

BENGOUGH REPLIES.

THINGS AND THE MAN.

As coming from the recognized but unofficial poet laureate of the empire, Rudyard Kipling's new poem, "Things and the Man," signaizing the renewal of Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal reform campaign, is being read with wide interest.

"And Joseph dreamed a dream, and he told it his brethren: and they hated him yet the more."—Genesis 37:5.

Oh, ye who hold the written clew
To all save all unwritten things,
And half a league behind pursue
The accomplished fact with flouts and flings,

Look, to your knee your baby brings
The oldest tale since earth began,
The answer to your worryings—
Once on a time there was a man.

He single-handed met and threw
Magicians, armies, ogres, kings;
He, lonely mid his doubting crew,
In all the loneliness of wings;
He fed the flame, he filled the springs,
He locked the ranks, he launched the van
Straight at the grinning teeth of things.
Once on a time there was a man.

The peace of shocked foundations flew
Before his ribald questionings,
He broke the oracles in two
And bared the paltry wires and strings;
He headed desert wanderings;
He led his soul, his cause, his clan,
A little from the ruck of things.
Once on a time there was a man.

Thrones, powers, dominions block the view
With episodes and underlings;
The meek historian deems them true,
Nor heeds the song that Clio sings,
The simple central truth that stings
The mob to boo, the priest to ban,
Things never yet created things.
Once on a time there was a man.

A bolt is fallen from the blue,
A wakened realm full circle swings
Where Dothan's dreamer dreams anew
Of vast and forborne harvestings;
And unto him an empire clings
That grips the purpose of his pian.
My lords, what think ye of these things?
Once in our time is there a man?

—Rudyard Kipling.

THINGS AND THE OTHER MAN.

For The Public.

Respectfully dedicated to Rudyard Kipling.

Oh, you who hold the laureate's brief
For Austin who so seldom sings,
And give your active mind relief
So frequently in flouts and flings,
Look, to our hand the paper brings
Your latest screedlet, while we scan,
With its refrain of jinglings:
"Once on a time there was a man."

From Genesis you get your clew,
And tell of one who conquered kings,
And who "amid his doubting crew"
Felt "all the loneliness of wings;"
He "fed the flame," he "filled the springs,"
He "locked the ranks," he "launched the van;"—

Joseph it was who did these things—
"Once on a time there was a man."

Then you go on—we catch your view,
Though some have puzzled questionings—

Our period has its Joseph, too,
And 'tis for him your paeon rings—
Joe Chamberlain, whose wanderings
Have been from Beersheba to Dan;
And so you own his leading-strings—
"Once on a time there was a man."

Oh, Rudyard, we're amazed at you,
Who 're not among the "underlings,"
Being in the crowd that Joe can do
With his exploded arguings,
His sophistries and wriggings,
And his preposterous "Fiscal Plan;"
You swallow all these boshy things?
Well, well! you easy little man!

"Once on a time" affairs were blue,
And Britain swarmed with starvelings,
'Twas when the corn-laws put the screw
On all the wealth which commerce
brings;

But Cobden rose and downed the rings,
And now this Britain leads the van!
Of Dick—not Joe—old John Bull sings—
"Once on a time there was A MAN!"

J. W. BENGOUGH.

Toronto, Ont.

"Ye really do think drink is a
necissry evil?" said Mr. Hinnessy.

"Well," said Mr. Dooley, "if it's an
evil to a man, it's not necissry, an' if it's
necissry it's not an evil."—F. P. Dunne.

As we understand the current inter-
pretation of international law, the seiz-
ure of a vessel on the high seas is a
mistake or an act of piracy, according to
the size of the navy of the victimized na-
tion.—Washington Post.

Figures seem to say that we are
paying out more for soldiers than sev-
eral of the great military powers of
Europe are paying out.

Assuredly there is something wrong
when it costs kings less to trample
on liberties than it costs a republic to
extend these.

The present bull tendency in the
price of liberty may be due merely to
the shorts scrambling for cover, and
again it may—

But sufficient unto the day is the
evil thereof.—Life.

Advertisement.—Positively the Great
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in green, and the talk in black.

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Puck.

BOOKS

SACRIFICIAL AND SPIRITUAL RE-
LIGION.

Within a century no more important
work on religion has been published
than Auguste Sabatier's "Religions of
Authority" (translation issued by Me-

Clure, Phillips and Co., New York, \$2.50).
In this book the learned author draws
the contrast between sacrificial religion
and spiritual religion, arguing that the
religion of Jesus was essentially of the
character of the latter. He holds that a
religion of authority, whether based on
an infallible hierarchy or an infallible
book, is contrary to the ideas of Jesus,
who was more or less hostile to all forms
of sacerdotalism, as well as to intel-
lectual dogmas.

"Upon no point," he says, "has the
thought of Jesus been more flagrantly
traversed by those who call themselves
his heirs. Nothing was farther from his
mind than to constitute a new sacerdotal
order. He will have no master among
his own, who are all brethren. He prom-
ises to all equally the gift of the Holy
Spirit. The dogma of apostolical suc-
cession did not make the bishops; the
bishops made the dogma.

Sabatier contends that the claims of
the religions of authority can not bear
the tests of historical investigation, and
that the sooner the world grows out of
them the better. The passing of such
conceptions of religion will open the
way, he believes, for a true spiritual
religion, which was the religion that Jesus
taught. There will then arise a truer
faith in God and a far more acceptable
method of worship.

"The religion of the spirit," he says,
"is compounded of faith and love. To
faith all things are possible; to love all
things are easy. To develop and build
up these two necessary qualities should
be the task of theology."

J. H. DILLARD.

LAND VALUES IN CITIES.

When Richard M. Hurd, now the
president of "The Lawyers' Mortgage
Insurance Co., of New York, took charge
in 1895 of the mortgage department of
the United States Mortgage and Trust
Co., he found no books, either in Eng-
land or the United States, to aid him
in passing judgment scientifically on
land values in cities. He was conse-
quently forced to develop the science
at first hand. One of the results of the
work thus thrust upon him, out of the
necessities of his business as the re-
sponsible agent of a real estate loan
company, is a book of the highest im-
portance, not only to investors in real
estate, but also to economic students.
Among these it is especially valuable
to such as are active in propagating
the land value doctrines of Henry
George.

Mr. Hurd did not write his
book (Principles of City Land Values,
by Richard M. Hurd, New York: The
Record and Guide) for the purpose of
serving George's following. He prob-
ably had no thought of George, his fol-
lowers or his doctrines; but was aim-
ing only at evolving the science of land
values for business purposes. But
the very fact that the book was writ-
ten with a view solely to enabling

The Public

is a weekly review which prints in concise and plain terms, with lucid explanations and without editorial bias, all the news of the world of historical value. It is also an editorial paper. Though it abstains from mingling editorial opinions with its news accounts, it has opinions of a pronounced character, based upon the principles of radical democracy, which, in the columns reserved for editorial comment, it expresses fully and freely, without favor or prejudice, without fear of consequences, and without hope of discreditable reward. Yet it makes no pretensions to infallibility, either in opinions or in statements of fact; it simply aspires to a deserved reputation for intelligence and honesty in both. Besides its editorial and news features, the paper contains a department of original and selected miscellany, in which appear articles and extracts upon various subjects, verse as well as prose, chosen alike for their literary merit and their wholesome human interest. Familiarity with THE PUBLIC will commend it as a paper that is not only worth reading, but also worth filing.

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LAND MONOPOLY MAKES THE DIFFERENCE.

"The child of an Astor comes into the world as naked as the waif of Five Points. Nature does not starve one and gorge the other. Human law does that."
—Herbert S. Egelow.

investors in real estate to make or to save money, adds to its value for the purposes of single tax agitation. It is not too much to say that it is among the best single tax books since those of George, which it most opportunely supplements.

Heretofore single tax writers and speakers have been obliged to make their own observations of facts; but now, thanks to Mr. Hurd's excellent book, they may have the benefit of a mine of illustrative facts, vouched for by one of the most prominent real estate experts of the world, and gathered solely for the purpose of enlightening business men with reference to real estate investments.

Mr. Hurd deserves to be especially congratulated upon his intelligent fidelity to economic principle. His book is no mere rule of thumb manual. It is in every sense a scientific production—deductive but not dogmatic, inductive but not heterogeneous. The thoughtful reader cannot but feel a peculiar sense of gratification as he notes the care with which the author has considered his subject in its apparent variations and shades of significance; and always, as far as we have observed, without a flaw. The book is a much needed model of the scientific method in economics.

Besides its value as a business monograph and an economic thesis, this book is interesting and instructive also in its exposition of the natural laws of urban growth, a phase of the sub-

ject which the author illustrates with numerous maps of cities both in this country and abroad.

PERIODICALS.

The story of Thomas Nast's cartooning of the Tammany ring is continued in Pearson's for September. This magazine will begin in an early issue another series of articles by Henry George.

Thomas W. Lawson is beginning to keep his word in his series of articles on "Frenzied Finance," in Everybody's. His first article, July, was a thrilling promise of exposure. His second, August, was picturequely but only generally descriptive. In the September article, however, he gets down to particulars, and a plain exposure of Wall street larceny results. The curious thing about it is that with all its sinuosity of detail and magnificence of climax, this is nothing but vulgar larceny of the kind that gets less magnificent thieves into jail. Readers of Everybody's who are interested in Lawson's articles should not miss the correspondence between him and the publishers which appears on pages 431-33 of the magazine for September.

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