers' business."

Because the Singletax wouldn't tax anything but the "raw-land" value, the "community-made" value of land.

But what kind of reasoning is this which concludes that taxes on "raw-land" value, taxes on "community-made" value would be taxing the farmer's business?

His business is to *use* land and the Singletax would abolish all taxes on the *use* of land.



Every one who knows anything about land knows what "the raw-land value" or "the community-made value" of land means—if he will think a minute. It is the value of land in the "raw," or uncleared, or "unimproved" state. That value is not due to what the owner has done to the land. It is due to population and the demand for "raw" land.

Doesn't every farmer know that land "near town" is worth more than just as good land several miles farther from town? Raw land, or unimproved land, near town is often worth more than better and improved land miles away from town. And doesn't every farmer know that an acre of unimproved land in a business district is worth a great many acres of the best improved farm land anywhere?

For example, H. L. Pittock's Block 215, in the business district of Portland, Oregon, is not quite one acre, and the land alone is now assessed at \$502,000, without counting the value of two old houses on it. That is the "unimproved value," or "community-made value" of this land. Compare that with the improved farm land, for example, in Josephine County, Oregon. Last year, 1911, the farmers in that county had 20,921 acres of improved land, assessed \$48.47 an acre, on the average for the whole county. That \$48.47 an acre includes the value of clearings. But the raw-land value, or unimproved value was only \$19.39 an acre, on an average.

So the unimproved value of the less than one acre of the Pittock block of land in Portland was equal to the unimproved value of 25,889 acres of improved farm land in Josephine County—and that is 4,968 acres more than all the improved land in the county.

Mr. Pittock, who is chief owner of the Daily Oregonian, of Portland, is using that paper to convince Oregon farmers that Singletax will "ruin" them, and that the present general property tax system is just what they want. But the farmers are catching on to his game. He is willing to help them keep taxes on their business if they will help him keep taxes off his unimproved land. The more taxes they pay on their business of cultivating the soil, growing crops and rearing live stock, the less tax he will have to pay on his block—small in area but very large in value—in the business district of Portland.



For further illustration the assessment tables of Josephine County, Oregon, for 1911 show that the average farmer in that county is assessed per acre of improved land in this way:

Business.	Per Acre.
Labor value of clearing land.....	\$29.08
Houses and other improvements.....	17.75
Implements and machinery.....	3.28
Live stock	5.05
Household goods	1.55
Assessment on "business".....	\$56.71
"Community-made" value of land.....	19.39
Total per acre improved land.....	\$76.10

In arriving at this result I have calculated that in Josephine County the farmers have one-half of the horses and mules, nine cattle out of ten and one-fifth of the household goods and furniture. I believe the estimate is too low; and if it is, the assessment on "business" per acre is too low.

But if the estimate is fairly correct, then for every \$100 that the Josephine County farmer is assessed on his improved land and what he has on his improved land, \$74.52 is assessment on his "business," and only \$25.48 is on the "community-made" value of his improved land.

That is crooked taxation.



But how about taxes? It's the tax, not the assessment, that damages the pocketbook.

The total assessed value of all property in that same Oregon County in 1911 was \$10,505,686; total tax levies for all purposes, \$262,846.93; average tax rate in whole county, 25.09 mills. Of course, the tax rate in farming communities was less than in the cities and towns; but if we use average rates for the general property tax system and the Singletax, the truth will stand out just as clearly as though we had the exact rate for some farm community.

Remember, that the amount to be raised by Singletax is the same as the actual levy on the 1911 assessment—\$262,846.93. The Singletax exemptions for the property assessed in 1911 would be \$3,342,770, leaving a Singletax assessment of

\$7,162,916 on town and city lots, corporation franchises and rights of way and the "community-made" value of farm lands and all unimproved lands. Then the average tax rate under Singletax would be 36.7 mills, or 11.61 mills more than the average general property tax rate. Looks like "ruin," doesn't it? But let's see how much it will "ruin" a Josephine County farmer with 80 acres—40 acres improved and 40 acres unimproved. Compare assessments and taxes at the same time, and you will see how Singletax would work:

	Present Tax System		Singletax System	
	Assessments.	Taxes.	Assessments.	Tax.
Labor value of clearings, 40 acres	\$1,163	\$29.18	Exempt	No tax
Improvements on land, labor values	710	10.81	Exempt	No tax
Farm implements, labor values	130	3.26	Exempt	No tax
Live stock, labor values...	201	5.27	Exempt	No tax
Household goods, labor values	62	1.56	Exempt	No tax
Total taxes on farmer's "Business"		\$50.08		No tax
Community-made value 80 acres	775	19.44	\$775	\$28.44
Total tax, present tax system		\$69.52		
Total Singletax		28.44		
Farmer saves by Singletax		\$41.08		

If you are a farmer, would you object to being "ruined" in that way? If so, why?

W. G. EGGLESTON.

CONDENSED EDITORIALS

TWO DEBATING SOCIETIES.

Louis F. Post in the Chicago Daily Press of Sept. 13.

Not until now have Ohio voters had the power to make their own laws. They have always had to "jackpot" the job in their legislature. But the voters of Missouri and Oregon took this power over to themselves years ago. Oregon has used it often and well. Missouri hasn't used it much, if at all. At the November election both will use it on important questions of universal interest.

In Missouri the people are to vote on abolishing all taxes on business, farming, labor, work, industry. If they vote "yes," there will soon be no taxes in that State on the products of useful work. It is asked how the State could be supported? By heavier taxes on men who make money from high land rents and other land values.

The same plan, slightly different in form, will be voted on at the same time in Oregon. Three counties are to decide by popular vote whether to raise their taxes by taxing land values more, and personal property and improvements not at all. Those counties are Multnomah (where Portland is), Clackamas and Coos. And throughout the State the people are

to vote on specially taxing the value of land—not improvements, but the bare land—of taxing extra every land-holding worth more than \$10,000, and taxing it on a rising scale so as to discourage big holdings, except for use.

If the Oregon proposals carry, working farmers will have their taxes reduced \$8 a year apiece on the average. With most working farmers the reduction will be greater. Pretty much the same effect will doubtless be produced in Missouri.

But whether the proposals carry or not, isn't as important as the fact that the questions are being discussed by the people themselves all over those States. Oregon and Missouri have become great debating societies for deciding whether industry or land monopoly shall be favored by taxation.

All of us have something to learn from those debates, for it is impossible anywhere to tax industry without favoring land monopoly or land monopoly without favoring industry.



THE RIGHT KEYNOTE.

Samuel Danziger in No. 288 of the Press Bureau
Publication of the American Economic
League, Cincinnati.

It is a rare good fortune to have this year at least one Presidential candidate who bases his arguments on sound economic principles.

That candidate is Woodrow Wilson.

It is not always popular to stick to logic and common sense in discussing current problems. There are more people who will applaud a suggestion to send trust magnates to jail than will appreciate the suggestion to deprive trusts of the privileges which give them power. More will demand an arbitrary minimum wage-law than understand the fact that more freedom instead of less is what workers need to get what they produce.

So when a candidate discusses such questions as trusts and minimum wage, and appeals to reason and logic rather than to ignorance and prejudice, there is good ground for hope that his election will result in establishing a policy that will deal with evils in such a way that their cause will be removed and make no spectacular but useless efforts to strike at symptoms.

In speaking on the trust problem Wilson leaves to his opponents the advocacy of such quack remedies as regulation, prosecution and litigation. He points to the privileges which have given them power, the privileges which his opponents would leave undisturbed, and says that these must be removed.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

THE SINGLETAX IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Vancouver, B. C.

In the Oregon and Missouri campaigns for Singletax the statement is being made by opponents of the reform, that the Singletaxers of British Columbia are tired of their "experiment" and are anxious to have

the Singletax system repealed. Let me say that such statements are wholly and absolutely false.

The Singletax is not an experiment in British Columbia. Since 1894 we have been exempting 50 per cent of the value of improvements from Municipal Taxation. This partial application of the principle worked so well that now nearly every municipality in British Columbia voluntarily exempts the total value of improvements from taxation and finds that that works very much better.

Twenty years ago candidates for municipal offices who sought office for the sake of office boldly announced that they were opposed to Singletax. Today they advertise that they will see to it that improvements be not taxed.

And the principle is now being accepted for Provincial taxation. There is not a Singletaxer in the present Provincial cabinet, and nearly all their appointees to office are opposed to it; yet the Premier has announced that at the next session at Victoria, amendments to the Provincial revenue laws will have a prominent place on the legislative menu. The proposed new law will involve the cancellation of the old three dollar poll tax, as well as important changes in the way of reduction in personal and realty taxation. The Government holds the view that all the revenue necessary for carrying on the machinery of government should be derived from natural resources.

A few days ago an honest Tory who consistently opposes Singletax said to me: "I am afraid that this Singletax is going to be very hard to repeal, now that people have got a taste of it." That expresses concisely the feeling of the opponents of Singletax in B. C. today. More than likely the opposition in Oregon and Missouri have a premonition of this. I asked my Tory friend: "Why should it be repealed?" He replied: "It is very hard on any one who wants to hold vacant property."

Exactly. No self-respecting Drone likes to be forced out of the Hive.

Now what has Singletax done for British Columbia?

First. I have noticed in American municipalities where I lived that a small army of men are employed to chase up owners of personal property for assessment and collection of taxes. To say nothing of the unpleasantness of this inquisitorial proceeding, I noticed that the boldest liar had the lowest valuations and the man who moved oftenest and farthest paid the least taxes in proportion to the value of his personal property. In B. C. we no longer pay this army of gum shoers, and the falsifier of personal property valuations is without a vocation. A man may tell the truth about his personal property and he won't be fined for doing so.

Second. The C. P. R. Co. are, I think, the most powerful landed monopoly on the American continent. They owned 6,000 acres in and alongside the city of Vancouver. For eighteen years, under the old system of taxation, they held the greater part of this land idle, selling timber from it and waiting for a rise. Under the Singletax they got a tremendous hustle on. In three years, by employing constantly several hundred men and half a dozen logging engines, they have cleared the greater part of that land, and it sold like hot cakes and at good prices, too. Two years ago the ground on which a splendid apart-

ment house is now going up was a wilderness of blackened logs and stumps 10 or 12 feet high—a scene of desolation such as no country outside of B. C. could show.

Third. But the best thing Singletax has done for us is that it has instilled into all our citizens a feeling of Civic Pride. Vancouverites are proud of their city. Let any of your spouters against Singletax in Oregon or Missouri come up here and ask them.

And we have good cause to be proud of her. Of her splendid buildings, her broad thoroughfares, her hustling industrial and commercial activity, and the independence and vigor of her people who have wrought this miracle under the fostering influence of the exemption of enterprise and industry from taxation.

To the people of Oregon and Missouri I say you can do likewise—if you have the courage. God does nothing for people who are afraid to enter the promised land.

JOHN MACMILLAN.



CORRECTION.

By an error in editing, Mr. Hermann's letter in last week's Public at pages 966 and 967, made it appear that the incidents described by him had occurred at Savannah, Mo. They occurred at King City, Mo.—Editors of The Public.

INCIDENTAL SUGGESTIONS

FREETRADE PRINCIPLE.

Göttingen, Germany.

It is strange how simple facts often escape us for a long time, only to spring suddenly into our consciousness—simple facts that we should have recognized long before.

I have been a Freetrader for a long time. I recognized that as a taxation system the tariff is indefensible. I felt that, as for Protection, the capitalist got the doughnut and the rest of us got the hole. Still, in discussions with Protectionist friends, it never occurred to me to argue that capital, as opposed to capitalists, actually loses by being protected—and that, too, not only from a broad world-wide standpoint but from the narrower national viewpoint.



It is an old dodge and a fair one to take an absolutely simple case which embodies all the principles.

Let us, therefore, imagine two communities so situated, and possessed of such natural resources, that one advantageously produces cotton goods and the other wool.

Suppose that if the entire community of A—produced cotton cloth, the value thereof would be \$10,000 a year, whereas they can produce only \$5,000 worth of wool goods.

B—, on the contrary, can produce \$10,000 worth of wool, and but \$5,000 worth of cotton cloth.

Under a condition of free trade and unrestricted competition A— would devote all its time to cot-

ton, B— to wool, which they would then exchange. Each would thus have \$5,000 worth of both commodities.

But some "patriotic" citizen of A— suggests that home industry should be encouraged.

For this purpose A— carries Protection to its logical extreme and prohibits imports from B—. Half its citizens now go to producing wool, for which the community is but poorly suited. The result is \$5,000 worth of cotton as before, but instead of the \$5,000 worth of wool which B— formerly supplied, the \$2,500 which the half of its workers are able to produce.

Thus the result of this system of "protection" is that with the same number of workers, the same capital, much less is produced.

That is precisely what the nations of the world are doing today—our own land being the worst offender.



I suppose this way of looking at tariff reform is very old and I've no doubt it is elsewhere much better stated. Like many another, I haven't read a great deal that isn't required for the University course. A lot of good things "have to wait" till the strenuousness of college days is exchanged for Life's comparative quiet. The idea came to me with such force that I burned to impart it. It may be that this will catch the eye of others who have never happened to think of this phase of the matter, and another nail be driven in the coffin of an antiquated tax system.



To add a paragraph that is almost entirely foreign, free trade and land reform are pretty well bound up together now in England. Free trade has made England enormously wealthy; a system of land tenure comparable only to that of such enlightened countries as Mexico and Russia has gathered that wealth in the hands of the few. Today, as The Public's correspondents have repeatedly remarked, the land question is almost the only one which excites the English electorate.

Unless the Liberal Party adopts some comprehensive scheme for Land Reform, the Tories, knowing well the value of such a war cry, are going to advance their plan. One can easily imagine how effective a land reform the land-owning aristocracy will bring forward! But by talking of housing, city improvement and a lot of details, and parading themselves as the real friends of the workman, they may well becloud the issue and win.

One shudders to think of the condition of England with her abominable system of land tenure and a high protective tariff. Either is bad; both would be insufferable.

H. B. ENGLISH,

(Rhodes Scholar in Oxford from Nebraska.)



SENATOR OWEN.

Madill, Oklahoma.

Noticing your statement to the effect that Congressmen George and Buchanan were Singletaxers in the House, and that probably Owen was one in the

Senate, I will relate an incident which occurred that may throw light on Senator Owen's attitude. When he made a speech in this town in July last, he offered to answer any question germane to the subject of his speech that any of the audience wished to ask. One of his auditors asked him this question: "Senator, do you believe that tariff taxation is the best method of raising revenue for the general government?" To this question Senator Owen snapped out an emphatic "No." "What, then, in your judgment, is the best method of raising revenue for the general government?" asked his questioner. The Senator paused a moment and then said: "There was a man sent from God, and his name was Henry George."

DAVID RUSSELL.

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, October 15, 1912.

Presidential Politics.

Mr. Wilson replied on the 8th at Topeka, Kansas, to Mr. Roosevelt's demand for a retraction of his Colorado statement as to the relation of the Steel trust to Mr. Roosevelt's campaign. On this point he said:

He interpreted my remark to mean that they were supporting him with their money. I was not thinking about money. I do not know whether they are supporting him with their money or not; it does not make any difference. What I meant was that they are supporting him with their thought; and their thought is not our thought. I meant, and I say again, that the kind of control which he proposes is the kind of control the United States Steel Corporation wants.

[See current volume, pages 970, 971.]



The Deneen faction of the Republican Party in Illinois came out against Roosevelt on the 10th. This faction had supported Roosevelt in the Republican convention and had indicated intentions of being neutral during the campaign, thereby leaving the Presidential fight in Illinois a three-cornered one between Taft, Roosevelt and Wilson, and the State fight between Dunne and Deneen. As a majority of the Progressives of Illinois insisted upon a State as well as a national party, as a condition of supporting Roosevelt, the Deneen faction was finally forced to make a choice in national politics. This they did on the 10th at Springfield. Governor Deneen said, as reported by the Chicago Tribune, which has supported Roosevelt in national politics and Deneen in State politics:

There were only thirty-four serious contests in

the Chicago convention, and Col. Roosevelt told me so himself, asking me to modify the resolution which I offered to include only the thirty-four. I did not do so and kept the figure of contests at the number which had been agreed to originally by Gov. Hadley and the Roosevelt managers. Those thirty-four delegates, had they been seated in Col. Roosevelt's favor, would not have changed the result. He would not have been nominated. He protested against the Southern and the Territorial delegates, but to my personal knowledge it was Theodore Roosevelt eight years and four years ago who prevented a change in the system of selecting those delegates, a change for which the Illinois delegation voted solidly. Then Col. Roosevelt demanded that Illinois bolt. I refused to bolt then and I refuse to bolt now. I am for the Republican ticket and it is my judgment, after a month of active campaigning in Illinois, that the Republican nominees will carry the State.

The State organizations and all of the Republican candidates on the State ticket seconded Governor Deneen. He was replied to on the 12th by Mr. Roosevelt who said, as reported by the Chicago Tribune of the 13th:

I have not hitherto assailed Mr. Deneen. Mr. Deneen has now seen fit to assail me by deliberate and willful perversion of the truth. Mr. Deneen says I asked him to limit his resolution concerning the contests to thirty-four of them. This is a falsehood. I had no private dealings with Mr. Deneen during the Chicago convention. During that convention I became convinced of his shuffling and double dealing. I grew to feel a hearty contempt for him and entirely to mistrust his sincerity and loyalty to the people's cause. All the conversations about the contesting delegates were held with literally scores of leaders. . . . Mr. Taft was nominated by twenty-one majority, and the change of thirty-four votes, therefore, would have put him some forty odd in the minority. . . . Mr. Deneen knows this perfectly well and he is trading on the short memories of people when he tries to assert the contrary is true. Mr. Deneen's statement that I was the man who prevented the change in the Southern representation four years ago is an untruth.

Governor Deneen replied to this on the 12th, as reported in the Chicago Tribune of the 13th:

I have not had time to digest it, and am not positive as to what he said. I will state this, however, as an absolute fact, regardless of anything Col. Roosevelt may say: He asked me personally to introduce a resolution at the Chicago convention asking that thirty-four contested delegates from California, Arizona, Texas and Washington be not allowed to vote in the temporary organization. This was after Gov. Hadley had introduced his resolution where the number of contests was named as seventy-two, and after the debate had been had thereon. It was not claimed at any time that Roosevelt had a majority of the delegates in the convention, and had he received these thirty-four delegates, he could not have been nominated. I attended the Republican national conventions of twelve, eight, and four years ago and on each occasion efforts were made to change the unit rules. Roosevelt and his friends prevented the change in rules at each convention. At the last

convention the machinery which he sustained and prolonged, was used against him.

On the 14th the newspapers published a long reply from Governor Deneen in which he gave details in support of his original statement; and in the afternoon of the same day Mr. Roosevelt published a response.



At Harrisburg on the 10th the Republicans and the Progressives of Pennsylvania (the latter called the "Washington Party," because the title "Progressive" has been pre-empted by others in that State) got together and agreed to the substitution of Taft Electors for Roosevelt Electors on the Republican ticket. The Taft faction had organized under the name of the "Lincoln Party" in order to have a Taft Electoral ticket in the field; but when the Roosevelt Electors withdrew from the Republican ticket on the 10th, the "Lincoln Party" withdrew its ticket.



The straw vote of the Chicago Record Herald, reported weekly, had reached a total on the 12th of 154,771. In its issue of the 13th, the Record Herald gave the following percentage results:

	Sept. 29.	Oct. 6.	Oct. 13.
Taft .....	.192	.216	.219
Roosevelt .....	.288	.300	.299
Wilson .....	.448	.429	.421
Debs .....	.072	.055	.061



As he was entering an automobile to ride to a hall in Milwaukee, where he was to speak on the 14th, Mr. Roosevelt was wounded by a pistol shot fired by a lunatic of the name of John Schrank who says he has been following Mr. Roosevelt for weeks in order to kill him. Although the bullet lodged in a dangerous region in Mr. Roosevelt's body his case is not regarded as dangerous. He afterwards spoke at the meeting, and was then brought to a Chicago hospital to have the bullet removed. It is supposed that a bulky manuscript in his breast pocket through which the bullet passed, saved his life. On the person of the assailant were found "proclamations" explaining his motive. One of them stated that President McKinley had told him in a vision to kill Mr. Roosevelt, the dead President saying of Mr. Roosevelt, "This is my murderer; avenge my death." Another declared it to be "the right and duty of every citizen to forcibly remove a third term," as "a traitor to the American cause."



Campaign Funds.

The witnesses before the Senate investigating committee on the 8th were Wayne McVeagh, Ormsby McHarg, Chauncey Depew and William

B. McKinley. Mr. McVeagh explained that the story of a telephonic conversation between Mr. Morgan and President Roosevelt, published by Charles E. Russell, and testified to by Judson Welliver, had been told the latter by him, but not as published. It was not Morgan but Harriman, and not Roosevelt but the late H. McK. Twombly, between whom the conversation had occurred. Said Mr. MacVeagh:

"I may have called on Mr. Morgan on the day I have in mind, but I remember calling on Mr. H. McK. Twombly at his office in the latter part of October, 1904. While we were conversing he was called to the telephone by his clerk. His office is in the same building as Mr. Morgan's, but in the upper stories. When Mr. Twombly returned he told me he had been talking to Mr. E. H. Harriman; that Mr. Harriman had been called to Washington by Col. Roosevelt, and had found the President anxious for the raising of an additional fund for the campaign; that it had resulted in Mr. Harriman agreeing to raise and give Mr. Bliss \$240,000. Mr. Twombly said that Mr. Harriman had called him up and said he expected him to give \$50,000. Mr. Twombly said to me 'Ned' Harriman was going to give \$50,000; that he had been asked to give \$50,000, and he said something that led me to infer that Mr. Morgan would give \$50,000. He said, of course, Mr. Harriman had been acting in the common interest, and that the contributions would have to be made. I recall that he expressed the opinion that the contributions would be practically a waste; that Mr. Roosevelt was sure of his election, but that Mr. Harriman, who had been acting in the common interest, could not be expected to stand the entire contribution. He added that 'of course, there's nothing for me to do but to meet his request'."

Mr. McKinley testified to spending from \$250,000 to \$300,000 in the pre-convention campaign for Taft, being about \$200,000 to \$250,000 more than is usual. He accounted for the fund as having come largely from Mr. Taft's relatives and personal friends. About the expenditure he could tell but little in detail. Mr. McHarg, a supporter of Roosevelt before the nomination of Taft, testified that he knew positively that the Roosevelt pre-convention campaign was not underwritten, and that its managers, of whom he was one, never had money enough, he himself being unable several times to make needed journeys because there was no money to pay his expenses. [See current volume, page 971.]



On the 9th Charles P. Taft, brother of the President, testified that he had advanced \$324,329.30 to defeat Bryan and elect his brother in 1908, receiving back \$150,000; and that in the pre-convention campaign of the present year he had spent for his brother's candidacy \$213,592.41, of which \$125,000 had gone to the national Taft bureau and \$60,000 to the Ohio bureau. Another witness was Dan R. Hanna, son of the late Mark Hanna, who testified to contributing \$177,000 to the pre-con-

vention campaign of the present year for Mr. Roosevelt.

The most sensational testimony of the 9th was that of ex-Senator Scott of West Virginia and Robert S. Lovett of New York. It threw further light on the notorious Harriman-Roosevelt episode of 1904. As reported by the Chicago Tribune of the 10th, Mr. Scott—

testified that the call came for Treasurer Bliss or Chairman Cortelyou. Neither was present, so he talked on the wire. Scott did not identify the speaker at the White House end of the wire, but referred to him as "the voice from the White House," and "the response from the White House." "What is this trouble I hear about Higgins?" Senator Scott said he heard over the wire. "I hear he may be defeated." He told "the White House" that Mr. Higgins was in danger. "Can't the State committee supply the necessary funds?" asked the White House," Mr. Scott continued. Mr. Scott said he told of the difficulties in getting money for the campaign, and the response from "The White House" was: "I would rather lose the election in the country than be defeated in my own State." "I said: 'There is no danger of your being defeated,'" said Scott. He added that the voice at the White House said: "Mr. Harriman is coming to see me, and I'll see if we can arrange to raise the funds to help Higgins." Scott said the committee would "have to judge" with whom he had the conversation. "O, I might as well answer your question," he added, "I thought I was talking with President Roosevelt." When further questioned he said he could not remember whether the "party at the White House" had said, "Mr. Harriman is coming here," or "I will have Mr. Harriman come here."

Mr. Lovett, who was in close and confidential relations with Mr. Harriman during the latter's lifetime, testified, on the same matter, also as reported by the Chicago Tribune of the 10th, as follows:

"I knew of Mr. Harriman's visit to Washington in October, 1904. He told me the national committee was 'in a hole' and owed the State committee \$200,000. He said 'the President wants me to help them out and I've got to do it.' Some days later he came to my office and gave me some checks and cash. Mr. Bliss came and got them. The sum was \$250,000. The checks were brokerage house checks and were indorsed to Mr. Bliss. I told him to send receipts to the contributors if he knew them."

John D. Archbold (of the Oil Trust), Charles D. Hilles (chairman of the Republican National Committee), and A. H. Plant (of the Southern Railway) were witnesses on the 10th, but nothing new was developed. On the 11th the witnesses were Frank L. Smith of Illinois, Fred W. Upham of Chicago, F. C. Schwedtmann of the National Association of Manufacturers, Samuel Aronowitz of New York, and Edward T. Stotesbury of Philadelphia.

The witnesses on the 14th were Roger Sullivan of Chicago, Alton B. Parker of New York, and Wilson F. McCombs (manager of the Wilson campaign). Mr. Sullivan said that he had spent from \$40,000 to \$50,000 in the Illinois primary campaign; and Mr. McCombs fixed the total expenditure for the Wilson pre-election campaign at \$208,183.05.

Enforcing the Anti-trust Law.

Another verdict against members of the United Hatters' Union of North America has been obtained. The suit, brought in the Federal Courts under the Sherman law, which was never before understood to have been aimed at Labor organizations, was begun nine years ago, with D. E. Lowe & Co. as the nominal plaintiffs representing manufacturers organized in an "Anti-boycott Society." The ground of complaint was that the Labor union conspired to injure the business of the plaintiffs because they refused to unionize their factory. At the first trial, three years ago, the plaintiffs got a judgment for \$222,000. The Supreme Court of the United States granted a new trial on appeal by the defendants, and the jury at the second trial, which came off in Hartford, Connecticut, returned a verdict on the 11th for \$80,000 damages. Under the Sherman law allowing triple damages, the award is therefore \$240,000. [See vol. xiv, p. 351.]

For Federal Regulation of Marriages.

The Rock River, Illinois, Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which embraces 401 churches with a membership of 61,268, placed itself on record at Evanston, Illinois, on the 8th as advocating Federal statutes regulating marriage. Among the proposals urged are—

- (1) Federal control of the entire subject of marriage and divorce, insuring uniformity of laws;
- (2) physical examination of the contracting parties to a marriage;
- (3) wide publicity of the intention of the parties to enter the marriage state;
- (4) a law compelling the filing of a certificate by each party setting forth all places of previous residence;
- (5) a statute providing that no divorce be granted except on scriptural ground; provided, however, that there may be granted in certain cases the right of separation;
- (6) a statute making abandonment of a wife by a husband a felony;
- (7) rigid laws prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages on the ground that the use of liquor is directly and indirectly one of the greatest causes of divorce.

The Labor War.

The trial of structural iron workers in the Federal Court at Indianapolis, charged with criminal uses of dynamite in secret association with the MacNamaras, now serving sentence in California, got fully under way on the 8th, with the opening

speech for the defense to the jury following a five days' opening speech for the prosecution. The defense rests upon the theory that only three of the defendants were concerned in the conspiracy, and that they are the three witnesses for the prosecution (including McManigal) who have pleaded guilty. The taking of testimony began on the 9th. [See current volume, page 973.]



Home Rule Campaign in California.

To defeat the pending amendment initiated in California and to be voted on at the general election in November, which provides for municipal home rule in taxation, California real estate interests have organized an "Anti-Singletax League." Since the people of localities would be empowered by this amendment to exempt property from taxation for local purposes, and as—to quote their declaration—"the men back of the movement to secure the adoption of the amendment are those engaged in promulgating the theory of Singletax," the Anti-Singletax League opposes local option in taxation lest localities take advantage of it to exempt all property values except land values. [See current volume, pages 754, 843.]



Important Municipal Elections in Great Britain.

Associated Press reports of the 12th from London tell of an active campaign now in progress in Great Britain between the various political parties in anticipation of municipal elections to be held in November. The issue, say these dispatches—

between the Moderates, who now control most of the boroughs, and the Progressives has become so sharp that the campaign is as exciting as a Parliamentary contest. Each borough has its own particular pet problem, but running through all of them is the feeling that the Moderates represent the privately controlled interests while the Progressives stand for the public control of utilities.

[See vol. x, pp. 34, 369; vol. xiii, pp. 218, 228.]



Italo-Turkish Peace Reported.

Italy on the 12th gave Turkey three days' grace to decide whether a peace should be settled between them, or the war continued. On the 15th, the Italian and Turkish representatives in session at Ouchy, Switzerland, signed the protocol of a peace treaty which ends the war between Italy and Turkey. The terms are thus summed up in the dispatch of the Associated Press:

The treaty will provide for absolute sovereignty of Italy in Libya, without formal recognition there of Italy by Turkey; free exercise of religious authority by the Khalif; Turkey to withdraw her regular troops from Libya; Italy to pay an indemnity equivalent to Libya contributions to the Ottoman treasury; restitution of the captured islands to Turkey, with guaran-

tees for the Christian people; no indemnity payable by either side toward the cost of the war, and re-establishment of former diplomatic and commercial relations.

[See current volume, pages 922, 948.]



The Balkan War.

War broke in the Balkan peninsula on the 8th, as reported last week, when a warning issued by Austria and Russia in the name of the great Powers was forestalled by only a few hours by a declaration of war issued by the tiny little kingdom of Montenegro (the Black Mountain country looking down on the Adriatic). The Montenegrins under their old King Nicholas proceeded to attack a strong Turkish position opposite the Montenegrin town of Podgoritza, the headquarters of the Montenegrin troops. The conflict resulted in the capture on the 9th by the Montenegrins of the Turkish position on Detchitch mountain, commanding the road to Scutari, with the surrender of the Turkish commander and his officers and the bulk of his troops. The Montenegrins have followed this victory with a series of like successes, one point after another falling into their hands, but not without serious losses to themselves. It is said that these Montenegrin successes are regarded as unimportant in Constantinople, where directions are being given to bring over troops from Asia, with the expectation that in a few days the effective fighting force of European Turkey will be brought up to 400,000 men. While up to date no other of the allied Balkan states has formally declared war on Turkey, intervention has been rejected, and Greece, Servia and Bulgaria are mobilizing rapidly, and irregular fighting, with massacres and the burning of villages, occurring all along the frontiers. By the 13th Greece had 125,000 men under arms, with Greeks arriving daily from abroad. A large contingent had already reached there from America. Greeks and Bulgarians from all parts of the United States continue to hasten to their home countries. In the meantime, 80,000 Russians have been collected on the Russian frontier, further threatening the peace of Europe; and the Austrian foreign minister, Mr. Von Berchtold, said for his own country on the 10th: "We have important interests which we will protect at any cost." [See vol. xiv, p. 828; current volume, page 947.]



The representatives of the great Powers handed a collective note to the Turkish government on the 10th, as follows, according to the Associated Press dispatches:

The undersigned Ambassadors of Austria-Hungary, Great Britain, France, Russia and Germany have been instructed by their respective governments to inform the Sublime Porte that the five Powers take

note of the intention of Turkey, publicly announced, to introduce reforms, and they will immediately discuss with the Porte, in the spirit of article XXIII of the treaty of Berlin and the law of 1880, the reforms required in the administration of European Turkey and the measures capable of assuring their realization in the interest of the populations, it being understood that the reforms will not affect the territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

According to a dispatch of the 14th from Paris, the Balkan allies have semi-officially replied to the warnings and representations of the Powers. After thanking the Powers for their interest in the reforms demanded in European Turkey they declare that the repeated promises given by Turkey in connection with the reforms have remained a dead letter. The situation of the Christians in Macedonia has, therefore, become intolerable, and the Balkan states believe it to be their duty to ask the Ottoman government directly to make the solemn engagements contained in the note attached by the allies. They therefore ask Turkey to grant without delay:

Division of the provinces of European Turkey into ethnical circumscriptions.

Nominating of Belgian or Swiss Christian governors.

Equality of schools of whatever faith.

Equality of representation in the Turkish parliament.

Admission of Christians into every branch of administration of the empire.

Formation of Christian military divisions.

These reforms the Balkan states demand should be put into execution by a commission of Christians and Mussulmen under the auspices of representatives of the Powers.

The enumeration of the reforms is preceded by a demand that Turkey demobilize her army.



An interview with Charles R. Crane of Chicago, now temporarily resident in New York as one of the managers of the Wilson campaign, appeared in the Chicago Tribune of the 14th. Mr. Crane, who is well acquainted with the East and has recently traveled extensively in the Balkan states, making careful inquiry into their political and economic conditions, said that—

If war has any justification in the hearts of men it would be found in the conditions existing in the Balkan states today—those states not yet freed from the domination of the Turk. The world cannot conceive, despite the wide dissemination of information, the actual horrible situation to which the Turks have subjected the Balkan citizens. . . .

There is no semblance of any sort of freedom. It is slavery and slaughter, and it is growing worse all the time. The Young Turks are cruel masters. For instance, all schools and institutions of learning of all kinds have been wiped out under the Young Turks' regime. . . .

There is only one way to solve it, in my opinion,

and that is to drive the Turk out. I believe this is what will happen. The Turkish population of Turkey in Europe is only 20 per cent. of the total population of these states, and it is the great crime of the larger Powers to allow the Turk to continue to oppress Christian people. . . .

Montenegro, Servia, Roumania and Bulgaria have all made great advancement since they freed themselves from the Turkish yoke. The development of Bulgaria has been as remarkable as that of Japan. In the thirty-four years of their history, succeeding 500 years of Turkish oppression, the Bulgars have developed into a thoroughly modern people. They have adopted compulsory education and excel in commerce and industry. They are among the best gardeners in Europe; they are fine statesmen, capable of instruction and assimilation, and if given an opportunity, unhampered by oppression, would bring their country to rank high among nations of that size.

The leaders of the people are leaders in every sense of the word; intelligent, far-seeing, noble men, inspired by dreams of liberty. Every one of them speaks American English and has the American point of view. They are all graduates of the American college at Constantinople. The wonderful effect of this instruction by an American institution could be paralleled nowhere else in the world.

The women, too, are, many of them, graduates of the American college for girls in Constantinople, and their influence, based upon this teaching, is far-reaching and beneficent. . . .

There can be no prolonged peace in the Balkans until Macedonia and Albania have both been given freedom and autonomy. It is their inalienable right, and they are possessed of sufficient ability and intelligence to handle their own affairs. Certainly they could do this infinitely better than the Turks can do it for them.

NEWS NOTES

—The British Parliament reopened on the 8th. [See current volume, page 779.]

—The New York inheritance tax paid by the Astor estate on the 11th amounted to \$3,150,000, indicating an appraisal of the estate at \$77,826,000. [See current volume, page 367.]

—The Chicago Inter Ocean passed on the 9th from the nominal ownership of George Wheeler Hinman to that of Herman H. Kohlsaat, the editor and nominal owner of the Record-Herald.

—A suit to test the Constitutionality of the recent Act of Congress requiring periodicals to publish information about themselves, was brought in the Federal courts at New York on the 9th by the Journal of Commerce.

—As the memorial to Tom L. Johnson, the Cleveland committee in charge decided on the 25th to erect a bronze statue in the Public Square where Mayor Johnson established three public rostrums in the interest of unrestricted free speech. [See current volume, page 851.]

—Walter William Skeat, professor of Anglo-Saxon at the English University of Cambridge since 1878,

philologist, editor of a vast number of the early English classics and author of an Etymological Dictionary of the English Language, died on the 7th in London at the age of nearly 77.

—Jules Lombard, famous in Civil War times for ballad-singing, and first singer of "The Battle Cry of Freedom," died at Chicago on the 10th at the age of 82. He was an intimate friend of President Lincoln and a lawyer by profession. As an investor in oil lands he once acquired large wealth; but he lost his fortune and died in poverty, though not in want.

—The first political meeting in a Chicago public school was held on the 10th in the Libby School, 53rd and Loomis street, of which Elizabeth Farson is principal. The Progressive Party held it. Dr. J. L. S. Hall presided and Charles E. Merriam, Nels Olson and John S. McBride were the speakers. [See current volume, pages 939, 950.]

—Mayor Baker of Cleveland has taken steps to secure for Cleveland, under the home rule amendment to the State Constitution adopted September 3, 1912, a charter of its own making. He recommends that the Council pass an ordinance for submission to voters of the question, "Shall a commission be chosen to frame a charter?" immediately upon the amendment becoming effective, Nov. 15th. [See current volume, page 922.]

—A baseball game between the two great Chicago leagues, the Cubs and the White Sox, will be played for the benefit of the Women's Trade Union League on Sunday, October 20, at 3 o'clock, at Comiskey Park, 35th street and Shields avenue, with tickets at the usual price. This occasion will give "baseball fans" their last opportunity of the season to see their favorite players, and it will also give friends of the women trade-unionists an opportunity to contribute to their modest treasury.

—The Madero government in Mexico is still struggling with bandit revolutionists in the northern states under Orozco, and in the region to the south of and even around Mexico City, under Zapata. The Mexican Congress is split into many factions, giving control to no party, and in some cases men elected by one party have given in their adherence to another. It is said that the Congress is prepared to give instructions to the President, rather than receive them, and will support the Administration only so long as it approves of the Administrative measures. [See current volume, pages 898, 920.]

—The Canadian Manufacturers' Association at its recent annual convention endorsed the principle of land value taxation. Its Parliamentary committee reported the necessity of reforming the Assessment Act along the line of increasing taxes on unimproved property held by speculators, and lightening the taxation handicap on improvements. The Association itself agreed to a proposal for entire abolition of the business tax, and endorsed the principle of encouraging property improvements by transferring at least a portion of the burden of taxation to unimproved property held for enhanced values resulting from improvements of adjoining property.

—Three more of the American marines in Nicaragua have been killed, making a total of seven American lives lost. These last three were fired on by intoxicated revolutionists in the town of Leon on

the 5th, after the town had surrendered to the American forces: It was announced from Washington on the 11th that Rear-Admiral Southerland, commanding the American forces in Nicaragua, would march his entire force in three sections across Nicaragua in different directions, in order to awe the natives and impress on them that the American government will not tolerate any more fighting in Nicaragua. In the meantime the government of Nicaragua will be sending out agents urging all natives to return to their plantations and harvest the coffee crop. [See current volume, page 973.]

—A "News Note" in the issue of The Public of September 27th, at page 921, reported the election on the 16th of J. F. Johnson, "the Socialist candidate for Mayor," over J. M. Pilcher, "the Singletax candidate," and H. S. Greeno, the then Mayor. The note was in substance taken from a Mobile newspaper. Having since been assured that it misrepresented the facts, we find upon investigation that Mr. Johnson appeared on the official ballot distinctively as the candidate of the "Socialist Party," that Mr. Pilcher appeared as the candidate of a "Citizens' Mass Meeting," and that Mr. Greeno appeared as an "Independent by Petition." There was no Singletax candidate as such. These are the surface facts; the undercurrents, like political undercurrents everywhere, are subjects of local controversy.

PRESS OPINIONS

Customers for Business.

The (St. Louis) Mirror (Wm. Marion Reedy), Sept. 25.—Merchants of St. Louis are being solicited for support of the antis in the fight upon the so-called Singletax amendment. A word in your ear, Mr. Merchant. What can you sell to a vacant lot? The so-called Singletax will abolish vacant lots and make customers for the merchant.



Regulation of Income.

Christian Science Monitor, September 6.—Some day, perhaps, there will be a sincere and determined effort to regulate incomes so that the awful contrasts of life now discernible . . . will no longer be possible. In our time the change that will result in the obliteration of these contrasts will come, however, rather through the process of leveling up than through that of leveling down. It will come when popular thought and popular conscience, backed by the omnipotence of righteousness, shall deny special privilege or special opportunity to any and proclaim equal privilege and opportunity for all.



Exchanging Wars.

Chicago Tribune, October 10.—Turkey is exchanging a war in which she cannot fight for a war in which she can; a war with an enemy who has taken some of her possessions and might take more, for a war with an enemy who, if victorious, would not be permitted to take any; a war with an enemy who has money, for a war with an enemy who can get none. Montenegro's declaration of war is so favor-

able to Turkish diplomacy that the latter might even be suspected of provocation. Turkey could not come to terms with Italy without making concessions of territory which, aside from the disastrous effects they might have on the government at home, would seriously injure the Turkish hegemony in Mohammedan nations. Such concessions, necessary to peace, may be made if Turkey has another danger pressing on another quarter; In war with the Balkan states she may find peace with honor with Italy and she may find money.



An English Liberal View of the Betrayal of Persia.

The (London) Daily News and Leader (Lib.), September 21.—There is no more humiliating episode in recent history than our share in the betrayal of Persia. Five years ago we signed an agreement with Russia, the main provision of which was that the two signatory nations guaranteed "the independence and integrity" of Persia. In arriving at that agreement we were consulting not only the interests of Persia, but the interests of this country, which economically and politically were bound up with the maintenance of a free Persia. What happened? From the moment that that instrument was signed Russia began to conspire against Persia. She did her utmost to check the revolution. When the revolution succeeded and the Persian people had at last thrown off the tyranny of the Shah and established a free government, they found themselves face to face with the open hostility of Russia. That country befriended the banished Shah and facilitated his attempt to recover the throne. When that failed, she no longer concealed her purpose. The one hope of Persia was in the restoration of her finances. For this purpose the services of a brilliant American civil servant were secured. Mr. Shuster, a man of high honor and capacity, plunged into his task with enthusiasm. His success was so indisputable that the whole purpose of Russian intrigue was diverted to secure his overthrow. Every impartial witness bore testimony to his loyalty to Persia, to his probity and to his striking success; the Persian people saw in him the guarantee of their freedom, the Medjliss were united in supporting him. But Russia pressed on. She issued ultimatum after ultimatum. She poured in Cossacks who overran the country, pillaging and burning. Mr. Shuster was driven out; the Medjliss fell; the Constitution was destroyed. Today all northern Persia lies under the heel of Russia. For all practical purposes it is a province of the Russian empire, its liberties lost, its new-born hopes destroyed, its independence gone.



There is trouble in the Balkans, 'twixt the Christian and the Turk;
 There is rioting in Ulster, where the germs of hatred lurk;
 Mexico is still in turmoil, her rebellions never cease;
 There's no perch in Nicaragua for the weary dove of peace;
 From Brazil there comes a rumbling, rather low as yet and vague;
 When, oh, when will they have finished that peace palace at The Hague?

—Chicago Record-Herald.

RELATED THINGS

CONTRIBUTIONS AND REPRINT

HARVEST AND VINTAGE

By Augustine Duganne.

I dreamed of a marvelous Harvest—

I dreamed of a Threshing Floor,
 Where Men, like grain, by Angels twain
 Were garnered in measureless store;
 All bound in sheaves, like corn in the leaves,
 And flailed from husk to core;

And the Angels sang with voices sweet—

"Out of the Grain the Dross we beat,
 Out of the Chaff we winnow the Wheat;
 True Souls are the Wheat of a Nation!"

I dreamed of a wonderful Vintage—

I dreamed of a Wine-Press red,
 Where Men, like grapes, by Angel-shapes
 Were trodden with wrathful tread;
 As grapes ye work, to must and to murk,
 And crush them, shred by shred.

And the Angels sang, with tongues divine—

"Out of the Murk and the Must we fine,
 Out of the Grapes we mellow the Wine;
 Brave Hearts are the Wine of a Nation!"

I would that my dream were Real—

That Angels this Land might beat!

And scourge our sod with the flails of God,

And scatter the chaff from the wheat;

And mightily tread, in our Wine-Press red,

All dross beneath their feet!

That our souls might sing, in joyous strain—

"Out of the Chaff the Wheat we gain,

Out of the Murk the Wine we drain:

The Wheat and the Wine of our Nation!"

I pray that the Angel of Freedom

May strive with the Angel of War;

Till Men, like grain, these Winnowers twain

Shall flail from husk to core;

Till men, like Wine, in libation divine—

To Thee, O God, they pour!

And forevermore sing, with tongues divine—

"God of the True! this Wheat is Thine;

God of the Free! receive this Wine:

The Soul and the Heart of our Nation!"



SOME ECONOMIC CAUSES OF WAR.

Paper Read by Dr. Mary D. Hussey at the Conference of Universal Peace Union, Buck Hill Falls Inn, Pennsylvania, Sept. 7, 1912.

As a member of the Society of Friends I am glad not only to speak at a meeting of the Universal Peace Union, but at such a place as this where to the beauty of nature is added the spirit of fraternity.*

*It is a Friends' Settlement—a hotel and 150 houses in the Pocono Mountains.

At this time of world-wide civic awakening and political evolution, we should look seriously at our civilization and see if we are "living the conditions" that tend to insure peace.

If civilization is the result of co-operation, then the wider the co-operation the more complete our social state.

Do tariff walls promote co-operation between nations, or do they delay the realization of the poet's dream of a "federation of the world"?

Does the golden rule apply to international commerce as well as to the personal business of individuals?

How big must our country grow before we can, as a nation, consider any interests but our own? And how long must our missionaries teach the heathen that politically this Christian nation still believes in each country for itself?

It behooves us, as lovers of peace, to re-examine our beliefs as to several great public questions, to see whether they stand upon a sound basis from which to progress.

Once the causes of wars were the ambitions, hates or fears of kings. Today they are more likely to be promoted by industrial potentates seeking new markets, or by one nation's becoming involved in the internal strife of another.

Ignorance that might have been dispelled by freedom of trade, has too often allowed prejudice and misunderstanding to lead to war. The very expression, "retaliatory tariff," tells a tale of international irritation. Tariffs hold nations apart, and our giant union of States would have been impossible if there had been duties collected between them. We have grown strong and harmonious under the greatest free trade experiment ever tried, and we should call upon the people of other lands to make its sway as wide as civilization!

To offset the feeling in favor of war among those trained for it, and among those with political ambitions and others financially interested in it, we need to add to the humane sentiment of a few the thousands of business and friendly relations that free commerce would create. Both parties to a bargain are generally gratified, and the people can make agreements that suit them much better than any "reciprocity treaties," haggled over by politicians, can make for them.

If the revenue now received from duties was raised by taking the rental value of land which is created by the community, it would remove another of the economic causes of wars. Land greed leads many nations to covet the territory of others. If its rental value were taken by the government as it arose there would be no temptation to secure title to it with the hope of being able to exploit it.

In Mexico a few natives and foreigners own most of the resources of the country, which they have been able to exploit with the aid of the army, until the ignorant people have been brought to such a

condition of poverty and lawlessness that our government may intervene to establish order and protect American interests.

It is probable that awakened China, in her struggle for freedom and peace, is being held up in her hour of greatest need by the financial interests of the strong nations until she grants them the right to control her customs, railroads, mines and water-powers. The fate of four hundred million people is imperiled by those who, having secured much of their wealth unjustly, wish to reap in that far land where they have not sown.

All South America is said to fear us, and its trade goes past us to Europe.

If in all countries those who wished to use the resources of the earth paid the rent to the government, which exempted all the products of industry from taxation, there would be such a home market created that the nations would not have "to fight for the markets of the world," and custom houses would not stand upon their borders as monuments to the enmity of nations!

BOOKS

EXPERT KNOWLEDGE IN ESSENCE

The Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature.
 Edited by P. Giles and A. C. Seward. Published by the Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, England, and by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1912.

The rehabilitation of technical knowledge for the scantily educated is nowadays usual enough, and, though in the altering facts are often sadly misshapen and principles sometimes made over, the result is and should be most welcome; for this labor is one of the important and never-ending tasks in the democratization of learning.

Not to this task, however, has Cambridge addressed herself in the publication of these Manuals, but to another no less important and but just begun—the scholarly condensation of knowledge by an authority who can present the most recent material on his subject. His reader will not be the general happen-on-the-book public. He will be the active student in some special field who wishes occasionally to exchange his microscope for opera glasses; or the former specialist who has slipped behind the times but never lost interest in his thesis; or, lastly and largely the non-specializing, well-educated man, whose busy mind rests by roving and demands exact, authentic information, ably—but briefly—imparted.

All such trained explorers will be especially thankful for the Cambridge Manuals, uniformly perfect in their book making as they are varied in theme. How varied one may guess when among the later issues, Numbers 28 to 42, are "The Bal-

lad in Literature," "Spiders," "Life in the Medieval University," and "The Origin of Earthquakes."

ANGELINE LOESCH GRAVES.



APOSTOLIC ART.

The Four Evangelists in Classic Art. Edited by Rachel A. La Fontaine. Published by Thomas Whittaker, New York. Second Edition, 1910. Price, \$2.00.

Written from the Roman Catholic point of view, these lives of the four Evangelists by three different authors are copiously illustrated with reproductions of the great artists' pictures. That the editor views the volume as primarily a book on art is shown by the inclusion of an index to artists, but the exclusion of both bibliography and index to the biographies.

ANGELINE LOESCH GRAVES.



CRIMINAL RECORDS.

Celebrated Criminal Cases. By Thomas S. Duke, Captain of Police, San Francisco. Published with the Approval of the Honorable Board of Police Commissioners of San Francisco. San Francisco: The James H. Barry Company. Price \$3.00 net.

Criminal records are not the best of reading. Nor are they any better for having been re-written by policemen, whose very profession tends to give them an abnormal mental tilt. These records are not exceptional. Yet they are interesting, if one likes to read of crime; and they are not without wholesome lessons, some of which are different from what the author intended,—and perhaps better.



CHICAGO IN 1812.

The Story of Old Fort Dearborn. By J. Seymour Currey. Published by A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago. 1912.

The criminal imbecility of "soldierly" obedience is so taught by the mere story of Old Fort Dearborn and the massacre of its people in 1812, as to endow with true ethical worth a simple contribution to the recorded history of Chicago and of frontier hardship. The heroics of war assume here—one wonders if unintentionally on the author's part—somewhat the same aspect as in Tolstoy's masterpiece.

ANGELINE LOESCH GRAVES.

PAMPHLETS

Party Platforms.

An arrangement of party platforms, published by Jordan Publishing Company, 172 West 81st Street,

New York (price, 25 cents), has been prepared by William George Jordan. Containing a dissection and classification of the platforms of each of the five political parties of the present campaign, this pamphlet would be invaluable if only a few pages had been added to give the platforms in the form in which they were adopted. As it is, this defect can be easily overcome by the reader. At any political headquarters of any party he can get its platform, and then can paste the lot in the Jordan pamphlet, where the declarations of all the platforms are classified by subjects and may be easily turned to by means of an ingenious but simple index. There is also an explanation of how Presidents are elected, together with a table of the Electoral vote.



Official Data.

Requests for official information regarding British affairs, which frequently come to us, may be answered now by an announcement of T. Fisher Unwin of London, W. C. (1 Adelphi Terrace), a publisher of numerous books of interest and value. Mr. Unwin announces that he has recently entered into a contract with the British stationery office, which empowers him to sell through his agencies in British colonies and abroad, all British publications, "blue books," Consular reports and Parliamentary papers. British official publications are sold at moderate prices, which should be remitted by postal money order to the Unwin house in London if one of its agencies be not more conveniently at hand. In the United States, official publications may be had at a small price from the Government printing office at Washington for national data and from the Secretaries of State of the respective States for State data. For Canadian data, application should be made to Ottawa for Dominion matter and to the Secretaries of the respective Provinces for Provincial or municipal matter.



Pamphlets Received.

Report of the John P. Altgeld Memorial Association, 1902-1912. By Joseph S. Martin, Secretary, 1231 Unity Building, Chicago.

Bible and Reason versus Russellism. By Rev. George Candee, 803 Oakwood Ave., Toledo, Ohio. Price: Single copies, 10 cents; 12 copies, \$1.00.

The Commission Form of Government. Compiled by Commission Government Committee of the Democratic Good Government League, New Orleans.

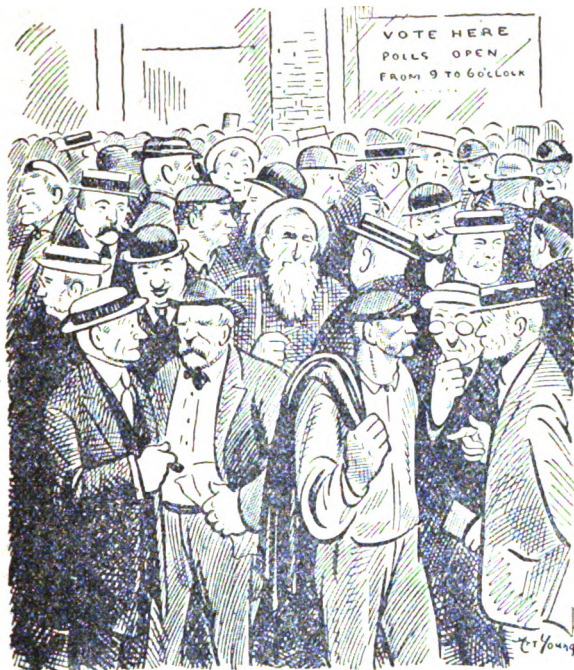
President Taft and the Sherman Law. President Taft and the Railroads. Historical Sketches by Albert H. Walker. Published by the Author, Park Row Building, Manhattan, New York.

Legal Opinion on the Effect of the Workmen's Compensation Act. Submitted to the Chicago Federation of Labor. By Cruice and Langille, Attorneys. Published by the Chicago Federation of Labor, 166 W. Washington St., Chicago. 1912.

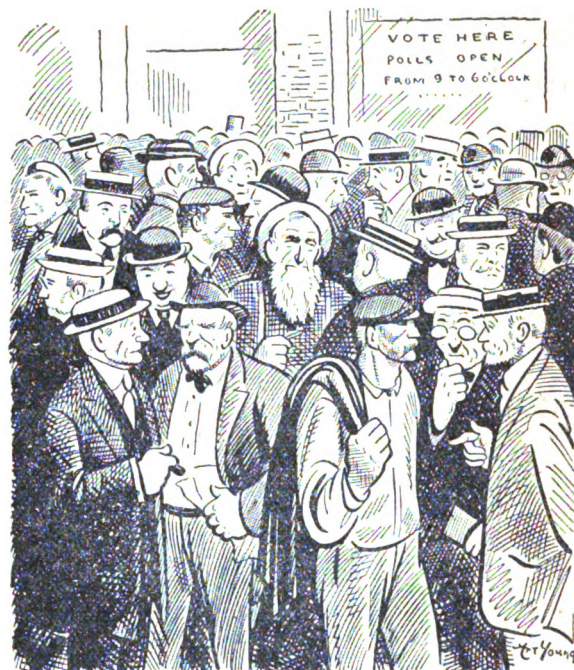
Report of the Education Department of New Zealand for the Year 1911. Also the Report of the Teachers' Superannuation Fund, the Report on Native Schools, and the Report of the Education Commission. Printed in Separate Pamphlets by John Mackay, Government Printer, Wellington, New Zealand.

Two Names for the Same Thing—Take Your Choice.

Arthur Young in Puck. Reproduced by Courteous Permission of the Editor of Puck.



The Rabble.



The Intelligent Electorate.

PERIODICALS

A Tribute by an Old Friend.

Ex-Mayor Edward R. Taylor of San Francisco, Henry George's intimate friend and literary critic from the old California days, writes in the October Twentieth Century on "Henry George, the Man," describing "The Early Struggle of the Author of 'Progress and Poverty' and the First Reception of the Book."

A. L. G.



"Cities That Think."

Germany is the first and most successful city-planning nation. Düsseldorf is an example of civic pride and beauty, along with many others. Transportation and all other public utilities have been made to conform to standards of beauty as well as use. Streets in business center and residential environs are laid out for the convenience and health of all the inhabitants. The second Outlook article (September 28) by Mr. Frederic C. Howe on "City Sense" is calculated to fill with envious despair the corporation-owned heart of our haphazard American city. The German city has control of her land and streets. (Imagine that if you can!) "Germany owns her steam railways." "Some German cities lay water, gas, and other service pipes under the sidewalks instead of in the center of the roadway. This is done to protect the pavement from being torn up to get access to the service mains. The pipes are laid in gal-

eries, and, while the initial cost is somewhat heavy, there is ultimate economy in repairs to the streets. Private corporations, of course, are not permitted to interfere with the roadways or to tear them up at all." What would such a city's busy burgomaster say—how many good German gutters would he waste upon the Chicago business men who claim and are allowed to appropriate for their private use, without compensation, Chicago's sub-sidewalk space?

A. L. G.



A Norwegian Singletax Journal.

The history of the Norwegian Singletax Journal, "Retfaerd"—Justice—published in Christiania, is bound up with the history of the land values taxation movement in that country. In the fall of 1907, Viggo Ullmann* founded a Norwegian Henry George Society to introduce land values taxation into that country. A monthly paper called "Retfaerd," with Captain Trygve Kramer as editor, was started in January, 1908, its first number containing an excellent introductory article by Ullmann. Various circumstances, especially the deaths of Ullmann and Lundegaard, gradually dissolved the society; and its journal, mainly for lack of funds, suspended publication in April, 1910. Since then the friends of land values taxation have made continual efforts to reconstruct the organization, and at the same time have tried to find a name and a wording for their platform that would not expose the society, as before, to misunderstandings. In October, 1911, when sufficient

*See Public of June 9, 1911, page 544.

means had been secured to keep the journal going for a time, a new society for Christiania and environs was inaugurated. The preliminary board of directors called a meeting in Christiania, in November, at which a constitution was drawn for the "Society of Land Values Taxation" ("Laget for Grundvaerdibeskating"). It was then decided to start a monthly journal again, and to retain the previous name of "Retfaerd." A committee on finance was appointed and the announcement made that the well-known American champion of land values taxation, Mr. Joseph Fels, had promised to assist the movement in Norway, as in other lands, by contributing an amount equal to that contributed by others. The new "Retfaerd" began publication in January, 1912. Prepossessing in appearance, with its editorials voicing sound Georgean doctrine, and its offering of abundant news of the movement all over the world, this periodical merits congratulation now and best wishes for the future.

C. M. KOEDT.



"I must insist, sir," exclaimed the pompous person, "that this device is a fire plug."

"And I am equally confident that it is a water plug," retorted the mild individual.

"Now, my dear sir," puffed the first, "this device was primarily put here as a plug on which to attach a hose in case of fire in the vicinity. Therefore it is absolutely impossible it is anything but a fire plug."

"You are entirely wrong," declared the other. "This device was placed here to supply water. Consequent-

ly it is a water plug. If it supplied fire—why, then, of course, it would be a fire plug."

The pompous man stopped a passing pedestrian. "Sir," he began, "I desire to appeal to your intelligence. This gentleman has become involved in an argument with me. He insists that this device is a water plug, while I, with equal confidence, claim that it is a fire plug. Will you kindly settle the question for us.

"Certainly," replied the pedestrian. "You say this is a fire plug and your friend declares it is a water plug. Just let me investigate." He looked carefully at the plug and rapped it gently with his cane.

"I greatly fear you are both wrong," he finally remarked. "This appears to be an iron plug."—Cleveland Leader.



"Your honor," said the arrested chauffeur, "I tried to warn the man, but the horn would not work."

"Then why did you not slacken speed rather than run him down?"

A light seemed to dawn upon the prisoner. "That's one on me. I never thought of that."—Houston Post.



The head of a family, who thought to save some of his hard-earned dollars by trying out simple home remedies when one of his household became ill, came in a few nights ago with a book under his arm, which he handed to his wife, remarking:

"Here is a work on burns. I found it at an auc-

7 Issues of The Public 10c

The seven issues of The Public from September 27 to November 8 (inclusive), will be sent to any address in the United States for 10c.

Club of Fifteen \$1

☞ This special offer will be open for the remaining weeks of the Presidential Election Campaign. Every Singletaxer should take advantage of it. Why? Because it's "cheap"? No, but because of the possibilities it offers for effective propaganda work.

☞ Everyone at all liberal minded will at least dip into those editorials and articles in The Public that deal with the campaign. In more humdrum times many of the same people wouldn't bother to take off the wrapper.

☞ Don't you think the headquarters of each of the parties in your town or city should have at least two copies of The Public "lying 'round"? And what about your local barber's shop? And—\$1 pays for fifteen subscriptions. STANLEY BOWMAR, Manager.

tion this afternoon. As one of the children is almost sure to get burned some day, I thought it would be a good investment. Look it over carefully and be prepared in case of an accident."

The wife opened the volume dutifully and then exclaimed:

"How odd! It's all poetry!"—Kansas City Star.



After all, democracy is not a matter of sex any more than it is a matter of race, color or previous condition, but a matter of people. The more perfect the recognition of the common rights of all people, the more perfect and the more just the democracy. A truly enlightened and democratic form of government would, of course, recognize the equal rights of women.—Tom L. Johnson.

VOLUNTEERS of AMERICA

Auditorium, Cor. Washington Blvd. and Anne Street.
 Sunday, Oct. 24, 8 p. m.
 LOUIS F. POST will speak. Subject, "The Singletax."
 Everyone Cordially Invited.

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

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We will send you or anyone you name, post free, your choice of the following books, if you will send us a new dollar-a-year subscription: "Social Service" by Louis F. Post; "Labor and Neighbor" by Ernest Crosby.

—Or any one of the following five books by Henry George:

- Social Problems
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- Protection or Free Trade
- The Land Question, or
- The Perplexed Philosopher

Tear off this page, pin a dollar bill to it, write the name and address on the margin and mail to us to-day. No letter is necessary.

The Public, Ellsworth Bldg, Chicago, Illinois

Ingram's Milkweed Cream

HERE is beauty in every jar. Improves bad complexions. Preserves good complexions. Best recognized refreshing face cream that skill and science can produce. A smooth therapeutic not requiring hard rubbing. Healing. Soothing. Creates or retains the natural beauty of youthful skin. Prevents pimples, blackheads and removes imperfections also. 50c and \$1. Sample mailed free.

To the Public:

PLEASE take the first opportunity you have to ask your druggist about the complete line of toilet specialties of the House of Ingram.

For two generations these toilet preparations have been the choice of particular people.

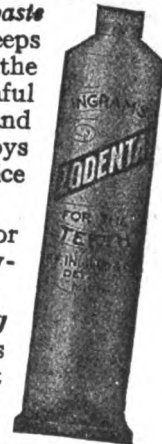
Ingram's ZODENTA
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Ingram's Eliteine—for chapped skin and after shaving. Price 25 cents.

Ingram's Shaving Stick—in sanitary glass jars. Price 25 cents. Guest room size, 5 cents.

Ingram's Talcum Powder—Price 25 cents.



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To assure yourself of the value to you of Ingram's Toilet Specialties, write us giving the name and address of your druggist, and we will send you FREE, through him, a box of assorted samples of our toilet essentials. Or enclose ten cents, and we will mail the samples direct to you.

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