

majority of Congress has closed the bargain for the betrayal of their country into the hands of the financiers, what avails the integrity of a Thad Stevens, coupled with the peerless virtues of a Lincoln?

In the latter case the traitorous bargain was carried out to the letter, and, in spite of all the powers of the American Republic, its people were mercilessly plundered throughout a generation of time, to enrich the men who shaped the financial legislation of America during the Civil War. In the former case, the wheels of American commerce rolled on, crushing the life out of the Filipino Republic, and gathering tribute from her people to enrich the men whose influence successfully defied the patriotic tears and holy entreaties of that venerable Nestor of American statesmanship, George F. Hoar.

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Enough! We have learned the lesson at last, that irresponsible legislatures will not enact good laws nor repeal bad ones. It is this conviction on the part of the American people that has driven them to demand the Initiative and Referendum—the power to enact laws or to repeal them when the legislature fails to respond to the public's demands; or betrays its cause in legislation.

When the people have resumed their sovereignty, nothing—absolutely nothing—shall stand in the way of human progress!

EDWARD HOWELL PUTNAM.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

THE NEW ZEALAND OF THE NORTH

(See page 1013.)

Sejerskov v. Hjallesø, Denmark, February 22.—I am glad to say that our work for free trade and common land in Denmark, begun twenty years ago, is now showing results. We have now a fairly strong movement on foot for the taxation of land values, and our Henry George League has some two thousand members and several able officers. We have translated Henry George's chief works, and I think I may safely say that in no other European country are the name and ideas of Henry George better known, although of course "the heavy end of the beam has not been lifted yet," nor is it likely to be in our time.

In many ways we may be said to be ahead of you, in spite of our aristocratic-plutocratic Upper House, and many other drawbacks—too long a list to enumerate.

Compared with America "protection" is rather moderate with us, and what is more—the bulk of the populace in town, and especially in the country, have proved immune to all infections with protectionistic germs. Denmark is one of the very few European

countries where the only change in fiscal policy that could be thought of is towards freer trade.

Moreover, all waterworks, gas-plants and the like are communal property with us, and so are the railways (with similar or even more favorable results than in Sweden, results described lately in *The Public*). So too are telegraphs, telephones, etc.; and only the street railways in the metropolis are not yet taken over by the community (but undoubtedly that will be done soon, without any opposition worth mentioning).

Besides this, co-operation on a strictly democratic base puts every small farmer in a position as favorable with regard to purchases and sales of products, as the biggest. (More than 90 per cent. of our butter manufactories are co-operative, and the majority of our bacon factories as well.) But, of course, all these good things augment the value of our land, and consequently the indebtedness of the producers. So land value taxation is with us the one thing needed.

He who has enlisted in the ranks of the workers for freedom and right often must feel depressed in mind when seeing how ineffective are our arguments, how infinitesimal the effect of our best-aimed shafts. Still, broadly speaking, I think we could here in Denmark, in spite of all our exasperating slowness and the tenacity of our hoary vested wrongs, with some chance of success aspire to become "the New Zealand of the North."

JAKOB E. LANGE.

NEWS NARRATIVE

To use the reference figures of this Department for obtaining continuous news narratives:

Observe the reference figures in any article; turn back to the page they indicate and find there the next preceding article on the same subject; observe the reference figures in that article, and turn back as before; continue until you come to the earliest article on the subject; then retrace your course through the indicated pages, reading each article in chronological order, and you will have a continuous news narrative of the subject from its historical beginnings to date.

Week ending Wednesday, March 13, 1907.

Ernest Howard Crosby Memorial Meeting.

Cooper Union hall in the city of New York was crowded to the doors on the evening of the 7th, with men and women who went there to give expression to their affection for the memory of Ernest Crosby (p. 1139). The committee of arrangements included representatives of the following organizations: Social Reform Club, People's Institute, Manhattan Single Tax Club, Anti-Imperialist League, Whitman Fellowship, Filipino Progress Association, East Side Civic Club, Brooklyn Central Labor Union, Central Federated Labor Union of New York, Nurses' Settlement, Outdoor Recreation League, Society for Italian Immigrants, Vegetarian Society, Emerson Club, Dr. McGlynn Memorial Association, Brotherhood of the Kingdom, University Settlement, Women's Henry George League, and Manhattan Branch Dickens Fellowship. Lawson Purdy acted as chairman. The music consisted of singing by the choir of St. Thomas's Church. Letters were read from many prominent men who were unable to be present, among them Count Leo Tolstoy, W. J. Bryan,

S. L. Clemens (Mark Twain), Wm. Dean Howells and Edmund Clarence Stedman. Addresses were made by the Rev. Leighton Williams, Hamlin Garland, Dr. Felix Adler, Dr. Jane E. Robbins, John S. Crosby, Abraham Cahan, and A. J. Boulton; and a poem was read by Edwin Markham. The New York Times thus describes the proceedings: "When Lawson Purdy called the meeting to order there was not an empty chair in the auditorium, and many persons were standing. Mr. Purdy read a few of the hundreds of letters received from persons who were unable to be present. Count Tolstoy, who was a warm friend and admirer of Mr. Crosby, sent the following letter:

"The death of Ernest Crosby is a very great sorrow for me. I realized the strength of my inner spiritual connection with him only when I got the news of his death.

"It is a great and very rare happiness to possess such a friend, of whom one can be sure that he understands you fully, and whose leading innermost force of life is quite the same as your own. And excepting his greater intelligence, talent, and high morality—such a man was Ernest Crosby for me.

"LEO TOLSTOY.

"Toula, Yasnaya Poliana, Feb. 11, 1907.

"Mr. Bryan wrote that Mr. Crosby's life proved 'how the value of mind can be multiplied by a heart with sympathies large enough, to embrace all mankind,' while Mr. Howells called Mr. Crosby 'a conscientious citizen, a true patriot, and a devoted philanthropist.' Dr. Felix Adler, who was to have been one of the speakers, but who was ill with the grip, wrote of Mr. Crosby's 'loving and upright qualities.' Mayor Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland spoke of him as a pioneer in the battle for freedom. Of the speakers, Dr. Williams, who was a classmate at Columbia of Mr. Crosby, told of his college days. Mr. Garland spoke of Mr. Crosby as a literary man, and John S. Crosby discussed his career as a Single Taxer, while Abraham Cahan, editor of Forward, referred to him from the viewpoint of a Socialist. Dr. Robbins took as her subject Mr. Crosby's work on the East Side, and Mr. Boulton, who was the last speaker, told of Mr. Crosby's friendship for the labor unions. Mr. Markham closed the meeting by reading his poem on the life work of Mr. Crosby. The poem was in nine stanzas, the first and last of which follow:

"Crosby, oh, why did you leave us?

We needed you here in the fight.

Why did the high gods bereave us,

We heeded your strong arm, believe us,

To carry the torch in the night.

"Yea, now that your errand is ended,

And now that your steps go afar,

What strong soul will catch up the splendid

High dream that your spirit attended,

The purpose of God for our star?"

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John P. Altgeld Memorial.

A meeting in commemoration of the life and ideals of John Peter Altgeld was held in the Garrick theater, Chicago, on Sunday, March 10, two days before the fifth anniversary of Governor Altgeld's death five years ago. Daniel L. Cruice presided. Music was rendered by the choir of Sinai congregation, accompanied during the

singing of "America" by the audience. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Thomas E. Cox. Addresses were made by the Hon. Samuel Alschuler and Mayor Dunne, and the oration was delivered by the Hon. Charles A. Towne. This oration in part will be found on another page of this Public.

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Chicago Industrial Exhibit.

There is being held this week, March 11 to 17, at Brooke's Casino in Chicago (Wabash Ave. and Peck Ct.), an exhibit of the industrial conditions of our modern life, with especial reference to the "sweated" industries, and to the labor of women and children (p. 1042). Reproductions of sections of Chicago tenement houses with their occupants at work sewing, cracking nuts, making artificial flowers, baking, and printing, all under most repulsive conditions, are contrasted with sections of sanitary workshops with modern safety and cleanly appliances. Charts, pictures, and succinct, impressive placards, in regard to child labor, the labor of women, and so on, supplement the life-size and living exhibits. Conferences at eleven o'clock each morning, and evening conferences varied with tableaux illustrating the historical progress of the fundamental industries, are important factors in the exhibition. The conference on Saturday morning, the 16th, is on "Women in Industry—Remedies." On Saturday evening there will be demonstrations in the evolution of textile processes. A meeting on Sunday afternoon at three will be in charge of the Woman's Trade Union League and the Chicago Federation of Labor, with Mrs. Raymond Robins presiding. Of the purposes of this exhibit Miss Jane Addams says in its excellent handbook: "The Chicago Industrial Exhibit aims, by living exhibits, by lectures, by graphic presentations, by tableaux, by songs and pictures, to make us realize the conditions which surround us, to reveal them as they are. The exhibit isolates significant episodes in industry, presents those trades which are falling behind and those which are pushing forward, connects them with education and legislation, and finally collects the whole under one roof. The exhibit aims to give a clue as to what is happening in industry; to present the trend of the present development in relation to its historic background; to show the effect of trade union regulations upon actual shop conditions; to demonstrate what may be done by public spirited employers; to reveal the result of legal protection upon the labor of children; to portray the effect of State regulation upon the guarding of machinery; to show the need of industrial insurance against the inevitable accidents of industry; to demonstrate the possibility of preventing diseases which now accompany certain occupations; to dramatize the increasing speed of production which is so marked a characteristic of modern industry; to present the surroundings which may sacrifice the producer to the product; to put upon the stage the conclusions of economic investigations, the tragedies and sacrifices now buried in reports, census returns and technical articles, that they may be a part of our consciousness of current industry—all to the end that industry may become a human interest, an intelligible experience, that we may have some knowledge of its mighty operations