comment throughout the country. In many quarters it is supposed that this report must have been prepared and adopted by Singletaxers. This is far from the case. The framers and backers of the report are among Pittsburgh's leading business men, who have been carefully studying conditions in Pittsburgh for the last three years.

Many recommendations have been made which dealt partially with evils and defects of the city, but these partial remedies have been gradually seen to be insufficient; they did not go to the root of the matter. It was gradually borne home that Pittsburgh must have radical treatment in order to overcome existing handicaps. The recommendation to tax buildings at only half the rate on land is the outcome.

The chairman of the Housing Committee presenting the report is one of Pittsburgh's largest and best known contractors. The president of the Commission itself is an ex-president of the Chamber of Commerce, president of the Local Men and Religion Committee, a leading insurance agent and a member of the Executive Committee of the Crucible Steel Company. Another very prominent endorser of the report is H. J. Heinz, the pickle man, and one of Pittsburgh's most successful business men. Another sponsor is Joseph W. Marsh, president of the Exchange National Bank, and the Standard Underground Cable Company. He was appointed receiver of the Westinghouse Companies in 1907.

The list of the Commission and its Housing Committee might be gone through with in the above fashion, and it would be seen that this report has been issued by as thoughtful, conservative and successful business men as Pittsburgh possesses. Consequently, the report is receiving corresponding attention in Pittsburgh, and this statement as to its sponsors would give the report additional influence throughout the country.

ALLEN T. BURNS.

LA FOLLETTE AT NEW YORK.

New York, January 25.

The meeting arranged on Monday, January 22, by the Insurgents' Club to afford Senator La Follette an opportunity of addressing a New York audience, was a noteworthy one in many ways. Carnegie Hall was crowded to the last inch of room and there was an immense gathering in the street outside. Mr. Frederic C. Howe, President of the club, introduced Mr. Gifford Pinchot as Chairman of the evening. Mr. Pinchot said that his remarks were merely to gain time while Senator La Follette was addressing the disappointed in the street outside. He said that the keynote of Senator La Follette's democracy, as well as of the aims and purposes of the Insurgents' Club, was a thorough understanding of the rights of the many who could not get in, as against those of the few, who were in.

When Senator La Follette arrived he was very hoarse from his previous exertions, but he held his audience for nearly two hours. It would have been quite impossible for any one wedded to partisanship in politics to tell, from anything the Senator said, what party he belonged to. He repudiated the machines of both parties with equal candor and vigor. His speech was one of fundamental democracy—with a small "d"—from beginning to end. He was speaking to a typical, well-dressed, comfortably-off New York audience, a goodly proportion of which were women, and he succeeded in convincing them of his absolute sincerity. It should have been a revelation to many of them who believe that it is impossible for a man to attain a leading political position in this country without owing allegiance to the machine, or in spite of owing an open allegiance to ideas of justice and true democracy.

Mr. La Follette's remarks on the Recall, particularly as applied to the judiciary, were naturally the culmination of the evening, as far as the interest of the audience was concerned. He was quite frank in his comments on the necessity for this measure shown in some recent Supreme Court decisions.

If possible the greatest applause was called out by his equally frank advocacy of the political enfranchisement of women.

Several of the papers, commenting editorially on Senator La Follette's speech, although not at all predisposed to support him, could not avoid remarking on his evident sincerity and on the sincerity of the welcome accorded him. But they gave a note of warning in reminding him, without mentioning names, of the similarly warm welcome accorded Mr. Bryan years before. This welcome in the opinion of the papers quoted led to nothing, because it did not win office for the recipient of it. The fact that it won the confidence of the better elements of the party, as is happening now in Senator La Follette's case, apparently does not count.

GRACE ISABEL COLBRON.

ADAMS IN WASHINGTON.

Spokane, Washington, Jany. 24th.

The recent visit of Charles Frederick Adams under the auspices of the Henry George Lecture Association of Chicago, was most successful in point of public interest and size of meetings. Mr. Adams addressed sixteen meetings, all well attended and manifesting a keen interest in the Singletax philosophy. Our demand for literature and Singletax speakers is unprecedented.

Mr. Adams possesses the happy faculty of winning the respect and sympathies of conservative people. He fully demonstrated this at the Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary Club, the Ad. Club, and the University Club noonday luncheons. He received a most respectful, and even enthusiastic, hearing from their membership. For the three meetings before these business men's organizations, we are indebted to the good offices of our Commissioner of Public Utilities, Mr. C. M. Fassett.

WM. MATHEWS.

Jim Driscoll, a farm boy, got a job in the steel mill, and his boss gave him a foot rule one day, and said:

"Measure me that plate out there in the yard."

Jim, at the end of a half hour returned and said:

"The plate is the length of the rule and three fingers over, with this piece of cobble stone, and the stem of my pipe, and my foot from here to here, bar the toecap."—New York Sun.

Digitized by Google