

most original and inspired book that ever came from an American hand. There are millions of people who do not believe in Henry George's single tax theory in its entirety, but yet pay reverent homage to the name and character and services of the man himself. These, on the anniversary of his birth, should be given opportunity to meet with those who are his apostles to celebrate his memory and surcharge themselves anew with the enthusiasm and inspiration that electrify his messages to mankind. It was not alone as a "single taxer" that Henry George was great. His profound mind illuminated every topic on which he touched. Just now, when the tariff question is uppermost, the American people could do themselves no better service than to become familiar with his "Protection or Free Trade," the most vital contribution that has been made to this subject since the work of the great Frenchman, Bastait.

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#### Protection.

The Boston Free Trade Broadside (Free Trade), July.—No one would think of disturbing the sacred system, certainly not the Democrats. Mr. Aldrich and his lieutenants can count upon no trustier supporters than leading Democratic Senators. Confessedly the platform of their party denouncing the iniquity, to which their fealty was pledged during the campaign, was no more binding than a dicer's oath. The real resistance felt by the standpatters comes from the middle West. LaFollette, Dolliver, Beveridge, Culbertson and a few others scent the changing public opinion of their section. Obedience to local majorities is held paramount to public considerations, and easily condoned by the party as a personal necessity. However fierce the disputes and gross the inuendoes in the heat of discussion, all will be forgiven at the end when the party vote is forced and the brave recalcitrants hurry to "come in when the dinner bell rings."

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#### The Modus Operandi of Protectionism.

Milwaukee Daily Journal (ind.), July 12.—It is the observation of every one who has studied our tariff history that our tariff bills are made largely in conference. It is the further observation of every one familiar with our more recent tariff history (and most of the earlier, too, for that matter) that the controlling influence is Money. The men who represent the few wield the power. Or, to state it in another way, the rates which have made and unmade our commerce with other nations have been fixed by persons who were sworn to get all they could for their "friends" regardless of the commercial interests of the country as a whole, or the general welfare of its citizens. There have been exceptions to this, it is true, but they are only the exceptions which prove the rule. Our protective tariff system as it actually exists (and isn't "system" a splendid word for it!) is dominated by this prejudice in advance of the facts. It is a tariff of power rather than justice; of ability to get rather than ability to reason. It places right at the mercy of might. It evolves, instead of statesmen, dollar-thinking tricksters who spend their time framing cunningly worded paragraphs and parliamentary

snarers by which to serve their corpulent masters while seeming to serve the people. It puts a premium upon chicanery and falsehood; exalts the power and the worth of money, and preaches the gospel of "Get everything that you can lay your hands on and make the other fellow pay for it." This is our protective tariff system as it exists.

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#### Protection and Workingmen.

The (Pittsburgh, Pa.) Leader (ind.), July 18.—This is a community of working people. They are honest and straightforward. They have rights and their rights must be sustained and upheld. It is a sad commentary on a liberty-loving people that a trust will advertise for men who cannot speak the English language. Foreigners are employed in order that the workingmen can be fooled and cheated. If there is any preference to be given it should at least go to English-speaking men. It does not follow that all men employed in our workshops should be Americans. We invite the foreigners to our shores, and so long as they are decent and live up to our laws they should be given a chance. If, however, they are employed on account of their ignorance, the time has come when this practice should be stopped. As Americans and Pennsylvanians, we want protection for our industries, but we do not want protection for the manufacturers and free trade for the workers. Every man, whether he be American or foreigner, is entitled to living wages, and when our industries cannot afford to pay living wages they should be shut down. It is time for Congress to make an investigation of the conditions under which the workingmen live and work in this country. When the steel trust advertises for foreigners to work in our mills it is high time that Congress should find out the reason. If there are evils Congress should correct them. The steel trust is making millions of dollars every year. Its profits are enormous. No one objects to fair profits for capital. But if that profit is wrung from starving workingmen, then it is time for the government to step in and interfere. When men are compelled to work for from five to ten cents an hour, as it is charged the men at the Pressed Steel Car works did, it is no wonder they strike. The public has interests at stake, and when a man of the caliber of Hoffstat says, "We have nothing to arbitrate," it is about time that the people demonstrated to him that there is something to arbitrate. . . . This corporation is protected by the laws of the country and State. It owes something for that protection, and it is up to the people to demand this investigation.

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#### Lord Rosebery for a Referendum.

(London) Land Values (land values tax'n), July.—Lord Rosebery reveals a refreshing belief in the necessity for a referendum on the provisions of the finance bill now before the house of commons. "This is not a budget," he declares, "but a revolution, a social and political revolution of the first magnitude." Revolutions, he admits, may be beneficent; and he ingenuously professes not to be "concerned with the merits of this one." But, whatever its merits or demerits, he suggests that, before it passes