

tions. President Elliot is as amiable in his feeling toward individual workmen as the president of Princeton in the 50's was toward individual slaves; but as the latter stood by the institution of chattel slavery so the former stands by the institution of economic slavery.

One of the best utterances in connection with the growing Irish agitation was made in Chicago on the 23d by Michael Davitt when he said that "those who own the land of a country will own its government, too, either directly or indirectly." Those words truly diagnose the political troubles in Ireland. So long as British landlords own Ireland, there can be no government of Ireland by the Irish people. Unfortunately the agrarian change now likely to be made is not from ownership by British landlords to ownership by the Irish people. It is from ownership by British landlords to ownership by Irish tenants. The old tenants are to become the new landlords, and consequently the governors of Ireland; but the working class among the Irish will be no better off than before. Individuals among them may become landlords, but as a class the working people will have no rights to the land of Ireland and therefore no real voice in its government.

The New York Nation sees in the late elections a notice to the Democratic party that "in order to retain the confidence of the country, it must address itself to the questions of social injustice and class favoritism which are pressing for solution." Yet the only Democratic leader of national prominence who has been addressing himself sensibly and effectively to those questions—Tom L. Johnson, of Ohio—is stupidly and falsely, not to say maliciously, discredited by the Nation in the same article as "grotesque," and the progress he has manifestly made is slurs over.

According to the Appeal to Reason the socialist paper of Girard,

Kansas, the Socialist vote at the recent elections numbered 400,000. Accuracy in the use of figures is not the Appeal to Reason's strong suit, but this estimate may nevertheless be approximately correct. It is unwise, however, to boast of elections results so obtained. They are the aggregate of the highest votes cast for local Socialist candidates, votes which were influenced by all sorts of local and personal considerations, and therefore do not stand for a party vote at all. Consequently the vote for president two years hence is almost certain to fall below these results, in which case the Socialist vote will then appear to have sagged.

In a small way the local Single Tax party of Chicago has undergone this experience. Notwithstanding that there is a strong single tax sentiment in Chicago, this experiment in third party politics made the poor showing of only 500 votes at its first trial. At the second its vote increased 100 per cent., which indicated, simply as matter of percentage, an early triumph. This indication was emphasized at the third trial, when, by dint of computing the votes for local candidates, an aggregate of nearly 2,000 was footed up, making another increase of 100 per cent. But at the recent election that vote fell as much as 50 per cent. or more. This is in accord with the general experience of permanent side parties. And in the end they reach the condition which is exemplified by the Prohibitionists, who, in spite of a tremendous prohibition sentiment that might be utilized as a faction in the old parties, putter along year after year with a toy party, a play campaign, and a microscopic vote.

In his speech at Memphis last week President Roosevelt referred to the Filipinos, saying that they were "wholly unfit to govern themselves." That is what the British said of the Americans 125 years ago. Its falsity was demonstrated in both cases. In that of the Filipinos the records at Washington prove that they had

been peacefully and successfully governing themselves for months before the late President McKinley, without warrant or excuse, declared war against them and turned their peaceable country into a veritable hell upon earth.

Again, in the same Memphis speech, President Roosevelt said that "if we had left the Philippines there would have been a brief period of bloody chaos." All the established facts indicate that this is a false inference. But even if not, pray how could the chaos have been bloodier than that long continued chaos and slaughter which President McKinley precipitated when he demanded that the Filipinos abandon their peaceable government and submit to American subjugation? Mr. Roosevelt's persistent assertions, so transparently false—as false as his assertion in Cincinnati that the Standard Oil trust and the anthracite trust have no tariff protection—make it progressively harder to ignore the fact that his looseness of statement is becoming as notable as the strenuousness of his life or the elasticity of his political principles.

AN ECONOMIC SURVEY.

Having in a previous article (p. 517) cut through the layers, as it were, of economic phenomena, from money, down through trade, value, serviceability and wealth to labor and land; and having then suggested that from the fundamental starting point so secured these steps might be retraced and the way be more minutely surveyed, we purpose now to make that survey—not fully, not elaborately, but with sufficient minuteness, we trust, to verify our assertion that economic problems otherwise perplexing may be easily and accurately surveyed and solved by means of the one great economic landmark—the primary fact that all Wealth is produced by Labor from Land.

I.

Let us begin the survey with a somewhat more extended examination into the economic characteris-