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LOUIS F. POST
EDITOR

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LOUIS F. POST, Editor

Volume VIII Number 388

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, SEPT. 9, 1905.

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EDITORIAL

President Roosevelt as peacemaker.

Generous applause has been bestowed upon President Roosevelt for having restored peace between Russia and Japan; and we are glad to join in the patriotic feeling of satisfaction that so noble a work was satisfactorily accomplished by a chief magistrate of our own country. Our sense of gratification is in no wise diminished by the fact that Mr. Roosevelt has heretofore been distinguished less for promoting peace than for encouraging warfare. It is intensified, rather, for Mr. Roosevelt's new distinction implies a change of heart for the better. But we must confess ourselves unable to explain to the over-curious exactly what Mr. Roosevelt has done to earn this new and gratifying distinction. Though newspaper headlines and diplomatic compliments testify abundantly to his pacifying services, they do so only in general terms. The details appear as yet to be locked up among the guarded secrets of international diplomacy. Beyond the fact that Mr. Roosevelt courteously invited the belligerent nations to meet on American soil and secured their acceptance, and the further fact that when their meeting was at a deadlock he somehow facilitated negotiations in which the Japanese financial agent and Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan seem to have been in some way concerned, which resulted in orders from Tokio overriding the Japanese plenipotentiaries at Portsmouth,—beyond this, nothing explicit regarding Mr. Roosevelt's part in the peace has come to light. When the history of the settlement is fully made public, we shall doubtless know how he has earned his new and somewhat incongruous title of Peacemaker. Meanwhile let us join in the general even if unenlightened enthusiasm.

The new Assistant Secretary of State.

The first announcement of Robert Bacon's appointment as assistant secretary of state, made on the 4th, was prudently accompanied with Presidential assurances that the selection had been decided upon before J. Pierpont Morgan's visit to President Roosevelt, made while the Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries were at a deadlock; for Mr. Bacon, who is Mr. Morgan's friend, is a director in various Morgan corporations, including the steel trust, and until recently was Mr. Morgan's business partner. Even if this singular appointment was decided upon when Mr. Root was chosen secretary of state, as some of the apologetic dispatches affirm, it is somewhat significant, in the absence of explanations, that plans for placing the minister to Japan, Mr. Lloyd C. Griscom, into the office of assistant secretary should have been upset for the purpose of giving that office to Mr. Morgan's protege and former partner. When it was reported during the Presidential campaign that Mr. Morgan had called upon President Roosevelt, then a candidate, the President's managers denied the report, and denied it indignantly. But there is no question that this visitor, unwelcome during the campaign, was not unwelcome when he called upon the President during the deadlock between the Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries. The appointment of Mr. Morgan's protege, on the heels of the Russian-Japanese settlement, which came on the heels of Mr. Morgan's visit, and was followed by great laudations of Mr. Roosevelt for his mysterious part in it, is therefore full of interest; and this interest is in no degree diminished by the earnest protestations that the appointment of Mr. Bacon had been decided on before Mr. Morgan's visit.

The Loomis affair.

The President's appointment of Mr. Bacon recalls his action with reference to Mr. Bacon's predecessor, Mr. Francis B. Loomis. The President, as will be remembered, exonerated Mr. Loomis of culpability in connection with Venezuelan affairs while minister to that country (pp. 180, 183), though he dismissed Herbert W. Bowen, Loomis's accuser, from the diplomatic service for having indiscreetly made the accusation. Mr. Loomis was indeed rebuked gently for having been indiscreet in personally participating in plans for investment and exploitation in the country (Venezuela) to which he was accredited as minister. But the indiscretion of "aspersing" the character of a minister of this thrifty sort was regarded by the President as so much more heinous than the indiscretion of abusing a diplomatic

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office for personal profit, that Mr. Loomis was only rebuked, and very gently, while Mr. Bowen was dismissed. It now transpires that Mr. Loomis's connection with Venezuela exploitation and investment was of a character so odorous that after all he will have to be elbowed out of the service. Incidentally it also transpires that Mr. Loomis was put into the diplomatic service by President McKinley without the slightest reference to or regard for the good of that service, but as a personal wedding present. All this is at any rate the substance of Washington dispatches of the 3d, Raymond of the Chicago Tribune being especially explicit. A rare administration was that of President McKinley.

Death of Jacob Mueller.

Nearly all that splendid band of German immigrants of 1848 have done their splendid work and passed away. Of all among them who achieved distinction in American public life, Carl Schurz alone remains. The last to go was Jacob Mueller, at one time lieutenant governor of Ohio, who died last week in Cleveland. Like Schurz, Mueller was through and through a democrat; and, also like Schurz, because he was a democrat he joined the Republican party when chattel slavery was the issue, and turned to the Democratic party when the Republican party fell under the control of plutocrats. Mueller was one of the founders of that truly democratic paper of Cleveland, the Waechter und Anzeiger. This paper began by fighting to free the slave worker, and for more than a decade it has been fighting against enslaving the free worker. The spirit of Jacob Mueller animated it from first to last, although several years have elapsed since his day of active management closed. Those German immigrants of 1848 were a different type from the later ones. Whereas these have come merely to gain a better livelihood, the others came because they loved liberty. The difference in their use of American citizenship has been marked. It cannot be said of all the later ones, as it infallibly could be said of those of 1848, that they, like the founders of our republic, had pledged to Liberty their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor, and were always alert to redeem the pledge. The others may have been more thrifty; these were more devoted. And of all the devoted German immigrants of '48, none were more devoted, nor more quick to catch the call when new occasions brought new duties, than Gov. Mueller of Ohio.

Labor arbitration.

That was a wise suggestion that Mayor Dunne made to the labor organizations of Chicago in his Labor Day speech, when he said:

> I am of the opinion that our law creating a State board of arbitration might be wisely amended so as to permit of action by the said board upon the application of the governor, the mayors of cities, or by any considerable number of citizens not engaged in an industrial controversy. Individuals and corporations in the heat of controversies are frequently so headstrong and unreasonable as to decline to make such applications or agreements. The general public is compelled to stand by and see these lamentable industrial struggles carried on, to the injury of the whole community.

—

Mayor Dunne spoke out of an abundance of experience. During the recent teamsters' strike in Chicago, when thousands of working men were out of work and on the streets because of a dispute with their employers, and the public were inconvenienced thereby, and life and limb were put in jeopardy by the importation from distant places of strange workingmen to take the strikers' places, and by the private arming of imported thugs,—in those circumstances, the State board of arbitration was powerless to act with effect, though the Mayor and all good citizens were desirous of having the dispute fairly decided by arbitration. Having no power to do more than offer to arbitrate the dispute, this State tribunal was ridiculously helpless when the employers refused to entertain its offer. What kind of tribunal is that? The State board of arbitration ought either to be abolished, or to be clothed with enough authority to command respect.

—

While we do not believe in a general compulsory arbitration law, as a remedy for the grievances of workingmen, we do believe that when the public authorities find the public peace seriously disturbed or threatened by labor strikes or lockouts, they should not be limited to bloody remedies. It ought to be within their power to invite the intervention of a legalized board of arbitration; and the board so invited ought to have full judicial power to ascertain the facts in dispute, to render judgment on the merits, and to award process empowering the appropriate authorities to enforce that judgment so far as its enforcement may be conducive to the restoration of general confidence and public order. This would not be a labor remedy; it would be a peace remedy. And our civilization ought to be far enough advanced to produce peace remedies, supplementary ones at any rate, which are less barbaric than the bludgeons of policemen and the bullets of soldiers used regardlessly of the rights or wrongs of the disturbing labor quarrel. An arbitration award made in the manner we have suggested, would in most cases execute itself peacefully. For in most cases neither party to a disturbing strike would dare defy public opinion to the extent of continuing the disturbance after an award so obtained had adjudged its quarrel wrong.

The "good nigger" of the labor struggle.

In the old days of chattel slavery, a certain type of slave was loudly praised by the master class as the "good nigger." The "good nigger" bore much the same relation to his fellow slaves that the widely advertised steer of the Chicago stockyards bore to the other cattle which he led one by one to the shambles. Such slaves as could be trusted to serve their

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master's interests by treachery to their fellow slaves, were "good niggers." In our day the struggle for economic freedom is different in many particulars, but not in general character, from that of slavery days; and there is a type of workingman now who answers to the characteristics of the "good nigger" then. An example of the modern "good nigger" organized, is the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; and the Order of Railway Conductors appears to be a fair second. These organizations are prompt to denounce any movement to check the rapacity of railroad monopolies. They serve their masters not only in their regular work for wages, but as citizens in influencing legislative bodies and in influencing elections. They reject open and honest politics on principles calculated to serve labor interests in general; but their influence is at the service of their masters whenever the plundering power of railroads is menaced. Like the "good nigger" of slavery days, they expect to benefit themselves by a loyalty to their masters which involves treachery to their fellows. And for this despicable kind of faithfulness they are duly rewarded by their masters through the newspapers their masters control. They are praised and applauded, as the "good nigger" was praised and applauded for like fidelity fifty years ago. Labor organizations of this sort are the "good niggers" of the present stage of the irrepressible conflict.

Nelson's sociological study in St. Louis.

The Post-Dispatch was right in describing Mr. N. O. Nelson's recent experiments in St. Louis as "one of the most remarkable personal sociological studies ever undertaken in a big city;" and Mr. Nelson's comments and recommendations, given in the Post-Dispatch of August 13, are worthy of earnest attention, not only in St. Louis but in all cities. He writes with great clearness and directness. "The best way," he said, "for anyone to study a subject is by experiment. Merely investigating or reading or studying reports gives a very inadequate understanding. . . . By living among the people on equal terms you learn how they live, learn that they are sound at heart, that they have as much sense, as much good will, as much affection as any other class. You learn that mankind is very much alike, that, after all, the political declaration of equality or the church declaration of brotherhood is not necessarily Pickwickian." He has demonstrated also that the destruction of the poor is their poverty. Speaking of the district which he has studied, and of which he has made a "poverty map," Mr. Nelson says: "Most of the livers in this district are industrious, independent, and some of them quite comfortable, but there are also many on the ragged edge of poverty. These are the casual laborers, the lowest paid factory workers, scrubwomen, washerwomen, peddlers, widows with children. The small income of these people is wasted by the high prices they pay for everything." And this includes rent, the largest item of family expenses; for Mr. Nelson has found that rents in the poor quarters are abnormally high.

PAUL THIEMAN AND "THE JOBLESS MAN."

Paul Thieman, an editorial contributor to the Denver Post, has had the not unusual editorial experience of falling into a single tax briar bush. Venturing in one of his signed editorials to write of the single tax, he inadvertently referred to land as wealth; and thereupon his mail began to swell with letters from vigilant single taxers, asking him if he didn't know any better than to confuse those entirely different things.

Mr. Thieman did know better, and he has frankly admitted his slip of the pen, at the same time reading his critics and others a lesson on the "cant of 'isms.'"

The lesson is a wholesome one. Yet his critics might ask in reply if it is cant to insist upon the use of distinguishing terms for different ideas. For instance, we should not accuse a mathematician of cant if he insisted, in discussions of his "ism," upon discrimination in the use of mathematical signs. Without such cant, if it is cant, the worst confusion of thought inevitably results. The thinker confuses himself.

A notable example may be found in socialist economics. By making the term "capitalism" include private ownership of land (which is a natural object), along with wealth (which is an artificial object)—objects as different from each other economically as are fish swimming in the ocean from fish frying in a pan—the socialist so confuses his reasoning as to attribute to private ownership of wealth and land together, social conditions that clear analysis would trace to private ownership of land alone.

But what concerns us more than Mr. Thieman's use of terms is his misapprehension of the relation of the single tax philosophy to what he aptly calls "the jobless man," of whom he writes that in the city he—

> is "jobless" because he hasn't found anybody to hire him. And he can't go to farming because he has no farm to farm. And, even if he could occupy any unoccupied land he chose, whereon to cultivate crops, he has no money to buy tools and horses and seed, or build a house to live in. Perhaps he doesn't know how to farm. And, even if he does, it may be winter time, and farm laborers not in demand. . . . The "jobless" man is not a theory but a fact. Pennilessness is not a theory but a fact. But the theorizing means that thousands and thousands of minds are bent on the problem, How shall every man have employment?

That question is really the crux of the whole economic problem; and the man who asks it honestly, as Mr. Thieman evidently does, and reflects upon it intelligently, as he shows both the ability and the disposition to do, will not be long in finding his answer.

How shall every man have employment? By making jobs continuously as plentiful as workers. So much is obvious.

But how shall this be done? It doesn't have to be done. It is already a fact.

Nature makes it so. She always has made jobs as plentiful as

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workers; she does it now; she always will do it. This is only another form of the statement that the aggregate of human wants always at least equals the aggregate of labor power. Nature endows man with wants at least equal to his power to satisfy wants.

Why, then, are there "jobless men"? Because we tolerate obstacles between jobs and workers.

One of the greatest of these obstacles is the kind of taxation that makes trade unnecessarily difficult.

The more difficult trade is made, the less readily do specialized producers exchange what they make for what they want. The consequent reaction checks effective demand; and, as one man's demand is another man's job, any check upon effective demand obviously diminishes available jobs.

The abolition of obstructive taxes would enormously increase the accessible supply of jobs.

But the fundamental obstacle between jobs and workers, the obstacle which must be removed or the benefits of the removal of all others would soon be lost, is the monopoly of land.

This term is of course used comprehensively. It means not only farming land, but all other natural resources as well; and not resources in the fertility sense alone, but in every other sense. It includes, therefore, farming land of all kinds, mining land of all kinds, town and city building sites of all kinds; of course, also, the air and the water; and besides these, all other forms and forces outside of man himself and such temporary forms as men are able by their knowledge and skill to give to natural substances. For illustration, a marble quarry would fall within the category of land; but a statue from the quarry, and the energy and skill that carved it, would be in different categories—the statue in the category of wealth, and the artist's skill and energy in the category of labor.

So understood, land is obviously Nature's storehouse of jobs.

Nothing can be done without land. Not only can no one work at farming, but no one can build houses, construct machines, edit newspapers, practice law, teach school, or do anything else without using land of some kind to some extent. And not alone for his own immediate use does he demand land; but for every little tool and every great machine, for every piece of material, every book, every sheet of paper, every drop of ink, and for the very clothing he wears at his work and the food he eats, does he make demands upon land, upon land of vast extent and of many kinds—farming, highway, and city lands—all of which must be resorted to by the workers who supply him with the tools, materials, machinery, etc., that he requires. Every act of any workingman necessitating the consumption of goods or the use of tools, operates as a demand upon other workmen to keep up the world's supply of such goods and tools; and this demand can be met only as men of all vocations have access to land of all kinds.

Absolute prevention of access to land, if that were possible, would put an end to all jobs; partial prevention restricts jobs; freedom of access would make jobs limitless. Access to the land of the world is the key to the economic problem of the world, for the land of the world controls the jobs of the world.

But Mr. Thieman sees for the "jobless" man no hope in the freeing of unused land, because the jobless man is without tools, horses, seed and other capital for utilizing this land even if it were open to him. Isn't this a superficial view? Can it survive intelligent and candid thought?

To free unused land to the "jobless" man means more, much more, than freeing a particular kind of unused land to an individual worker or a particular class of workers. It means the freeing of all kinds of unused land to all kinds of workers.

The "jobless" man not a farmer would neither have to go upon farming land without farming capital nor want to go there at all. The obstacles between the aggregate of jobs and the aggregate of workers being removed, all jobs would demand all men, and each man would take the job for which he was best adapted. If he had capital he would have the benefit that ownership of unmonopolized capital gives, and no more; if he had no capital, he would get, for utilizing the capital of others, his full earnings as a civilized worker in a civilized industry of his own choice. And the obstacles between the aggregate of jobs and the aggregate of workers would in fact be removed, if trade were freed from taxation, and land, the one necessary condition of all industry, were freed from monopoly.

Mr. Thieman turns toward the true solution of the labor problem when he points to the "jobless" man as the cause of unwholesome economic conditions, and asks how to provide jobs for all. The Single Tax answers his question, but he fails to recognize the answer because he has neglected to consider it thoughtfully.

The Single Tax answers him by proposing to abolish obstructive taxes, thereby enabling workers to exchange their various products with the greatest ease of which they are capable. This would enable the workers in each trade to swap products freely for small tools and for interests in large ones, whereby they would in effect make their own tools and procure their own capital in the natural way—by producing it.

The Single Tax answers Mr. Thieman further, by proposing to take annually for common use the annual value of land of every kind that is so scarce as to be at a premium. Thereby it provides a public revenue which, while robbing no one and obstructing no jobs, would destroy all incentive to the appropriation of land except for immediate and full utilization.

With all appropriated land fully utilized, the aggregate of jobs for workers would be limited only by the aggregate of human wants; and with no obstructions to trade, every job would find the man it needs and every man the job he seeks.

Such is the ideal of the Single Tax. It would abolish the "jobless" man by abolishing the obstacles of industrial taxation and land monopoly which now separate workers from the jobs that, but for those obstacles, would abundantly exist.

"And is this man to come into this court with unblushing footsteps, with the cloak of hypocrisy in his mouth, and to draw 15 bullocks out of my client's pocket with impunity?" thundered an English barrister.—Woman's Journal.

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NEWS NARRATIVE

Week ending Thursday, Sept. 7.

Russian-Japanese treaty of peace.

The treaty of peace between Japan and Russia (p. 341) was signed at Portsmouth on the 5th. It comprises 15 principal and numbered articles, and two supplementary ones, the latter being distinguished respectively as A and B.

—

These articles stipulate as follows:

Article 1.—Peace and friendship.

Article 2.—Recognition by Russia of Japan's preponderant interests—political military and economical—in Korea; but Russian subjects and enterprises in Korea to have equal rights with those of other countries.

Article 3.—Simultaneous evacuation of Manchuria, the rights therein acquired by private persons and companies to remain intact.

Article 4.—Russia's rights at Port Arthur and Dalny, and the adjacent lands and waters, to pass in their entirety to Japan; but the properties and rights of Russian subjects there to be safeguarded and respected.

Article 5.—Chinese measures for development of the commerce and industry of Manchuria to be unobstructed by either party to the treaty.

Article 6.—The Manchurian railway to be operated by Russia and Japan at Kouangtchengtse, under certain rights respectively as to ownership of the two branch lines, which are to be employed only for commercial and industrial purposes.

Article 7.—Engagements as to junction of the branch lines at Kouangtchengtse.

Article 8.—Engagements as to harmonious operation of the two lines.

Article 9.—Russia cedes Sakhalin and its dependent islands as far north as the 50th degree of north latitude, subject to free navigation in the bays of Le Perouse and Tartare.

Article 10.—Russian subjects in the territory ceded by article 9 to be respected by Japan, but Russian convicts may be forced to withdraw.

Article 11.—Russia to give to Japanese subjects the right to fish in the Russian waters of the Sea of Japan, the Sea of Okhotsk and Bering Sea.

Article 12.—Renewal of the ante bellum commercial treaty in all its vigor, with slight modification of some details.

Article 13.—Prisoners of war to be exchanged on payment by each nation to the other of the actual cost incurred in their detention.

Article 14.—Treaty is in French for the Russians, and in English for the Japanese, the French version to control in case of disputed interpretation.

Article 15.—Ratification to be within 50 days after signing by plenipotentiaries, the French and American embassies to be intermediaries for announcing the ratification by telegraph.

Article A.—Prescribes method of evacuation of Manchuria, which is to be completed within 18 months from the signing of the treaties.

Article B.—The boundary line across Sakhalin is to be definitely marked off on the spot by a special commission.

President Roosevelt and the treaty.

President Roosevelt's part in bringing this treaty to a head was acknowledged on the 31st by the Czar of Russia in the following cablegram:

Peterhof, Alexandria, Aug. 31.—President Roosevelt: Accept my congratulations and warmest thanks for having brought the peace negotiations to a successful conclusion owing to your personal energetic efforts. My country will gratefully recognize the great part you have played in the Portsmouth peace conference. Nicholas.

A like acknowledgment was cabled as follows on the 3d by the Emperor of Japan:

Tokio, Sept. 3.—The President: I have received with gratification your message of congratulations, conveyed through our plenipotentiaries, and thank you warmly for it. To your disinterested and unremitting efforts in the interest of peace and humanity I attach the high value which is their due, and assure you of my grateful appreciation of the distinguished part you have taken in the establishment of peace, based upon principles essential to the permanent welfare and trinquility of the Far East. Mutsuhito.

—

The exact nature of President Roosevelt's contributions to the happy result, thus graciously acknowledged (other than his having invited the belligerents to meet for conference in the United Stats), has not been disclosed. It is a reasonable guess, however, that Walter Wellman, who as a journalist is very close to President Roosevelt, would be likely to give a correct version if he gave any; and on the 30th, in his special from Portsmouth to the Chicago Record-Herald of the 31st, he credited the following explanation to unnamed informants:

Among the plenipotentiaries and other eminent men here there is no disposition to question the ground upon which President Roosevelt is now receiving the praise of the whole world. . . . "Would there have been a treaty of peace but for the work of President Roosevelt?" I asked a high-placed man here to-day. "No," was the reply. "Your President not only brought us hither to negotiate, but when we fell into a disagreement so serious as to make it practically certain that within a day or two we should be forced to confess our failure and go home, he came to the front with an effort which kept the breath of life in the conference a little longer. This was a week ago last Saturday. Then he endeavored to arrange a compromise between us, and came within a hair's breadth of success. I am not revealing a secret, I think, when I tell you that we should have reached a compromise broadly on the proposal which immediately followed the President's efforts had it not been for the cleverness of M. Witte. When that fell into unpromisingness on account of the sudden change of attitude on Russia's part, the President renewed his efforts, now addressing himself directly to Tokio through Baron Kaneko. [Kaneko is a Japanese in the United States on a commercial mission, as is understood; he is sometimes described as Japan's financial agent.—Ed. Public.] You all know the result. There would have been no peace but for the work of Mr. Roosevelt." A diplomatist of important rank was asked if President Roosevelt had suggested to the Japanese government the wisdom of receding entirely from its demand for indemnity. "I answer both 'yes' and 'no,'" was the reply. "As I understand it, the President did not directly or formally suggest abandonment of indemnity. He could not well go as far as that in his official capacity. But in conversation with Baron Kaneko he did express his opinion that Japan could do no wiser or greater act than to announce to the world her refusal to continue war for the sake of money, to win the approval of all mankind by one great act of magnanimity and moral heroism. On this score I am told the President spoke with his usual vigor and eloquence. All that he said in this unofficial way, as an expression of personal opinion, was promptly cabled to the Marquis Ito by Baron Kaneko. Baron Kaneko is the representative in this country of Marquis Ito, and Ito is probably the strongest man politically in Japan. He was the organizer, the creator, of the Friendly League Political Party, which now has a majority in Parliament, and upon which the government depends for parliamentary support. Ito himself has retired from active life, and is now an elder statesman. But his voice is potent in counsel. His party is still responsive to his wishes. He laid President Roosevelt's opinions before the privy council and the elder statesmen, and they took it to the Mikado When the crisis came, when Japan

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had to decide between a war of indefinite duration, and a peace through sacrifice, I have no doubt whatever that President Roosevelt's words of encouragement to the peace party furnished the determining factor."

Appointment of Robert Bacon.

On the 4th President Roosevelt announced the appointment of Robert Bacon to succeed Francis B. Loomis as assistant secretary of State. As this announcement was made within a week after the agreement upon terms of peace between Russia and Japan and on the day before the treaty was signed, as the office to be filled by Mr. Bacon is intimately concerned with matters to which the treaty relates, as Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan had called upon President Roosevelt during the deadlock between the plenipotentiaries, and as Mr. Bacon's personal and business connections with Mr. Morgan are close, this appointment may come to be of considerable historical importance. We therefore append from the New York Herald's special of the 4th (as reproduced in the Chicago Record-Herald of the 5th), a report of the circumstances of its announcement:

After the steam yacht Alice, belonging to F. D. Underwood, president of the Erie Railway, had quietly landed Robert Bacon under Sagamore Hill, the appointment of the latter as assistant secretary of State was given out at the Executive office in the village. In the next breath, before any questions could be asked, the President's secretary said: "This appointment was decided upon before J. P. Morgan visited the President." Mr. Bacon was until recently a junior partner in the banking-house of J. P. Morgan & Co., and had long been a personal friend of the President. . . . It is literally true that the appointment of Mr. Bacon was decided on before Mr. Morgan began his recent visit to Sagamore Hill. It was determined on at a conference between the President and Secretary of State Elihu Root before the latter started for Labrador. Nevertheless, the appointment is significant of the big role which American, especially J. P. Morgan's interests are to play in the new conditions the State Deaprtment must face in the Far East as presaged by the Hankow Railway concession development. The President knows by experience in the coal strike that Mr. Bacon has the confidence of Wall street, as well as an intimate knowledge of its plans in the transformation of China. There can be little doubt that in the Japanese development of Chinese railways, American capital as well as American products will play a leading part. American diplomacy in the Far East will therefore be closely connected with Wall street interests. Mr. Bacon may be regarded as an expert in his new field. It is not unlikely that his appointment as Mr. Root's assistant had some influence on Mr. Morgan's decision to give up the Hankow concession. There is a greater game ahead. Mr. Morgan must feel sure that his interests will be safeguarded with a former business associate as assistant secretary of state.

According to a Washington special published in the Chicago Record-Herald of the 5th—

the appointment of Mr. Bacon upsets a plan made several months ago for the transfer of Lloyd G. Griscom, now minister to Japan, to the office of assistant secretary of state. This was practically decided upon before Secretary Hay's death.

Observance of Labor Day.

Labor Day was generally observed in the cities of the United States on the 4th. At Seattle a $50,000 Labor Temple was dedicated. There were large demonstrations in Toledo, Detroit and Indianapolis. At Boston the parade was reviewed by Gov. Douglas and Mayor Collins, and at Baltimore Mayor Timanus rode at the head of a procession 6,000 strong. Samuel Gompers spoke at Pittsburg, where 15,000 men paraded; Eugene V. Debs spoke at Knoxville, Herbert S. Bigelow spoke at Dayton, and William J. Bryan spoke at Omaha. There were large parades at Mobile, Atlanta, Charleston, Nashville and New Orleans; and at Norfolk, Congressman Swanson, the Democratic candidate for governor of Virginia, was the principal speaker. At Birmingham there were two demonstrations. Clarence S. Darrow spoke at Galesburg, Ill. In Chicago the number of paraders is estimated variously by the local press at from 17,725 to 25,000. Many of these were Negroes. Mayor Dunne reviewed the parade from the balcony of the Auditorium, and subsequently delivered the principal address. In Cleveland the parade is reported to have been the largest Labor Day parade in the history of the city, some 15,000 having appeared in the procession. The procession was reviewed by Mayor Johnson.

Progress of the Chicago printers' strike.

Representatives of the printers' union report the Chicago printers' strike (p. 345) as in a condition satisfactory to them. They say that 18 out of the 37 establishments belonging to the Typothetae (employing printers' union) have made arrangements with the Typographical Union to refrain from joining in the movement for an "open shop." The other 19 establishments are now in the strike; but they are said by the strikers, though this is denied by the Typothetae secretary, to be short-handed. Both sides are watching the proceedings of the United Typothetae (to the employing printers what the International Typographical Union is to workmen), which is now in session at Niagara Falls. All the employing printers at Springfield (Ill.) have granted what the International Typographical Union demands and the Chicago printers are striking for—the 8-hour day. The agreement was perfected on the 4th.

NEWS NOTES

—The Afro-American Council was in session last week at Detroit.

—The annual meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic began at Denver on the 4th.

—The National Association of Letter Carriers is in session at Portland, Ore.

—Mr. Taft, the American secretary of war, sailed with his party (p. 310) from Manila on board the transport Logan on the 31st, bound for Japan.

—The national convention of postal clerks met at Cedar Rapids, Ia., on the 5th. Arthur Donoghue, of Chicago, was elected president on the 6th.

—Lizardo Garcia, who was elected president of Ecuador January 11 last, was inaugurated on the 1st. He was the Liberal candidate and defeated the Radical candidate.

—The first meeting of the Norway-Sweden joint commission (p. 343) was held at Karlstad, Sweden, on the 31st. The meetings of the conference are being held in secret.

—Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, a distinguished Chicago woman whose husband is Belgian consul at Chicago, has received from the King of Belgium the order of the Knighthood of Leopold. Mrs. Henrotin has been a president of the National Federation of Women's Clubs.

—By a vote of 19 to 2 on the 1st the

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City Council of Atlanta, Ga., apologized to the League of American Municipalities, to Toledo, to Chicago and to Mayor Dunne, for the conduct of James G. Woodward, Mayor of Atlanta (p. 346), at the meeting of the League at Toledo on the 24th.

—What appeared to be a gigantic skyrocket but proved to be a bursting meteor, was seen to shoot across the sky above New York on the 1st. It burst just as it appeared to be about to strike the earth and resolved into thousands of brilliant fragments, but no sound of the explosion was heard.

—The legal opinions on the legality of Mayor Dunne's municipal ownership plan, ordered by the traction committee of the Chicago City Council, from Clarence S Darrow and Edgar B. Tolman as special counsel (p. 345), were reported to the committee on the 5th. Both opinions sustain the legality of the plan.

—It is estimated that 50,000 names were struck from the Philadelphia voting lists on the 5th. They were fictitious names kept on the lists for the use of repeaters, and their cancellation is reported as the most effective blow the Republican ring of Philadelphia has received since Mayor Weaver (p. 185) began his campaign of municipal housecleaning.

—The monthly statement of the United States treasury department (see p. 250) for July, 1905, shows the following for one month of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906:

Gold reserve fund	$150,000,000.00
Available cash	129,865,730.72
Total	$279,865,730.72
On hand at close of last fiscal year, June 30, 1905	292,490,322.87
Decrease	$ 12,624,592.15

—Statistical reports on the 6th relative to the progress of yellow fever in New Orleans (p. 346), published on the 7th were as follows:

Deaths to September 6	335
Deaths to August 30	278
Increase	57
Cases to September 6	2.613
Cases to August 30	1,831
Increase	782

—A farewell banquet to William J. Bryan will be given by the Jefferson Club of Chicago, at its rooms, No. 110 Randolph street, on the 12th at seven o'clock, for which the price of tickets is to be three dollars. Mr. Bryan is about to make a year's tour of the world (p. 187), going westward. His original intention had been to join Mrs. Bryan in Germany and make the trip eastward; but Mrs. Bryan has returned from Europe and will accompany him by way of San Francisco.

—The statistics of exports and imports of the United States (p. 249) for the month ending July 31, 1905, as given by the statistical sheet of the Department of Commerce and Labor for July, were as follows (M standing for merchandise, G for gold and S for silver):

	Exports.	Imports.	Balance.
M.	$107,934,424	$83,856,714	$24,077,710 exp.
G.	1,155,105	4,943,949	3,788,844 imp.
S.	4,281,284	2,947,873	1,333,411 exp.
	$113,370,813	$91,748,536	$21,622,277 exp.

—It was announced on the 5th by the management of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company that ex-Judge Alton B. Parker, Democratic candidate for President of the United States in 1904, had been appointed chief counsel of that company at a salary approximating $100,000 a year. He takes the place of Prof. Collins who, with ex-Lieutenant Governor William F. Sheehan, formed the firm of Collins & Sheehan, which for years has acted in an advisory capacity to the great rapid transit system. The firm will now be known as Sheehan & Parker.

—The monthly treasury report of receipts and expenditures of the Federal government (see p. 250) for July, 1905, shows the following for one month of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906:

Receipts:		
Tariff	$21,590,148.99	
Internal revenue	21,088,635.38	
Miscellaneous	6,594,349.51	
		$49,273,133.88
Expenses:		
Civic and Misc.	$15,658,645.34	
War	12,685,554.48	
Navy	10,755,124.21	
Indians	1,648,206.31	
Pensions	12,100,986.95	
Public works	6,251,032.04	
Interest	4,029,247.16	
		63,128,796.49
Deficit		$13,855,662.61

—At the labor union congress, in session at London on the 6th, the Chamberlain fiscal policy (vol. vii., pp. 731, 777, 823; vol. viii., pp. 39, 72) was condemned and free trade approved, by a delegate vote representing 1,253,000 members in the affirmative, and only 26,000 in the negative. In declaring for free trade the resolutions adopted by this tremendous majority asserted that "any departure therefrom would be detrimental to the interests of the working classes, upon whom the burden of protection would press the most heavily." The resolution also expressed the opinion that a system of preference or retaliation would prove a hindrance to international progress and peace.

PRESS OPINIONS

KIPLING'S RECENT POETRY.

The (London) Speaker (Lib.).—If he wishes ever to be a poet again he must first give up being an Imperialist; for he proves that the two are incompatible every time he publishes a fresh copy of verses.

TAFT'S GOOD-NATURED PROMISE.

(Chicago) Daily News (ind.), Aug. 14.—Taft is telling the Filipinos that we are only going to hold them for a generation or so. How does the oracle know what the next generation will do? It may regard him as a highly amusing back number.

CHICAGO SCHOOL REFORM.

Chicago Record-Herald (ind.), Rep.), Sept. 1.—It will be recalled that Justice Brewer in an interview on the future of women in the political and social spheres paid a warm tribute to Miss Addams and "nominated" her for mayor of Chicago. We cannot make Miss Addams mayor in the present state of the law in Illinois, but the people of the city can congratulate the school board and themselves on her appointment to a public position hardly less useful and distinguished, and this they are undoubtedly doing in their hearts.

COOKING STATISTICS.

The Nation (ind.), Aug. 17.—What are a good proportion of the attacks on the government's crop service but very thinly veiled assertions that the crop reports exist for the special purpose of getting the farmer high prices for his products? It is easy to trace the same doctrine into still further implications. Would Carroll D. Wright, for instance, have been applauded by the Republican Administration as a good and faithful servant if his famous report on "Wages and the Cost of Living," issued on the eve of a Presidential campaign, had shown that wages had not kept pace with the cost of living? No one has charged the deliberate falsification of statistics in the generality of the government's work, yet the fact remains that the output of the various statistics-producing bureaus is regarded as a legitimate asset of the party in power, as much as the third-class postmasters.

JAMES H. DILLARD.

Louisiana School Relew (ed'l), June.—One magnetic personality that always has a group around him at a teachers' meeting is Dr. J. H. Dillard, of Tulane. . . . Whatever may be the specific remark made round the circle, he is very likely to restate it at once on a broader basis. For instance, if one of us says that Smith was elected for mayor in Frogtown last week, he will inquire whether the fight was between principles or merely between persons or factions, and in a moment or two will have us all thinking, not upon the mere incident of the election, but upon the significance or insignificance of the event in a larger sense. He is likely to give an editorial zest to conversation which might otherwise be only idle news. It was his turn once during the proceedings to come up front and say something, and he did so—with "clearness, force and elegance." It was about literature, and about ten minutes long, and about the best thing on the programme.

WM. J. BRYAN.

Iroquois County (Ill.) Times-Democrat (Dem.).—There is something about Bryan that attracts. When he spoke to large audiences and swayed men like reeds in a gale people said it was personal magnetism, hypnotism, oratory. But how do they account for his continued hold on his former followers? How do they account for the fact that in the democratic heart is the picture of this Nebraskan that time has not effaced. What reason do they give for the extreme loyalty of the so-called Bryan democrats. Drive about this county and scattered here and there over its fertile plains are hundreds of homes in which the name "Bryan" is revered and respected, yea even loved. How are we to account for that? Is it hypnotism, personal magnetism, oratory? Remember many of these people never saw nor heard Mr. Bryan. If we were asked to explain we should say that it is his genius, his goodness and above all his love for his fellowmen, a love that the common people instinctively feel.

CHICAGO TRACTION QUESTION.

Chicago Examiner (Dem.), Sept. 6.—Two lawyers of first-class standing have indorsed the legal soundness of Mayor Dunne's plans for building a traction line. Messrs. Darrow and Tolman have reached the conclusion that there is nothing in the law that will forbid the execution of the Mayor's scheme. The principal objection so far urged is that the Mayor does not take everybody into his confidence as to the identity of those who will supply the money. This objection is farfetched. Indeed it has been made against no other person coming

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to the Council. With the legal objections answered the next thing to do is to push the plan and clear the way for the work. With the expired and expiring franchises the city of Chicago should come into ownership of the bulk of the traction lines of Chicago by the time the Dunne lines are completed. And as soon as the traction companies realize that the city can build and will build they will be ready to enter negotiations to sell out and permit Chicago to do what they have failed to do—that is, to give the people decent transportation service.

THE POSTAL CENSORSHIP.

(Horace Traubel in The Conservator (lit.) August.—Moses Harman, editor of Lucifer, in Chicago, is having trouble again with the post office authorities. He has printed matter to which the Department at Washington or its branch in Chicago objects. Certain editions of his paper have been confiscated and destroyed. It does not seem clear just now with whom the demurrer originated. Harman's Lucifer exists for the discussion of the pro and con of sex. Harman is clean. His work is always clean. It may be awkward. It may disregard the graces. It may go bolt straight when it might have gone around. It may be subject to deductions of both manner and matter. But it is clean. . . . You think his philosophy wrong? Well—then you think it wrong. That is your option or mine. It does not matter who is right or who is wrong. It does not hurt even if both are wrong. The question is this: Have we all an equal right to speak? If right alone has the right to speak how can right know it is right? Right is never right until it has answered all comers. Not answered them with soldiers, policemen and legislatures. Answered them with the spirit.

CORPORATIONS AND CORRUPTION.

Western Christian Advocate (rel.), Aug. 30.—The time is coming near when business men will no longer be able to shield themselves behind the actions of the abstract thing called a corporation, and which they and others facetiously describe as having "no soul." It seems, indeed, not only to have no soul, no human sympathies, but also no particular conscience, no fine sense of moral differences and values. There is growing up, however, a stern Puritan mood among the people which demands that every individual member of any board of directors shall be held personally accountable for the acts of the corporation. If the majority of his fellow-directors determine on what seems to him wrong-doing, he must manfully and publicly utter his personal protest; and, if the evil course be persisted in, he must disconnect himself from the iniquitous business. As it is now, very many business men do not scruple to avow that, as members of a corporation, they either vote for—or allow without public protest the majority to vote for—policies which as private individuals of honor they would never stoop to.

LINCOLN STEFFENS ON CLEVELAND.

The Commoner (Dem.), July 7.—"Hello, Bingerly! Have you been reading Lincoln Steffens' articles on municipal graft?" "You bet! Say, that fellow's a peach. The way he ripped it into those Democratic grafters in St. Louis was simply immense. That man Steffins is all right!" "Have you read what he says about Tom Johnson and the municipal government of Cleveland, Ohio?" "No; but I bet he ripped it into that fellow proper. I must get it." "Yes, read it. He says Tom Johnson is the best mayor of the best governed city in the United States." "What! Says that about Tom Johnson? Say, Steffins is the most unreliable writer in the country. He isn't entitled to notice, he isn't. The idea of a man like Tom Johnson being held up as a model! I don't understand why a great magazine like McClure's prints such drivel as Link Steffens writes."

Springfield (Mass.) Republican (ind.), July 7 (weekly ed.).—Several cities have been called the 'worst-governed" in the United States. Where shall we look for the best-governed? Lincoln Steffens, the McClure's Magazine specialist, informs his readers in the July number that he has found it. His language is worth reproducing with exactness— "There is something good in Cleveland and Tom L. Johnson. Good? It seems to me that Tom Johnson is the best mayor of the best-governed city in the United States. This is no snap judgment." Isn't Mr. Steffens correct in his judgment? What large city is better governed than Cleveland? The question is worthy of discussion.

LINCOLN STEFFENS ON CINCINNATI.

The (Cincinnati) Citizen's Bulletin (ind.).—Steffens startled the community as it had never been before, and while perhaps he told nothing new to the initiated, he roused many who had been sleeping, or who, for one reason or another, had not dreamt of the true condition of affairs. . . . There are many righteous persons, who like peace, and who, though they wish the right to prevail in the main, have a horror of opposing the existing order. Such as these shun any conflict however meritorious. Steffens for them is a disturber, a rioter, a sensational panderer. These same esthetes object to a preacher leaving the rut of medieval discourse on immortality, for instance, to expose ruthlessly private social wrongs, political immorality, or anything that is merely practical, and not fashionably religious. These timid souls we do not despise—they are among our best citizens; but with them it will require murder, rapine and sudden death to cause a re-birth, or an awakening to a sense of real, active life. With them things will have to get worse, they think, before the change can come. They need not fear; if they continue their "Don't-touch-me" attitude things will get worse fast enough, but they will get worse, too, from an atrophied sense of right—from a loss of power of indignation. Such as these are our enemies—among our own friends.

THE "BIG STICK."

The (London) New Age (Lib.), June 29.—It was not the command of a vast military or naval force that won for George Washington and his people the respect of the civilized world. It was not the doctrine of large expenditure that won for Abraham Lincoln, alive or dead, the renown of a great statesman. Under President Roosevelt, the United States bid fair to lose every title to the respect of the best minds of Europe. His gospel is precisely that of the man devoid of real greatness, and incapable of a great ideal; and if his people follow him they will simply be going back when the best thought of Europe is going forward. If there is any ideal that to-day unites and inspires the most enlightened people in Europe it is precisely that of concerted reduction of military and naval expediture; and of all countries in the world, the United States have the least excuse and the least need for increased expenditure.

Solon (Ia.) Economy (ind.), July 6.—Every nation that has appealed to the sword as the final arbiter, has finally perished by the same power it has appealed to. From ancient to modern nations this fact has been proven. . . . Truth and justice are the only final arbiters and any nation that will not serve these two principles must ingloriously perish. The American nation is what it is to-day only as it has obeyed the dictates of truth and justice. Should it decide to follow the policy of building a great navy and depend upon its naval power to overawe other nations, we may write, Ichabod, upon our history, for the glory of the nation will have departed. On the other side if we continue to pursue truth and justice in our relations to other nations, we shall neither need the big stick nor the big navy to command the respect of mankind: nay, more, we shall be far more powerful in helping to maintain the peace of the world.

In an essay on the Japanese an English schoolboy recently wrote the following remarkable sentence: "Until recently the Japanese used to fight with bows and arrows, but now they are equipped with the complete arms of a Christian."—Advocate of Peace.

MISCELLANY

THE GOOD TIME COMING.

For The Public.

The good time coming has always been coming;
It ought to have come long ago.
It would quickly be here, all toilers to cheer,
If the masses of men did but know
This rich earthly Ball is the storehouse for all,
And not for a privileged few,
Who would pay us the price for every owned slice,
If the masses who vote only knew.

The Almighty and Baer would have to play fair
And pay for the lands they control.
Then thousands of acres, now held from wealthmakers,
Would yield an abundance of coal.
And so of the oil, and the wealth in the soil,
And all in the earth stored away:
The great and the small all over this Ball
Could take what they wanted—and pay.

Then all would be owners, and only the groaners
Be those who want nothing to do.
Earth owned by the workers—good-by to the shirkers;
The fortunes unearned would be few.
Then wealth would abound, and joy would be found
Where brain or hand worker might toil.
Reward would be sure, and each would secure
A share in the rent of the soil.

SAMUEL BRAZIER.

CONFIDENTIAL.

For The Public.

Accidentally overheard conversation in New York.

"I have had a straight tip that all the national banks are to be examined and lists made of the notes carried by them; then the makers of the notes are to be visited and asked if they gave the notes and for what consideration, and the whole thing checked up."

Buttinsky: "Examinations that examine, eh?"

"Oh, no! Campaign funds. I have been asked by a small bank to give them my note for (a sum stated), and they agree to pay me (sum stated), and further not to discount it elsewhere, but to hold it indefinitely, if I will answer thus and so to the bank examiner."

Then Buttinsky drifted apart from those who were talking.

THE BUTTER IN.

Just keep this for future reference.

August, 1905.

LAND MONOPOLY CAN BE ABOLISHED BY LEGISLATION.

A letter from ex-Governor Garvin of Rhode Island, in regard to Tolstoy's letter, "A Great Iniquity," which was published in The Public of Aug. 19.

Many thanks are due to The Public

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for the publication in full of Tolstoy's letter upon "A Great Iniquity." He shows conclusively the wrong and suffering which are caused by the monopoly of land. His term, "land slavery," is none too strong.

In denouncing the numerous substitutes devised for the relief of poverty, in lieu of the enactment of just land laws, the writer is peculiarly effective. His illustrations of this folly are wonderfully clear and apt. Whether autocratic Russia is to lead in land emancipation, remains to be seen.

In saying that Henry George is being forgotten in America, I think him mistaken. True, so much notoriety is not given to the single tax as was the case immediately before and after George's death; but quietly and constantly his doctrine is permeating the public mind and conscience.

Tolstoy's condemnation of political activity as trivial, is well deserved, in so far as it is directed to such matters as he enumerates. But it must not be forgotten that land monopoly is a creature of law, and can only be abolished by legislation. In this country our legislatures will not even consider the question of just taxation. It follows, therefore, that the most direct route to free land is by increasing the power of the people to legislate.

To-day the State of Oregon is best situated to adopt the single tax. There, eight per cent. of the voters, having power to initiate amendments to the State Constitution, may put that question to the people with a fair chance of its approval. In every State the shortest road to this, or any other great reform, is through a constitutional amendment granting the popular initiative for future amendments.

LUCIUS F. C. GARVIN.

Lonsdale, R. I.

AND YET THEY WONDER THAT WE WONDER.

From our English friend, the Manchester Guardian, under date of July 31.

Since the famous case in which an American coroner—who was paid by the piece—insisted upon holding an inquest on a mummy, there has been nothing so absurd as the conduct of the Luton police described in the current number of "Nature" by Mr. Worthington G. Smith.

Two or three weeks ago a couple of human skeletons were exhumed near the prehistoric British camp at Leagrave, Luton. They were both lying as primitive man buried his dead, "with his knees tucked up to his nose." Along with them were found some bronze ornaments of unmistakably ancient workmanship.

Mr. Smith, as a competent archaeologist, naturally thought that these skeletons would be treated as an interesting historical find. Instead of that, the local police insisted that an inquest should be held on them. The Coroner, when summoned, appears to have seen the absurdity of this proposal. He was content to suggest that the bones should be buried in the Luton churchyard.

Mr. Smith protested in the name of archaeology against this hasty disposal of relics which might have thrown light on the physical characteristics of the early Briton; but the police were inexorable, and last week the skeletons were duly interred in nice new coffins, with a hearse and all the usual trappings of the modern British funeral. Mr. Smith adds that the Vicar went so far as to read the burial service over these relics of sun-worshiping Pagans, but one is unwilling to believe that such a travesty of that solemn rite was possible.

The whole story would be incredible if it were not so well attested. Science has sometimes been accused of wanting reverence for "the dust and awful treasures of the dead," but this union of the spiritual and the secular arm has certainly outdone her in exposing our harmless ancestors to ridicule.

"RICH MAN WEDS HAIR DRESSER."

It is only an ordinary news story. A man wedded a woman. They started for Europe on a journey. It is their own money they are spending.

But columns of space are given the event in the newspapers. A startling headline greets the reader—"Rich Man Weds Hair Dresser."

The man is described as a millionaire, a steel trust magnate, and banker. The bride is described as a "masseuse," whatever that means, and "a hair dresser." Both had been married before.

But why such a hubbub about the case? The man is old enough to know his own mind and to be able to choose wisely or otherwise. The bride has had experience which places her on a fair equality with him. Their marriage differs from thousands of others in few respects.

There is a suggestion in the way the story is featured that there is something wrong, almost criminal, in the fact that a rich man, a banker, a trust magnate, should wed one who has engaged in honest labor for herself and has shown ability to take care of her own. But do we wish young Americans to be taught that there are social classes, that these social classes divide on the size of the bank account, and that it is a terrible thing to cross the line which divides?

The wedding of Millionaire Potter deserves no more mention than the wedding of Hack Driver Johnson, aside from the assumption on the part of those who "make the news" that civilized people abhor a marital alliance which reaches over that invisible and purely fictitious social line between the rich man and the poor woman.

We decry against customs which are common in Europe tending to create classes and set the people against each other, and sometimes boast of our democratic simplicity and of "every one as good as every other one," but submit patiently to having ground into our lives principles which give the lie to all our preaching.—The National Daily Review of Aug. 11, 1905.

THE SCHOOL OF SUNSHINE.

Extract from address by Professor J. H. Dillard before a branch of the Sunshine Society.

Perhaps because I am a teacher, I think of the Sunshine society as one of the educational institutions of our day—maybe for practical purposes one of the greatest. The object of education is to set us forward on the way to right living—that is, to living a life that shall be true to our best self and helpful to others, a life that shall be effective and happy both for ourselves and for others.

I don't know of any school that offers in its curriculum any course more likely to bring us to this point than the Sunshine curriculum. Suppose you were to ask any wise parent these questions:

"Which would you rather your child should have learned, algebra or the disposition to look on the bright side of things?

"Which would you rather the child should have learned, physics or the disposition to think kindly of people?

"Which would you rather the child should have learned, Latin or the disposition to find the good in one another?

"Which would you rather the child should have learned, to speak French or to speak happy, cheerful, helpful words wherever and whenever need-

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ed?"—and are they not needed every day, everywhere?

If the parent be wise, he will surely see that nothing will be worth more to the child all his life than the disposition to look on the bright side, to think kindly, to seek the good and to speak cheerfully. In actual practice does anything help more to put one forward in the way of life than such a disposition? And the disposition can be learned. And this is the fine work of the Sunshine university.

You may know algebra and keep grumpy; you may know physics and harbor evil thoughts of your neighbors; you may know Latin and still go hunting for faults in each other; you may speak French and still say spiteful things, but you cannot do these things if you have caught the spirit of the school of Sunshine.

MUSICAL LINDSBORG.

According to Frederick Innes, the band master, Lindsborg, Kan., is entitled to rank as "the most musical town in the United States." Having declared this to be a fact, Mr. Innes says: "In the effete East I would be mobbed for making such a statement, but it's the truth. Lindsborg, numbering 2,000 souls, plastered over a monotonous prairie landscape, with wheat fields all around it; Lindsborg, a typical, long-whiskered Kansas town, is the only music center worthy of the name that this country boasts. It's soaked in music. It's music mad. Surprised? I never was more surprised in my life. If you were to find a man-eating tiger waiting on table in a grill room, you could not be more surprised than I was when we struck Lindsborg, Kan."

Mr. Innes says that when his company arrived at Lindsborg the entire population was in waiting at the depot, and adds: "The baggage man at the depot was whistling the 'Messiah.' The bus man was humming a bit from one of the Wagner waltzes. The bellboys at the hotel were singing the 'Parsifal' motif over and over again. I couldn't make it out at all. The hotel was not to my liking, but it was the only one. The first thing I did was to go to a national bank to cash a check. I got into conversation with the cashier and complained of the hotel. 'I wish you would stay at my house,' the cashier said. 'You will be more comfortable there, and my wife and I would enjoy having you with us. We are both musical. My wife is a harpist, and I play the first cornet in the Lindsborg orchestra.' I accepted the invitation gladly and from my host and hostess I learned all about Lindsborg. There is a college there—Bethany college, they call it—which has a large music department. Everybody in the town has graduated from the college at one time or another and all have taken the course in music. They have a chorus in Lindsborg of 698 voices. Not bad for a 2,000 town, eh? Yes, and they have a big orchestra, too. Every year they give a big music festival. They generally sing the 'Messiah.' This year they decided to go in for a bigger festival than usual; that's why they sent for us. That night's programme was a musical revelation to me. I have trained many choruses, bigger ones than the Lindsborg, but never in my life had I heard such singing. They sang all four parts with a good quartet. A third of the town was on the stage, the rest were in the audience, with a liberal sprinkling of farmers. I never heard such thunderous, spontaneous and sincere applause."—The Commoner.

SINGLE TAX PROGRESS IN GERMANY.

From the Passaic (N. J.) Daily Herald of Aug. 4. See The Public of Sept. 3, 1904, p. 346.

Considerable progress is being made in Germany toward the ideal of the land tax. Land value taxation is growing in favor throughout the empire, and 140 communities have resorted to taxing land according to its value for local purposes.

The German communities are better off in this respect than American communities. Whenever a German town makes up its mind to raise its local revenues by means of a tax on land values it has no constitution to amend or to evade. It can simply adopt that idea and go ahead.

Breslau, a city of 250,000 population, was among the very first to adopt the plan, and the results have been salutary in discouraging the vacant lot industry and in promoting all other industries. Formerly Breslau got a revenue from all its vacant building lots of $2,160. Under the new system its vacant lots pay a tax of $63,200. The burden on homes has been correspondingly relieved.

Frankfort-on-the-Main, like our own Cleveland and Chicago, has a radical mayor, and progress there has been rapid and thorough. Dantzig, after a bitter fight, was won in June by the land value taxers; and other cities are expected to follow in due course as the agitation continues.

Dortmund has been under the new system for over six years. The Dortmund House and Ground Owners' society and house owners in general declare in favor of the new system, and say they would not think of going back to the old. "The ground value tax," writes a member of the society mentioned, "hits mostly the speculators in building sites." And this is what it is designed to do. This is its merit. It kills speculation in land, and tends to free opportunity for the employment of labor and capital in improvements.

The Prussian minister of the interior states in response to an inquiry, that "no Prussian community has been reported at this office as having gone back to the former plan." This shows that in at least 140 progressive German towns the land value tax has brought such results as to satisfy the people concerned of its superiority over the old system.

It appears to be only in the United States that the hands of the people are tied. Everywhere else, in Germany, in Scotland, in New Zealand, in Natal, in Australia, the people are free to make experiments in taxation if they choose. They can try out a new idea, and then abandon it if it fail to prove its value under test. But in this country, where a constitution does not bar the way, a court stands ready to head off any proposed experiments. But even in the United States the sentiment in favor of taxing land values only for local revenue is growing, and in due time the bars will have to yield.

THE WORLD-PEACE AND OUR OWN PEACE.

A portion of the speech of Bolton Hall at the Shaker Peace Convention, held at Mt. Lebanon, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1905.

There are two kinds of peace, the peace which is external and the peace which is internal; the world-peace and our own peace.

The world's peace can come only when the world is ready for it; when the spirit of love has so entered into men's minds that they are incapable of war, incapable of unkindness.

But this does not mean that you and I are to settle down and wait for the coming of that time. If we do this we shall lose our own peace now, and "it will not be *our* millennium when it comes."

We must consider the causes that keep men apart, and we must try to throw

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down or at least to look over those walls of partition. Ignorance which separates the minds of nations, tariffs which separate their material interests, militarism, and everything that tends to make a division, must be done away with. Above all things we must destroy the system of monopoly arising out of our patent laws, our money laws, our license laws, our taxation laws and especially our land laws.

Man is primarily a land animal; on the land and by the land he lives, and without land not. Under conditions natural to man (that is, to the spiritual man), conditions of harmony, the earth will "bring forth abundantly to satisfy the desire of every living thing." This is not poetry, but a statement of sober facts. As Prince Kropotkin says, no man yet knows the capacity of a single yard of earth.

But it is necessary first of all in order that the earth may bring forth at all, that men should be allowed to get at the earth, whether in order to cultivate it, or to dig minerals out of it, or to work on its surface, or to build houses on it.

We have allowed a system to grow up owing to which it is impossible for an ordinary man to live except by giving to another a portion of what he produces for the mere right to occupy a part of the earth, or else by taking for himself from his brothers such a portion of what they produce.

This must be done away with; whether it be done away with individually by the Shaker system of communal possession, or by a cooperative commonwealth, or by taxation of land values, is not of so much importance. When we see the thing must be done, we shall see a way of doing it; until we do see it, it is impossible for any of us to do it alone. All that we can do is to work to lift up the ideal—to show that it is not the divine will that some of mankind should starve while others are overfed—that it is possible as well as conceivable that all should dwell not only in peace, but in plenty.

But if we do this and while we are doing this, each one may enjoy the internal peace when he has come into harmony with his surroundings, when he has become so much a part of them that it is impossible that there should be a conflict between them and him. This was the peace of which Jesus spoke when, having clearly failed as far as it is possible to fail in his mission, deserted by his few followers, a felon already condemned, he said nevertheless, "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you."

THE DOLLAR MANIA IS THE NATION'S CURSE.

A portion of a sermon delivered on the Sunday previous to the Fourth of July, at the Church of the Advent, Birmingham, Ala., by the pastor, the Rev. Quincy Ewing, as reported in the Birmingham Age-Herald of July 3, 1905.

Has the faith of the founders of the republic in the heroic highmindedness of its citizenship been fully justified down the generations to our day? Did they really succeed in establishing a nation whose great ideals would be forever dearer to the individual citizen than his own private gain and good in conflict with them? The passion of the founders was liberty and justice; on these they staked their hope of success for their grand venture. They believed that with liberty and justice the twin guiding stars of the great body of citizens, the largest and highest welfare of each would be assured.

What is the most conspicuous passion of their successors, the inhabitants of this land, to-day? I hesitate to answer the question with a dogmatic declaration, but regard for truth seems to demand that so it should be answered, and the answer given in one word is Money. Surely no impartial and infallible observer of society and citizenship in these United States at the present time could aver that the mass of the people are as certainly interested in anything else—liberty, justice, art, science, literature, religion—as they are in the piling up of dollars; and not to satisfy their legitimate needs simply; not to provide themselves with the necessaries of life, or the best things of life, but rather just to have money, just to be rich, just to enjoy the consciousness of possession and the power that goes with it—power, not to do good things, particularly, but just to do things, whether good or bad! As the late Senator Hanna is reported to have said of our greatest dollar-genius, with an income calculated to be over $2,000 for every hour he sleeps or wakes—"money-mad, money-mad! Sane in every other way, but money-mad"—so, with modified emphasis one is moved to say that thousands of American citizens, sane in every other way, are in this year of grace money-mad!

And the frightening fact is, not only that there are thousands money-mad, but thousands apparently determined to gratify the insatiate hunger of their madness, even through heartless robbery of their fellow citizens, or despicable treason to the nation itself. One of the commonest words in conversation to-day is the word "graft." It is heard on the street, in the clubs, the drawing-rooms, the offices, the trains—wherever men congregate. The newspapers and magazines are full of the word itself and revelations of the thing it stands for. "According to these magazines and papers," remarked a young man to me the other day from his hospital cot, "it looks as if pretty nearly everybody had gone to stealing!" The time is past, if it ever was, when charges of financial corruption in high places could be fairly ignored with a sneer at yellow journalism. Too many charges have been recently made, and too many made good in journals that are not yellow, and too many have driven the individuals against whom they were made across the Canada frontier, or on longer trips—to say nothing of grand jury indictments and petit jury convictions. Within the last year several of our leading multi-millionaires, at the head of the country's most powerful corporations, have been repeatedly published throughout the length and breadth of the land, by a fellow millionaire, as thieves and scoundrels; and they have seen fit to meet no specific accusation with specific proof of its falsity—the easiest of things to do, in this case, if falsity there were. The law of the land, criminal and civil, has its penalties for the libeler. But the accused gentlemen have failed to invoke the law, and their failure to do it can be understood only on the ground that before the bar of justice they couldn't play successfully the role of plaintiffs. It isn't human nature at this date for one very rich man to endure patiently the outrageous slings and arrows of another very rich man, just to maintain his dignity of character, knowing as he does that his decency of character is being doubted or denied wherever his name is spoken!

Nay, that isn't human nature as common sense interprets it!

How long ago was it that a bishop of this church gave public credence to the rumor that the clergy of his diocese were not free to denounce civic corruption and at the same time save their salaries? There were so many grafters and boodlers, direct or indirect, renting pews in the Rhode Island churches—renting pews, and helping to pay for the benefit of the Ten Commandments said in a surplice!

It is still fresh in the public mind, the offer of the merchant prince of Philadelphia of millions to the city for a franchise, and the refusal of his offer. The city's guardians and the peo-

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ple's trustees were unwilling to sell (for the city) a thing so valuable—and so they gave it away—that is, they seemed to! That transaction had rather prepared us for the recent announcement that, in the same city, within the past five years, not less than fifty millions of dollars have gone the way of the grafter; and we are hardly surprised that so conservative a journal as the New York Churchman should declare editorially in its most recent issue, that the Pennsylvania legislature is "apparently nothing but a recording machine to vote the orders of the political boss."

Just the other day, as I glanced at the morning paper, my eye fell upon these words in heavy black headlines on the first page: "Hears him with blanched face; Mitchell's life-long friend gives damaging testimony." The Mitchell referred to is the aged senior United States Senator from the State of Oregon, charged with a conspiracy to swindle the government whose commission he holds.

One is tempted to exclaim, sometimes, that old Diogenes, back with his lantern hunting for honest men in politics and at the head of great business corporations, would be in no danger of crowding! The cartoonists seemed to think, a few years ago, that most of the stealing in this land was south of the Mason and Dixon line—most often disastrous to watermelon patches and hen roosts; and perhaps some of us agreed with them. Nothing is more certain now than that all the stealing in the South on the part of our ex-slaves during the past quarter century is a mere bagatelle compared with the stealing that has been done in all parts of this country during the past decade, by some of its leading men in every sort of business, and by some of the people's trusted representatives, from the street-corner policeman to the United States senator.

Is there, I wonder, a State in the Union in which the grafter on a big scale has not gotten in his deadly work? Missouri, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, have been already stripped to our gaze branded deep with his brand; and who among us would be bold to say that the stripping process might not be continued indefinitely to something like the same result? It begins to seem as though our civilization were being attacked by a money-madness, which, unless allayed, will paralyze all its sanity.

The fact is, this nation, full-armed and a giant in strength on the fields and seas of battle, is confronted to-day by deadlier foes and a graver menace than the new-born Republic of July 4, 1776, bidding defiance to the land and naval forces of Great Britain. Then the nation's foes—all save its marked and dishonored renegades—were to be transported from foreign shores, to fight in the open, with gleaming bayonets in their hands and red jackets on their backs; now, its foes are they of its own households, its own forts and citadels—leaders in its fields of commercial enterprise, trusted agents and representatives to carry out its high purpose—a government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed, and exercising them for the benefit of those from whom they are derived. The soldiers of King George could only aim their guns at men loving their country's great ideal—loving it better because they were called to bare their breasts to shot and shell in its defense. The nation's enemies, to-day, are aiming their attacks at the nation's ideal itself; and they can aim true, and with most dire effect, because that ideal is in their keeping, because it dwells with them as in the house of its friends!

Were we shocked 40 years ago when a madman killed a President; and again when another madman killed another President; and again when the red flash of anarchy laid yet another President low? Aye, we were shocked, and the world! But far more shocking to us all who love our country than the homicidal mania of a Booth, a Guiteau, a Czolgosz, in its awful expression, should be our apprehension of the dollar mania that seems now to hold in its grip vast numbers of our citizens; and far more terrifying to us all who believe that the integrity of the nation's life depends upon the trustworthiness of the people's trustees—far more terrifying than any assassin's bullet aimed even at a President, should be our discovery of anarchists in public office—bribe-takers in city councils, and State legislatures, and in the national Congress—traitors to their trust from the people—corrupters of the only methods by which a republican form of government can be maintained—anarchists every one, strking at the nation's life from an inside point of vantage! Anarchy from the outside is relatively a petty matter. The individual anarchist is hurried to the gallows, his dead body to the ground—his memory lives in the execration of mankind. A President passes, another is at hand. Not a wheel pauses, not a cog slips in all the machinery of government.

But anarchy from the inside—and what's the use of a president? and what becomes of the functions of government?—of the government itself? To the extent that such anarchy is, presidents are powerless; the functions of government are not performed; the city, the State, the nation, are in the hands of an insolent oligarchy;—taxation without representation is the order of the day.

Because such anarchy is, assuredly we, too, have a war to wage at this present time for our God, our country, and ourselves; and it may be a war demanding heroism more heroic than that which faces bullets!

But not for one moment would I be supposed to part company with the faith that inspired the founders of this nation. Not for one moment would I be understood as uttering any syllable of despair, or speaking to any text of pessimism. I believe the faith of the fathers was founded on a wisdom that has endured, and does endure, and will endure—triumphant. I believe in the ultimate complete realization and triumph of the nation's ideal, as I believe in the providence of a just and righteous God. The corrupt and corrupting captains of industry will pass with the passing of ignorance, of which they are largely the products. They are giving their money, now, to "higher education"—a thing their money cannot buy for themselves, and, lacking which, they have been without grace to perceive the relative insignificance of their many dollars in a world where Plato reasoned and Titian painted and Shakespeare sang—and its Greatest was the guest of humble publicans and yet humbler sinners! Every man truly endowed with higher education may be expected to move above the low and ludicrous plane where money is the chief thing loved and sought—in a realm of heart, mind and soul values, which need no Dun or Bradstreet to give them rating. The reason why, doubtless, there are so many of us money-mad is that so many of us do not know anything better. We shall be educated after awhile. We shall know something better. The schools are doing good work. Their endowment is growing. And the churches are going to do better work, helped by the schools. As the intellectual horizon clears and widens, the provincialisms of dogma will disappear; and more and more there will be one strong gospel preached and insisted on in the churches, instead of

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a competitive fifty; and it will be a gospel of truth-thinking and right-living, a gospel of ethics, human and divine.

And as the money-madness of the people will have its healing, so the ideal of the nation will live on to its utmost triumph. The people are awake, to-day, as they never were before to the vital issues of their political and industrial life, and are casting their ballots with a mental and moral knowingness which seems to give notice to the bosses and the boodlers that their fattest harvests are in the past, not in the future. I am optimistic enough to believe that the people of this country are making ready to conclude that their representatives in public office shall represent them, and only them; are making ready to conclude that, if there is bossing to be done, they will do it, to the end that the government called theirs shall be theirs, not in theory only, but in fact, also.

And so, for us who celebrate what the fathers saw and did, there is warfare at hand and ahead, and grim enough, doubtless, it is and will be. But sturdy leaders are in the field, their bugle blast is heard, and strong men, and more of them every day, are enlisting under the banners of liberty and justice. There will be temporary defeats for the army of righteousness, but they will prove disastrous to the hosts of iniquity. The great purposes will be fulfilled: a government of, for, and by the people, will not perish from the earth; after generations will behold with vision clearer than for us, and declare with emphasis deeper than for us, a nation blessed whose God is the Lord!

BOOKS

AN ANGEL BY BREVET.

This is a local novel. It is New Orleans from first to last. We understand that certain readers of that city have denied its merits, but it is impossible that they should do so so entirely, for it is unquestionably a good piece of work. and the publishers (Lippincott, Philadelphia) are to be congratulated on bringing it out in attractive form. The book contains much good writing, and the descriptions of place and character are clear-cut and effective. Most readers will be inclined, in this twentieth century, to question the accuracy of the voudou performance, but it is probably true to life. Superstition lingers everywhere on the skirts of science, and nowhere would one expect to find the lingering vestige more persistent than in the lower quarters of old New Orleans, where the scene of this novel is laid. The book is worth reading for its folk-lore if for no other reason; and yet some of the "American" characters are well portrayed. The colonel is true to life, and we all know Mrs. Trezevant, the widow with money, who wants to do good, and may fall in love with the parson in the process.

The portrayal of creole character and conversation is very clever. The trouble about the creoles is that they do not know how delightful they are. In this materialistic age they stand out finely for sentiment and a certain naive pride, in which money cuts little figure; and yet when writers show these qualities they seem to resent the portrayal. There are parts of certain parishes in Louisiana where the purest life in America may be found. The people are simple and honest. They are uneducated, in the way of the schools, but they love home and homely ways, and they care no more for Rockefeller and his money than they do for the phases of Mars. Neither do they care much for the great American public school system; and in vacant moods one is tempted to wonder whether the great system is destined to do much for them.

Miss Pitkin's creoles of the city are very charming, and the reader of her book will be more interested in the personality and conversation of these than in her story. The bringing of these into contact with such typical Americans as Col. Dabney, Mrs. Trezevant, and Dr. Paradise adds much to the value of the book as a study of life.

Miss Pitkin writes so well when she apparently makes little effort, that it is a pity she sometimes spreads herself and uses a vocabulary that is to found only in large dictionaries. Here are some of her words: springshine, aprilline, gallimaufry, ocherous, hebdomadally, nigrescent, chortled, subaudition, parquetry, omnitism. She ought to change such as these in a new edition. They are unworthy of what she can do.

J. H. DILLARD.

HENRY GEORGE IN URUGUAY.

From distant Uruguay comes an 80-page book on Henry George's doctrines, which would stand the strictest tests of single tax criticism. Written in dialogue form, in excellent Spanish, it vividly portrays the injustice of land monopoly, with its concomitant poverty and crime, and clearly demonstrates the futility of remedies that deal with effects and ignore the underlying causes.

Sofos, the doubting Critic, advances the stock arguments against the land value tax; and Bios, the single tax advocate, in meeting these arguments proves his grasp of the fundamental principles of Henry George's philosophy.

As to the probability of the introduction of George's reform in his country the author makes no prediction; but he describes conditions that ought to facilitate the work of the single tax propagandists in Uruguay. The simple methods of production in that country bring the people close to the soil, thus enabling them to better appreciate the true relation of man to the earth; and the principal beneficiaries of all special privileges being large land owners and the church, monopolies of all kinds are identified with land monopolists. The fact that the two political parties are not dominated by great commercial and industrial combines still further simplifies matters.

This book announces that there are now in preparation translations into Spanish of "My Dictatorship," "Poverty and Discontent," by Zoydes; and Henry George's open letter to Pope Leo XIII. Dr. Bios is the translator. ["El Problem Nacional," by Dr. Felix Vitale. Montevideo: La Tribuna Popular.]

C. L. LOGAN.

TWO SOCIALIST BOOKS.

The influence of socialist thought in the world, and the spread of socialist agitation, have been such of recent years that no person with any pretensions to intelligence regarding common affairs can afford to be ignorant of the essential character of this movement. To make a straw man of socialism and send it up into the clouds in smoke is easy enough, almost as easy as to hurl verbal brickbats at its agitators; but there is too much reason for socialism, and too much in it that is true, for this kind of treatment. Not only can socialism not be put down in that way, but it ought not to be put down in any way in the interest of the prevailing social order. Compared with a regime of privilege and plutocracy, socialism is infinitely to be preferred; for though it culminated in an intolerable bureaucracy and bossism, its ideals at any rate would oppose that tendency. Yet we do not believe that socialism can survive intense general discussion. such for illustration as met the silver coinage question in the United States a decade ago and the greenback question two decades earlier. For, with all that is true in its philosophy and all that is desirable in its ideals, both its philosophy and its ideals possess elements of weakness that need only clear recognition to prove fatal to socialism itself.

No socialist literature could make this more evident to reflecting readers of a logical mind than the two books that lie before us. Labriola's essays on history and Mills's work on the struggle for existence. Nor is this the fault of the books. Both are able, and Mills's is exceptionally lucid. The fault lies with their subject, which as it would appear, can-

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not at the most vital points be logically supported.

These two books go well together, the one as a philosophical exposition of the essence, and the other as a popular elucidation and comprehensive application of the principles, of scientific socialism. Labriola's, the translation of which seems to be beyond criticism, discusses the materialistic conception of history—a conception that is at the very foundation of scientific socialism—in two parts. The first part is a tribute to the "Communist Manifesto" of 1848, the original landmark of scientific socialism as a cult; the second deals directly with historical materialism, which is described as "nothing else than an attempt to reconstruct, by thought with method, the genesis and the complexity of the social life which develops through the ages."

In this attempt, Labriola discovers the generation in society of hostile social classes, which he ascribes to specialization of labor—as if direct and indirect forms of slavery, originating in selfishness allied with power and existing regardless of specialization of labor, were not elements in the analysis,—and then, by the conflicts between these classes, and on a necessitarian hypothesis, he explains the progress of society in the past, and predicts for the future a society that will end in the ideal of socialism, "an association without class antagonisms."

This book renews in less familiar phrase the old and unending controversy over the question of human selfishness. Whereas the idealist sees the operation of natural moral law, as immutable as the law of gravitation, against which the struggles of selfishness are in vain, Labriola finds in the conflict of selfishness not merely a key to historical interpretation, but the cause of history and the creator of morality. He regards selfishness not as succumbing to moral law but as creating it, and on this basis he rests scientific socialism.

The book by Mills is much better calculated than Labriola's for American readers; and while it unqualifiedly adopts the evolutionary hypothesis, with all its crudities and absurdities, even those which Labrfola's rejects, it nevertheless allows, as Labriola's does not, for the idealistic concept of an intelligent and beneficent force from which evolution may derive its impulse and by which it may be guided. After contrasting capitalism with socialism, Mills accounts for the existence of capitalism and the approach of socialism by describing in a simple and interesting manner the theory of development through struggles for existence, from the struggles of the lowest individual forms to those of hostile classes in human society. Though voluminous, the book is not padded. It is a compact, straightforward, frank, sincere, simple and easily understood presentation of the subject, and an excellent work for a primary study of socialism, as well as a convenient handbook for reference. Indeed, it appears to have been intended especially for primary study, for not only is it lucid in composition and comprehensive in scope, but its typographical arrangement and the addition to each chapter of questions for review, make it inviting to readers disposed to acquaint themselves with an unfamiliar subject.

The author will doubtless be criticised for his references to the single tax, and truly his book would have been less open to criticism had it been silent on that subject. In discussing the single tax it is not enough to deal with the direct economic effects of taking annual land values for common use. The effect upon the production and distribution of wealth indirectly, through the consequent freeing of all unused land and the abolition of all taxes on production and distribution, must also be considered, and Mr. Mills says enough of the single tax to disclose his present incompetency for such discussion. But his frank recognition of Henry George's service should shield his book from any harsher criticism from single taxers than that his understanding of the subject is slight.

In both these books logical flaws in scientific socialism are unconsciously exposed. To one of them we may direct attention, though without enlarging upon it at this time. It is the same error of analysis into which Karl Marx himself fell, of including in a single term or generalization two things so radically different in all economic essentials as natural objects and artificial objects. They consider land (the natural element), and artificial implements of industry, as identical in economic character, under such common terms as "commodity" or "capital," and draw inferences regarding both which are true only of the one or the other. By thus including landlordism in their generalization of "capitalism," all socialist writers make it appear that property in land and property in artificial implements of industry, considered together as one in kind, produce social evils which are in reality caused alone by property in land. A cautious reading of Labriola will disclose the confusion into which he falls in consequence of this analytical sin; to discover it in Mills, the reading need not be so cautious. His lucidity throws his fallacies to the surface, while Labriola's are hidden in the depths of heavy writing.—[Essays on the Materialistic Conception of History. By Antonio Labriola, professor in the University of Rome. Translated by Charles H. Kerr. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Company.—The Struggle for Existence. By Walter Thomas Mills, A. M., Chicago: International School of Social Economy.]

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—Thirty-seventh annual Insurance Report of Illinois. Part 1.—Fire, Marine and Inland Insurance. 1905. Insurance Superintendent, William R. Vrendenburgh.

—The Book of Chicagoans. A Biographical Dictionary of Leading Living Men of the City of Chicago. Edited by John W. Leonard, editor of Who's Who in America. Price, $8.50. Chicago: A. N. Marquis & Company. Price, $8.50. To be reviewed.

PAMPHLETS

In "The Logical Foundation of Simple Life," Dr. A. Siebert, of St. Louis offers an inductive explanation of human life, the generalizations of which coincide with the larger principles of rational deduction. In distinguishing man as "the perceiver, the thinker, the actor," who, "when he uses these three functions naturally," commands "success and happiness," Dr. Siebert reaches a conclusion which, though others might state it in different terms, is calculated to command very general assent and to afford a broad and substantial basis for a philosophy of life. This is the first of a series of pamphlets to be issued under the general title of "Simple Life Topic," of which Dr. Siebert of St. Louis and Anita Trueman of New Haven are the editors.

PERIODICALS

Clothes express personality. Changing modes—new fashions as they are called—offer new possibilities of expression, and, indeed, in the last analysis are caused by our absolute craving for new opportunities for self-expression. Periodicals relating to modes and fashions of dress should therefore have artistic and psychologic value if their editors properly appreciate the importance and dignity of their function. It is pleasant to notice increasing signs of advance toward high ideals on the part of magazines of fashion; and none reaches a higher level than the Delineator, published monthly by The Butterick Company of New York.—A. T. P

By long odds the best work ever done by Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, whose death took place on August 21, was the writing of "Hans Brinker, or the Silver Skates." She was perhaps most widely known as the editor of St. Nicholas, but Hans Brinker will be enjoyed and praised long after her editorial work is forgotten. This charming story of Holland life is one of the best stories for children ever written. It is not a book of genius like Lewis Carroll's "Alice," but it is

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written in delightful style and the story is pure and healthy.—J. H. D.

The Technical World (Chicago) recently published an article in which it is claimed that a hundred million acres of desert land, now considered worthless for agriculture, can be profitably cultivated without irrigation. The writer, Guy Elliott Mitchell, quotes from Mr. F. V. Coville, chief botanist of the Department of Agriculture, as follows: "I would confidently predict," said Mr. Coville, "that the transformation of these barren-looking lands into farms, through the introduction of desert plants, will be as extensive a work as the enormous reclamation through irrigation."—J. H. D.

The August number of the Market Place, Elitweed Pomeroy's new magazine of business, starts off with some trenchant remarks on business-like editorials. "The average business communication," says the editor, "is terse, clear, and very much to the point. The average editorial is not only weighted by so-called style, but must take that negative ground which will be certain to offend no one." The so-called style here alluded to has become a distinct species. It is solemnly dignified, eminently judicious, sounds large, and is non-condensable.—J. H. D.

It appears that there is to be next season a new theatrical syndicate. "This will mean," says the Springfield Republican, "a hard fight both in and out of New York, and it would be better for the American stage if both syndicates went out of business and the managers returned to the ways of the days before trusts became a habit. They do the stage no good, stir up a rivalry which is anything but healthy or pleasant, and put art on a commercial basis." It is a pity. But how can the supply of public amusement, which is as much a business as the supply of clothes and food, be expected to form an exception to modern methods? It may be that the time will come when theaters will become as much a part of public education as public schools and public libraries, and perhaps by that time all three can be put on a healthy basis.—J. H. D.

The Triggs Magazine for September, the first issue of Oscar L. Triggs's new periodical, is in every way far superior to the first issue of Tomorrow, which was his first venture after leaving the faculty of the Chicago University. It is dignified, simple, interesting, and characterized by a light yet sincere literary touch. In his criticism of Prof. Shorey's ideal of the university—"the passionless pursuit of passionless intelligence"—Dr. Triggs is severe, and at first thought justly so; but really should there not be some place where passionless intelligence may be pursued passionlessly, even though "the great world sweeps by with its passion and pain"? And is not this the function of universities? The real criticism of the university is not that it seeks passionless intelligence passionlessly, while the world of passion and pain sweep by, but that it is partisan for those who profit by the passions that make the pain. The university should represent what has been attained, not as a partisan either for what is or what is to be, but as a reservoir of accumulated knowledge; it shouldn't get entangled in the struggles which the changes of progress involve. There is a difference between the schoolmaster and the innovater. Dr. Trigge's good-natured defence of his "Shakespearian ignorance," based on his inability or indisposition to quote from Shakespeare, under cross-examination by Col. Bartlett in the Sun libel suit, is complete. "Probably you have the trick," he says, "of verbal memory—it is but a trick, and sometimes a convenience, but nothing more"—but "a thinking mind works by other principles of association," and "if Col. Bartlett had asked me questions that involved an essential poetic and philosophic knowledge of the play I might have answered him." Dr. Triggs then makes this just observation: "One of the first lessons taught in college is the conservation of memory; the success of a student lies in knowing how to forget; Shakespeare wrote thirty-seven plays and brought by name upon his stage more than one thousand persons; it would be a rash student who would deliberately set himself to memorize these one thousand names. What is vital in literature is the theme, the thought, the spirit, the process."

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