

ualistic and more radical than that of the average socialist of to-day. I hate the programme of the socialistic party which deals only with the economic side of life. Socialism should not mean equality of wealth, but equality of opportunity. On the other hand, I am opposed to the idea that the State shall be the owner of every capitalistic system. I, as a statesman, know from my experience that it would lead to a dangerous imperialism. My idea is that municipalities and counties should own that which the socialists want the state to own. The only thing for the state to control would be the education.

At the same interview the Italian King, as reported by Gorky, made the following profession of republicanism:

If the people want a monarch, let them have one. If they want a republic, well, they may have it. But what I want is the United States of the World. There should be one President of the World, to be elected once every five years.

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"Golden Rule" Kohler.

The acquittal of "Golden Rule" Kohler and his return to public duty at the head of the Cleveland police force is welcome news. It was evident enough that the attack upon him was not because he was an unfaithful official but because he was a faithful one.

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Land Valuation in Cleveland.

An innovation of extraordinary interest and civic value is the work, now completed, of the Cleveland board of assessors of real property. This board is composed of Arthur F. May, president; John A. Zangerle, secretary; Frederic C. Howe, Joseph F. McKenna and Theodore M. Bates, who were elected last fall (vol. xii, pp. 1043, 1089, 1162; vol. xiii, 194, 219) and have been steadily at work ever since. For chief clerk they employed W. A. Somers, the inventor of the unit system of land valuation under which the entire work of the board has been done. In their report, which is now published, they say that the work "could have been done neither in the time allowed, nor with the same general satisfaction, without his constant aid and direction." That the work has been done satisfactorily appears evident from a statement in the report that although the Board had but one reply to objections to its valuations, namely, "Give the Real Estate Board an option for thirty days at our appraisal," and "if they can't sell it we will reduce it," only one owner submitted to this reasonable test. The community participated extensively with the assessors—more generally than ever before—and, as the assessors report, it was manifest to all that there was "no place for favorites." For "favor-

ing one lot meant favoring the street," which required "a change of the next street, and so on until the whole neighborhood and district would be reduced, all of which individual, local and sectional favoritism would immediately and readily be discernible even by the uninitiated." Over 145,000 parcels of land and more than 100,000 buildings have been appraised by these assessors, under unusual difficulties, in seven months, and both method and result are set out in detail in the printed report for the information of all the people.

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SCHOOLS FOR CITIZENSHIP.

The fevered anxiety of perhaps a majority of the American people over what Theodore Roosevelt would say and do when he returned, presents a curious spectacle to a reflective mind. That the views of a former President or any distinguished man should awaken interest and be discussed is always a sign of political health, but that sort of waiting interest which implies, "Please tell us what to do and think," is not.

Why should the most energetic people on earth, with the tools of self-government in their hands, entertain for an instant the idea that they need any "man on horseback" to save them in the presence of any crisis, however momentous? Why does not the political atmosphere vibrate with this sentiment: "We can save ourselves. The welfare of our Republic, or the success of any policy, depends upon the whim of no man or party of men"?

The astonishment of the American people that a President should talk vigorously about a square deal, is a sad confession of their own inefficiency as citizens of a republic.

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Once, when in Bern, Switzerland, I sought an interview with the then President, Mr. Brenner, but found he was spending a short vacation in Germany. A few days later I called upon Mr. Mühlmann, statistician of the Canton Berne, at his residence, to secure some data upon the public utilities owned and operated by the Canton. Incidentally I asked Mr. Mühlman if President Brenner had returned. He replied: "Really I do not know, but he lives just across the street. You can readily find out there." Afterwards I did ascertain from the housemaid, without the formality of cards, guards, secret service detectives, or pomp of any sort.

The incident was typically 'Swiss. President Brenner is an able, highly honored and much-loved man. He has influence, but his personality and