

The Public

A National Journal of Fundamental Democracy &
A Weekly Narrative of History in the Making

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EDITORIAL

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Slump in the Labor Market.

It is reported that the wages of the presidency job in one of the great insurance companies is to be reduced from \$80,000 to \$50,000, almost 40 per cent, and that the president of the steel trust is to have his wages cut about as much. In the face of such a fall in the price of labor, wouldn't the ordinary workingman be very mercenary if he complained of a trifling 5 or 10 per cent reduction?

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The Democratic Caucus.

That the Democrats elected to Congress last fall are determined to avoid the treachery, and thereby the disaster, of which those of 1892 were guilty as to the one and consequently suffered as to the other, has now advanced from a possibility to a probability at the least. The Congressional caucus of the 19th disclosed an almost unanimous determination to "make good" this time. In opposing the policy that was adopted, Speaker Cannon's Democrat, Mr. Fitzgerald, stood almost alone.

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Champ Clark's unanimous nomination for Speaker is a substantial guarantee that the Interests were outgeneraled. The abolition of the Speaker's autocratic power gives assurance that Congress and not a boss is to govern, and Champ Clark's determined support of this reform lifts him to a national leader's place in public estimation.

Not the least gratifying fact about the caucus was the indifference with which the mention of Harmon's name in connection with the Presidency was received in contrast with the enthusiasm that greeted the mention of Clark's. This might have been accounted for with less to Mr. Clark's credit if the Cannon rules had been adopted; but Clark had no committee appointments with which to reward anybody. It was significant.



California et al. to Massachusetts.

Gov. Foss of Massachusetts (p. 52) is not alone as a Governor in his outspoken demand for direct legislation. Here is what Gov. Johnson of California said in his inaugural address to the legislature: "I recommend to you and most strongly urge that the first step in our design to preserve and perpetuate popular government be the adoption of the Initiative, the Referendum and the Recall. Suffice it to say, so far as the Recall is concerned, did the solution of the matter rest with me, I would apply it to every official. And this applies with equal force to an administrative or judicial official." And the newly elected Senator from California (p. 62), John D. Works—he also makes good his standing as a democratic Republican. Here is what he included, responding to the notification of his election as Senator, in an enumeration of fundamental principles of government to be put in operation without delay: "Direct legislation, including the Initiative, Referendum and Recall, and the granting of the right of suffrage to women." Then comes Gov. Wilson of New Jersey with a direct recommendation, in his inaugural address, of the Oregon plan of People's Power; and preceding him is Gov. West of Oregon, whose inaugural address declares that "Oregon has tried out the direct primary law, the direct election of United States Senators, the Initiative, the Referendum and the Recall, and has found these measures good."



Misdirected Mercy.

The grand jury of Adams county, Ohio, has been very busy of late indicting men for selling their votes (p.11). Many vote sellers have been fined, but how about the vote buyers? It does not appear that the grand jury has indicted a single vote buyer. Isn't it more important to get at the vote buyer? Isn't it most important to take steps to make vote buying unprofitable, and therefore impossible? And, if punishment be justice, isn't there more justice in punishing the man who buys 1,000 votes at \$2.50 apiece, than in punishing

1,000 men who sell votes at \$2.50 apiece? Anyway, if the vote seller should be fined \$10, why regard the vote buyer as an "innocent purchaser"?



The Post Office and Mining Stock.

Gaylord Wilshire, the Socialist whose paper was shut out of the American mails arbitrarily, some years ago (vol. iv, pp. 418, 596), on a false pretense, and was restored when a New York printer wished the job of printing the paper and used his influence with Senator Platt, is now attacked by the post office authorities on the basis of a mining enterprise he is promoting. Of the merits of this enterprise we know nothing and care nothing. But Mr. Wilshire's complaint seems to us a fair one. Stating that he has seen clippings from the New York World and the Sun containing an attack upon himself and his mining ventures, he says:

The peculiarity of this attack is that it is alleged to be based upon information derived from an investigation made of my mines and my business by the United States Post Office, and although the charges are of a most infamous character yet the Post Office itself has as yet made no move in an official way against me. . . . It has merely sent out a large number of inquiry letters to my stockholders, asking them what has been the method of my dealings with them and requesting them to send to the Post Office any letters which have passed, together with the original envelopes. It then naively goes on to say that they shall in no way construe such an inquiry as in any way being a reflection upon me. It can easily be guessed that when a stockholder gets such a letter he will not have his alarm allayed by the cautionary phrase that no reflection was intended. However, these "inquiry letters" have been so often used by the Post Office whenever it wishes to "inquire" a man and his business off the earth, that I am only referring to them in order to call attention to the fact that the second step the Post Office has taken against me seems so very unusual and unprecedented that it should not escape the notice of those who value the liberty of the citizens of the American Republic. I do not refer so much to the mere sending out of an Inspector in order that the Post Office might be informed as to the value of the mine, although that in itself as far as I know is an extension of the functions of government quite unique. But I refer to the fact that the report made by their Inspector has been given to the general public through the medium of the public press in an unofficial manner, and yet, inasmuch as there has been no disavowal of the report from the Post Master General, it may be taken as practically an official report. Now a report upon the value of a gold mine is a long, tedious, difficult task, and can only be made intelligently by a highly trained and experienced mining engineer. If the Post Office is to set out on the business of examining all gold mines whose stock is sold to the general public through

the mails, then it is most important that it make no mistakes. But in my case the Inspector was, I am informed, a traveling salesman only recently elevated to the function of Post Office Inspector.

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Whatever the merits of this case may be, the fact that the Post Office will undertake in any case at all to act in the manner indicated, is a sign of danger to legitimate enterprises, and also to innocent investors in illegitimate ones. Passing by the question of the wisdom of laws allowing a postal censorship—regarding which we are of the same opinion as heretofore (vol. xii, p. 700),—and for the moment admitting their propriety, those laws are apparently abused in cases like this. On that assumption as to propriety, it would be proper to interfere when there isn't any mine, or there is a palpable misrepresentation such as would amount to larcenous fraud. But it would still be improper for the postal Department to pass judgment on the value of investments having a value. On the one hand, this policy might ruin legitimate promoters by official undervaluation; on the other, it might bunco a gullible public by official overvaluation. The old legal rule is a sound one, that misrepresentations of degrees of value where there is value are not fraudulent. As to degrees of value, the buyer must inform himself and take his own risks. For the Federal government to turn the Post Office into a sort of investment detective agency, ignoring that wholesome principle, is something that ought not to be tolerated.

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A Monument to Horace Greeley.

In celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Horace Greeley, on the 3d of February next, the Horace Greeley Memorial Committee of the Chappaqua Historical Society are arranging for centennial exercises on Mr. Greeley's old farm at Chappaqua, where they purpose erecting a suitable memorial monument as soon as the necessary fund is assured. Contributions to this fund may be made to Jacob Erlich, treasurer, 40-46 West 20th street, New York.

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Horace Greeley is credited with the nomination of Lincoln, and he is entitled to credit for some of the greatest pioneering work of that anti-slavery time which threw Mr. Lincoln to the surface in national politics. With all his hostility to slavery Greeley held no personal bitterness toward its defenders; and as soon as the Civil War was over and slavery dead, he volunteered as a bondsman for the

imprisoned President of the Confederacy. He demanded freedom for all, but the blood of none. Having but little fortune and few of the honors that public office gives, and notwithstanding his vigor in fighting for his convictions, he was widely honored even in his own day. Public affection for him is bound to widen and deepen as his heroic service comes to be better known and understood. Such a monument as is proposed would be a fitting memorial to this man, and if it could be paid for with a shower of dollar contributions, as the committee hope, it would be all the more fitting. As a citizen of the world Horace Greeley knew no distinctions; as a citizen of his own country he knew no sections; as a journalist he knew no master but the truth as he saw it.

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Taxation in Milwaukee.

Frank B. Schutz, the Tax Commissioner of Milwaukee, has made a report, required by law, in which he advises a wider departure from old methods than any tax official in the United States has yet officially recommended on a large scale. As summarized on the 18th by the Milwaukee Journal, an independent Republican daily paper, Commissioner Schutz makes these recommendations and arguments:

Tax only lands and corporation franchises, and exempt all improvements.

Have the city take the increments in land values which are made by the city's growth.

Land tax is certain and cannot be shifted.

Taxing land will not increase rents, according to economists.

Taxing land would not depreciate real estate.

Exempting improvements from taxation would bring many factories to the city.

Exempting buildings from taxes makes building on all vacant lots, as in Vancouver where the single tax is used.

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God's Footstool.

When Walter Rauschenbusch spoke at the People's Sunday Evening Meeting at Rochester, N. Y., on the 15th, he said this, as he was reported by the Rochester Herald of the 16th:

"I want to call your attention to this proposition: 'That no man can own outright any part of this earth, for God created the world for all men.' Therefore, any one who holds a piece of land should make an equivalent return to the community. In fact, he should pay as much for an empty lot as if it had buildings on it, for, otherwise we penalize property holders who improve their land by erecting on it houses in which poor people can live; that is, houses that are not built for big rental profits."

Wouldn't it be wise for the Order of the Needle's Eye to offer a reward for proof of Mr. Rauschenbusch's error? Pretty dangerous doctrine, that of his—for the perpetuity of unearned fortunes.

* * *

PROGRESSIVE TARIFF REVISION.*

General tariff revision in the United States has always been attended by graft and scandal. It has usually brought about the defeat of the party that has attempted it. Invariably it has ended in the adoption of iniquitous schedules, through the time-dishonored process of "you scratch my back and I'll scratch yours."

Any effort by the incoming Democratic Congress to accomplish revision by wholesale—that is, by attempting to revise all the schedules in one measure—will result inevitably in a repetition of the disgraceful bargaining between sections and interests which has accompanied all tariff legislation of recent years. It will finally bring forth a measure containing few reductions, and which will satisfy nobody.

The method of tariff revision suggested by the progressive Republicans, and which President Taft, with great reluctance and only after a bitter experience of defeat at the polls, has adopted as his policy, affords the most rational method yet offered to secure an honest revision of the tariff.

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Of course if the Democratic party had the country educated up to the point where it would willingly abandon the tariff, both as means of protection and as a method of raising revenue, then a simple repeal of existing duties would suffice. But everybody knows that any revision which takes place now or in the immediate future will be a mere matter of degree—a simple alteration of the schedules. And any process of legislation that furnishes industries and interests an opportunity to trade votes stands condemned by the experience of years.

So long as we are to have a tariff at all, some effort should be made to make it as nearly scientific as possible. The writer is free to admit that he personally sees no moral difference between

*A signed editorial urging wholesale revision of the tariff by the Democratic party, appeared in *The Public* of January 6 (p. 6), the writer, Thomas Scanlon, being a well known Eastern free trader of the fundamental type. Mr. Scanlon's view is here met with a counter view by "D. K. L.," a favorite Western correspondent of *The Public*, who is also a free trader of the fundamental type. Both articles are from the same viewpoint of principle. Their difference in respect to party policy at a particular juncture adds to the value of each.—Editors *The Public*.

scientific protection and scientific grand larceny; but a majority of the American people think differently, and the incoming Democratic Congress must deal with conditions and not with theories. For many years to come we are certain to have a tariff, and whether it be called a revenue or a protective tariff, it is bound to be more or less protective in its nature.

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The progressive Republicans have adopted the theory of a tariff based on the difference between cost of production at home and abroad. Free traders believe and most business men who are in the slightest degree connected with export trade know, that this difference—if ascertained even approximately, and it cannot be ascertained to the accuracy of a cent—will prove that in America, the land of relatively high wages, the average cost of production of most staple articles now bearing a heavy duty is cheaper than in Europe, the land of low wages. If this were not true the American manufacturers would not be underselling their foreign competitors in their own markets, and European countries would not be raising tariff walls against the United States.

It is probable that many progressive Republicans do not realize the tremendous blow which the report of an honestly constituted tariff commission would deal the protective system. The average Republican hasn't known much about the tariff question until within the last three or four years. Even now his knowledge, as a rule, is limited to the fact that he is being gouged; and he still believes that many industries would perish if the tariff wall were removed. The cold fact remains, however, that an honest and thorough investigation by a commission clothed with adequate powers would destroy every vestige of argument in favor of protection on most articles that are now heavily protected. No free trader ought to object to a plan which, if honestly worked out, would justify his own theories.

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It may be argued that a commission named by a Republican President would not make an honest report.

There is little warrant for such a suspicion. Governmental boards as a rule have reported facts. Men do not willingly stultify themselves by signing their names to self-evident falsehoods. The Interstate Commerce Commission, no matter by whom appointed, has usually sided with shippers in their controversies with the rail-

roads. It has been hampered and blocked in its operations by the meddling of the Federal courts; but, so far as it could, it has investigated the facts, and has usually stood against railroad extortion.

A report by a tariff commission that any schedule was extortionate would create a moral force that Congress could not resist. People would never consent to be taxed for the benefit of a special interest, once it was shown in black and white that the protection was wholly unnecessary. Such a report on the wool schedule, for example, would compel Congress to revise or abolish that schedule without delay. Few Congressmen would dare face their constituents after having voted to continue the protection of an article that was palpably able to compete with the foreign article with all protection removed.

Under the separate revision plan, that wool schedule would go before Congress absolutely on its own merits. The friends of wool protection would be unable to trade with the friends of other schedules, because no other schedule would be before Congress for action. Such a system spells the end of log-rolling. It means that members of Congress would no longer be able to excuse their support of wicked tariff bills on the plea that they were compelled to do so in order to secure protection for those interests in which their constituents were interested.

Col. W. P. Hepburn, an incorrigible Iowa standpatter, in a recent interview in Washington recently, warned protectionists against the separate revision plan. "It means the downfall of protection," he declared. "Why," he added, "under that plan nobody would vote for a tariff schedule except those directly interested."

It is just that condition, which so affrights Col. Hepburn, that the progressive Republicans are seeking to create. The first break in the high tariff wall accomplished by separate schedule revision would be followed speedily by other breaks.

Assume that the wool tariff were abolished upon the recommendation of a tariff commission. Certainly the friends of the wool schedule would no longer have any interest in maintaining a tariff on the industries of other States or localities, and the next proposal to revise a schedule would find them voting with the friends of tariff reform. Each new revision would increase this force.

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Revision by separate schedules through the instrumentality of a tariff commission has

another strong argument in its favor. It would afford a working basis for the progressive Republicans, who are already committed to it, and the progressive Democrats.

Protection sentiment in the Democratic party itself has become so strong that those Democrats who wish to put through a measure of real revision will find enough Democrats opposed to them to form an effective combination in the Senate with the standpat Republicans for its defeat.

It is well for Democrats to look facts in the face.

Several of the worst schedules in the Payne-Aldrich bill were put there by the aid of Democratic Senators. These Senators, in a general tariff revision, became parties to trades and dickers with Aldrich, by which they obtained concessions for the industries in which they were interested. In return they supplied Aldrich with enough votes to put through the schedules in which he was interested, and which, had the Democrats voted solidly with the progressive Republicans, would have been defeated. No tariff revision worthy the name can be accomplished in the future except through the co-operation of progressive Republicans and progressive Democrats.

It is probable that the present Tariff Board, weak and impotent as it is, will have reports ready on several schedules by the time the new Congress meets. It will be enough if the Democrats show their good faith by acting on these schedules, without plunging into the hopeless task of general tariff revision. This legislation should be accompanied by an act which will create a genuine tariff commission, and clothe it with proper authority. If the Democrats, in their first session, do these things, they need have little fear of the campaign of 1912, so far as the tariff is concerned. We have had a protective tariff in this country most of the time for a century, and we are not going to get rid of it in a single day nor in a single session of Congress.

D. K. L.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

THE MINT REALTY COMPANY'S MINT.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 20.

Given \$2,000,000 in the possession of a syndicate of ambitious citizens, the site of a United States mint situated in the heart of a great city for sale, and a Treasury Department at Washington run by level-headed business men.

Problem, to make a net profit of \$4,000,000 without paying taxes.

This feat is being accomplished in Philadelphia by Mr. F. Isman and the Mint Realty Company; and as the ingenuous real estate man remarked in an advertisement explaining his cleverness, "there are other mints for sale in which United States money can be made . . . without having it actually coined for you."

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The contract between the syndicate and the United States government was made March 22, 1902. Within six months the purchase money, \$2,000,000, was to have been paid, the Government keeping title to the property until this were done.

Property to which the Government holds title is not taxed. At the time the contract was signed \$25,000 was paid, and within thirty days another \$25,000 was to be paid. Then Mr. Isman assigned the contract to the Mint Realty Company.

On August 21, \$200,000 was paid and an extension of eighteen months was obtained for payment of the remaining \$1,750,000, the Government still to hold title and the city still to whistle for the taxes—about \$30,000 a year. To refer again to the "ad:"

There's a little man down in Washington who has the appearance of a western hardware merchant . . . his name is Shaw—Leslie M. Some day he will be promoted some for good conduct. There has been some criticism about the Government's terms for the payment of the purchase of the mint property. Mr. Shaw, knowing that the property was to be improved, naturally accepted \$250,000 and allowed over 18 months more time for the payment of the balance, as any other level-headed business man would have done. Owing to the fact that taxes will be paid when the Government gives title to the property—is not the city very much better off to obtain a revenue in 18 months than if the property remained unsold and unimproved for an indefinite period? The old mint property lot is 150x204—over 30,000 square feet. The . . . company paid \$66.66 per square foot. I think it's worth about \$150 a square foot. Just took advantage of Philadelphia's natural timidity—that's all.

But the purchase money was not all paid in eight years; it has not all been paid yet. Nine years have gone by and the Government still holds title to the Mint Realty Company's mint; and the city counts about \$285,000 in taxes that might have been. For "Government property" is not subject to tax!

During the nine years several Secretaries of the Treasury have approved further extensions for payment of the purchase money for some cryptic reason, and even when the money is all paid it is a question whether back taxes must be paid. Meanwhile the temporary arcade building erected on the site is said to have paid in office rents a substantial part, if not all, of the purchase sum. Experts say that the only way to collect the taxes is to have the State legislature pass a bill providing that when Government property ceases to be used for Federal purposes, although title is still held by the United States, it shall be subject to tax.

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Senator Penrose has been urged to have something done at Washington as the city needs the money. This seems not as likely as last year. When

there was talk of the establishment of a Board for the Equalization of Taxes, Mayor Reyburn, who takes orders from Penrose, announced that Mr. Isman would be a member of the board. This was not established, so Mr. Isman lost his chance to inflict poetic justice upon himself.

So badly does the city need the money that it recently hoped for an increase in revenue by the application of the Somers unit system, by which the land and the improvements are assessed separately. This principle, for some reason, was offensive to Mr. Isman. He said it was unfair. And Mrs. Anne Weightman Walker Penfield, who has \$60,000,000, and who found that her taxes would be increased about \$40,000 annually by the Somers system also objected. But they let experimental assessments be made till the Somers people had run up a bill for \$85,000 for their work and then had the courts enjoin the city from paying the bill. The State was the only power that could regulate local taxation, said the court. So Philadelphia's timid step toward land valuation has been halted. But it has given us a chance to talk about it and that is something.

HERBERT S. WEBER.

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PROGRESS IN ALBERTA.

Langdon, Alberta, Canada, Jan. 18.

The United Farmers of Alberta, a progressive and receptive organization of agriculturists, held a Pro-receptive session in Calgary during the week, at which Joseph Fels of London and Philadelphia, and Frank Coulter of Portland, Oregon, who is now promoting the Direct Legislation movement at Winnipeg, spoke. That this new city and Province are ready to accept the whole program was evidenced by the hearty indorsement given to the illuminating utterances of those splendid workers in the cause of political and social freedom.

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The city of Calgary owns its street railway system, which, during the year 1910, netted the city about \$55,000 in clear profits. The city also owns its water system, and an electric lighting plant, and is now planning an immense power distribution plant to be owned and operated by the city. The Province of Alberta, also in the government ownership ranks, last year bought out the entire Bell telephone system in the Province and now operates it in the interest of the whole people of the Province. So the seed of reform has already been sown here, thanks to the evangelism of the Americans coming across the border from the western States.

It seems to be the determination of the people of this new and rapidly developing Province to adopt the entire "Oregon plan" of Direct Legislation. They are tired of the legislative farce at the Provincial capital, and are in a most receptive state of mind just now. The program of reform sounds good to them, and the wheels are rolling on toward complete political independence.

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The masterly array of facts presented by Mr. Fels appealed to the farmers, who are hungering for release from financial bondage. The fallacy of the old

order of things was impressed upon his hearers with emphasis, and the Canadians warmed up and joined in the applause with vim and vigor.

The address of Mr. Coulter on Direct Legislation was lucid and brilliant. It was fired with the spirit that has driven Oregon to throw off the yoke of bondage to professional politicians.

The farmers here are ready for the Initiative and Referendum and the Recall. The Provincial legislative sessions are more hopeless and expensive farces than ever the old-time Oregon sessions dared to be, and the new Province is being burdened with debt. So the farmers' organization is determined to have a say in the future policies of the new Province.

BERT HUFFMAN.



AUSTRALIA

Corowa, N. S. W., December 17, 1910.

The first session of the Federal parliament ended late last month. The most important measures passed were:

1. An act to substitute Commonwealth bank notes for the notes issued by private banks.
2. An act imposing a tax of 10% on notes issued by private banks after December 1st.
3. A graduated tax on land values; maximum, sixpence in the pound, with an exemption of £5,000, and an extra tax of one penny, with no exemption, on land held by absentees.
4. An act to establish next year penny postage throughout the Commonwealth.
5. An act to give effect to part of the Kitchener recommendations for the military forces.
6. An act intended to allow the Constitutionality of Federal acts to be tested by the High Court at once, without waiting until a case arises.

Among the rest are two bills for amending the Constitution, to widen the legislative powers of the Federal parliament and giving it authority to legislate for taking over industries declared by parliament to be monopolies. These will be submitted to the people probably in April, 1911, to decide by referendum whether they shall be accepted.



State elections were held in New South Wales in November, when the Ministerial (Wade) party was defeated. The Labor party elects 46, the Wade party 36, and the Independents 8.

It appears probable that most of the Independents will support the Labor party, which has formed a Ministry with Mr. J. McGowen as premier.



In South Australia the State (Labor) ministry proposes to remit taxation to the amount of £155,000, and make up for it by increasing the present tax on land values from one-half penny to one penny farthing in the pound. This is estimated to bring in £150,000, and the remaining £5,000 will be obtained by an increment tax, copied from the British Budget. Crawford Vaughan, formerly president and secretary of the S. A. Single Tax League, introduced the budget, including these taxes, as Treasurer in the Verran (Labor) ministry.

Last year a graduated tax on land values was passed by the Legislative Assembly (lower house) of the State of Victoria, but was thrown out by the Council. This year the government has introduced a bill providing for a tax of three farthings in the pound on land values, without graduations but with an exemption of £500. This will probably be passed by the Assembly, but its fate in the Council is as yet in doubt.



There is a proposal before the State parliament of Tasmania to exempt improvements, thus converting the present tax on the improved value of land into one on the unimproved value.

ERNEST BRAY.

INCIDENTAL SUGGESTIONS

A BOLD GOOD MAN.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 17.

Charles Frederick Adams of New York created a sensation in his series of lectures here during the past week. He spoke before the Americus Club, the Hungry Club, in Trinity Church Assembly Room, and at the annual Henry George dinner in the Hotel Henry. The audience at each meeting was large, representative of the diversified interests of the city, and thoroughly appreciative. His lecture on the courts to the effect that they are human and should be subject to adverse criticism called forth withering sarcasm from the plutocratic press of the city. The Gazette Times, owned by Senator George T. Oliver, was particularly bitter in its editorial denunciation of his utterances. This in itself is evidence that Mr. Adams must have hit pretty close to the mark, for the Gazette Times becomes exercised only when the sacred workings of Big Business are in danger of exposure. Of course, Mr. Adams did not please all—it seems to be his purpose not to—but his wealth of first-hand information, his scholarly, open, frank, utterly uncompromising treatment of his subjects, and the sincerity of his convictions and the boldness of his utterances, have endeared him to many Pittsburghers.

BERNARD B. MCGINNISS.

NEWS NARRATIVE

To use the reference figures of this Department for obtaining continuous news narratives:

Observe the reference figures in any article; turn back to the page they indicate and find there the next preceding article, on the same subject; observe the reference figures in that article, and turn back as before; continue until you come to the earliest article on the subject; then retrace your course through the indicated pages, reading each article in chronological order, and you will have a continuous news narrative of the subject from its historical beginnings to date.

Week ending Tuesday, January 24, 1911.

Progressive Republicans Organizing Nationally.

Following the Minnesota conference of progressive Republicans (p. 34) and in line with its purposes, a national organization was launched on the

23d at Washington. Its official name is "The National Progressive Republican League," and its statement of principles and purposes is in substance that—

Popular government in America has been thwarted and progressive legislation strangled by the special interests which control caucuses, delegates, conventions and party organization, and through control of the machinery of government dictate nominations and platforms, elect legislatures, representatives in Congress, and United States Senators, and control cabinet officers. Under existing conditions legislation in the public interest has been baffled and defeated. This is evidenced by the long struggle, only partially effective, to secure laws for the control of railway rates and services and the revision of the tariff in the interest of the producer and consumer; statutes dealing with trusts and combinations, based on sound economic principles as applied to modern industrial and commercial conditions; a wise, comprehensive and impartial reconstruction of the banking and monetary laws; the conservation of coal, oil, gas, timber, water powers and other natural resources belonging to the people, and for the enactment of all legislation solely for the common good. Just in proportion as popular government has in certain States superseded the delegate convention system, and the people have assumed control of the machinery of government, has government become responsive to the popular will and progressive legislation been secured. The Progressive Republican League believes that popular government is fundamental to all other questions. To this end it advocates: The election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people; direct primaries for the nomination of all elective officials; the direct election of delegates to national conventions with opportunity for the voter to express his choice for President and Vice President; amendment to State Constitutions providing for the Initiative, Referendum and Recall, and a thorough general corrupt practice act.

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The provisional officers of the League are as follows:

President, Jonathan Bourne, Republican United States Senator from Oregon; First Vice President, George W. Norris, Republican Congressman from Nebraska; second Vice President, Gov. Osborn of Michigan; Treasurer, Charles R. Crane of Chicago; Executive Committee: Senator Moses E. Clapp of Minnesota, Senator Joseph L. Bristow of Kansas, Representative E. H. Hubbard of Iowa, Representative Irvine L. Lenroot of Wisconsin, Representative-elect William Kent of California, Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania, George L. Record of New Jersey, and the President, Vice Presidents and Treasurer as members ex-officio.

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Among the signers of the declaration given above, besides the officers, are the following:

Republican Governors of States: Aldrich of Nebraska, Carey of Wyoming, Johnson of California, McGovern of Wisconsin and Stubbs of Kansas.

Republican United States Senators: Beveridge of

Indiana, Brown of Nebraska; Cummins of Iowa, Dixon of Montana, Gronna of North Dakota, Poindexter of Washington and La Follette of Wisconsin.

Republican Congressmen: Cooper, Carey, Morse and Nelson of Wisconsin; Davis and Linbergh of Minnesota; Hubbard and Haugen of Iowa; Murdock, Jackson and Madison of Kansas; La Follette of Washington.

Republican citizens: Alfred L. Baker of Illinois; R. Stannard Baker and Louis D. Brandeis of Massachusetts; Frank L. Dingley of Maine; James R. Garfield of Ohio; Hugh T. Halbert, George S. Loftus and James A. Peterson of Minnesota; Francis J. Heney of California; Frederic C. Howe, E. Clarence Jones, Amos Pinchot and Gilbert E. Roe of New York; Merie D. Vincent of Colorado; William Allen White of Kansas, and W. S. U'Ren of Oregon.

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State leagues are to be organized under the auspices and with the assistance of the national League.

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Congressional Democratic Caucus.

A caucus of the Democratic members-elect of the next Congress was held at Washington on the 19th at which 219 attendances out of a possible 227 are reported. It was called to order by Clayton of Alabama, and Hay of Virginia was chosen chairman. A thorough discussion arose over a resolution of Congressman Foster of Illinois (vol. xiii, p. 1095) to the effect that standing committees shall not be appointed by the Speaker, as heretofore, but shall be elected by the House. The resolution was first carried by 166 to 27, and was then adopted unanimously. In the same resolution it was provided that the Democratic, or majority, members of the Ways and Means Committee shall be forthwith nominated by the caucus and that these should nominate the Democratic members of all the other standing committees, those nominations to be reported to a future Democratic caucus and to be by that approved before presentation to the House. It also provided that no Democratic member of the Ways and Means Committee shall be a member of any other standing committee. Congressman Clark, the candidate for Speaker, urged the adoption of the resolution, and Congressman Fitzgerald led the opposition to it.

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Champ Clark, Democratic leader in the present House, was chosen unanimously as the party candidate for speaker. His acknowledgments as reported were brief:

From the bottom of my heart I thank you for your generous indorsement for the high office of Speaker of the House of Representatives. I shall endeavor to discharge the responsible duties of that great position so fairly, so justly and so impartially that you will never have cause to regret what you have just done. This caucus was called for the purpose of selecting the Democratic contingent of the

ways and means committee for the Sixty-second Congress in order to expedite tariff legislation by securing as speedily as possible the data on which to base a bill or bills which we believe will promote the prosperity of the whole country and give a new impetus to every legitimate business undertaking within the broad confines of the Republic. The quicker our plans are formulated and known, the better for all concerned.

Following are the names of the Democratic nominees of the caucus for the Committee on Ways and Means: Underwood of Alabama, chairman, and Randall of Texas, Harrison of New York, Brantley of Georgia, James of Kentucky, Kitchin of North Carolina, Peters of Massachusetts, Hull of Tennessee, Rainey of Illinois, Shackelford of Missouri, Dixon of Indiana, Hughes of New Jersey, Palmer of Pennsylvania and Hammond of Minnesota.

Senatorial Elections.

The Senatorial deadlock in New York (p. 58) continues. On the 19th the vote on joint ballot stood 88 for Sheehan, 13 for Shepard, 7 for Parker, 2 for James W. Gerard, 2 for Martin W. Littleton, 2 for John W. Herman, 1 for Morgan J. O'Brien and 2 for D. Cady Herrick, all Democrats. The Republicans voted for Senator Depew.

There is a Senatorial deadlock in Iowa. In separate sessions on the 18th, following was the vote: Democrat—Claude R. Porter, 53. Republicans—Lafayette Young, 33; A. B. Funk, 22; W. S. Kenyon, 25; H. W. Byers, 14; Warren Garst, 7; Guy Feely, 7; Carl Franke, 1; C. H. Wilson, 1. Absentees—8.

Another deadlock occurs, that of Montana, where the following vote in joint session was recorded on the 19th: Carter (Republican), 30; Walsh (Democrat), 34; Conrad (Democrat), 16; scattering, 20; necessary for choice, 51.

In West Virginia, the 15 Republican members of the State Senate left the State and on the 17th the 15 Democratic members passed a resolution seating C. F. Caldwell of Ohio county, on the ground that his opponent, Senator Hearne, who left with the Republicans, had not appeared to defend his seat. They then elected Kidd (Democrat) permanent president and John T. Harris (Republican) clerk, and notified Governor Glasscock (Republican), that the Senate was organized and ready for business. It was understood that Governor Glasscock will refuse to recognize the Senate as organized, and dispatches quoted the Republican Senators as saying the action of the Democrats

was illegal. The important controversy is over the election of two United States Senators, one of them to succeed the late Senator Elkins (p. 36). On the 24th, in separate session, the 15 Republican Senators still absent, W. E. Chilton (Democrat) got 62 votes, three more than necessary to elect; but Charles Watson (Democrat) got only 57, he being accused on the floor by two Democrats of corruption at the Democratic caucus.

In Indiana on the 18th, John W. Kern (Democrat) candidate in 1908 for Vice President with Bryan, was elected Senator to succeed Senator Beveridge.

James A. Reed (Democrat) was elected Senator from Missouri on the 18th, to succeed Senator Warner.

In separate session in Massachusetts on the 17th Senator Lodge (Republican) lacked 3 votes of re-election for the fourth term in one House: but on joint ballot on the 18th he was re-elected by a majority of 6. Two Democratic Senators, Curley and Murray, voted for him, and one Democrat refused to vote against him. Following was the vote: Lodge (Rep.), 146; Whipple (Dem.), 121; Ames (Rep.), 7; Guild (Rep.), 1; John R. Thayer (Dem.), 1; McBride (Soc.), 1; A. Lawrence Lowell, 2; necessary to a choice, 140.

At a conference of the Democratic members of the New Jersey legislature at Trenton on the 23d, the following vote was taken for United States Senator:

James E. Martine (the primary nominee).....	33
James Smith, Jr. (ex-Senator).....	14
William Hughes (Congressman).....	2
Frank S. Katzenbach, Jr.....	1
Absent	1

A motion to make Martine's nomination unanimous was defeated by Smith men. In separate session on the 24th, the vote for Martine being 40, and the number necessary to elect being 41, ex-Senator Smith withdrew. Martine's election in joint session on the 25th was then regarded as assured.

In the Wisconsin legislature on the 24th, Senator La Follette (Republican) received a majority for re-election in each House in separate session. He was elected on joint ballot on the 25th.

Following are the Republican Senators elected or re-elected on the 18th without serious opposition. Senator Oliver from Pennsylvania; Miles Poindexter from Washington; Senator Clapp

from Minnesota; Charles E. Townsend from Michigan; George P. McLean from Connecticut; Porter J. McCumber and Asle J. Gronna (the former for a full term and the latter to fill a vacancy) from North Dakota; Senator Sutherland from Utah, and Henry F. Lippitt from Rhode Island in place of Senator Aldrich.



Following are the Democrats elected on the 18th in addition to those already named: Senator Bankhead, nominated by popular vote, from Alabama; G. M. Hitchcock from Nebraska, 45 Republicans voting for him; and Charles F. Johnson from Maine in place of Senator Hale.



Vote Buying.

Adams county, Ohio (p. 11) has a rival in vote-buying crime. A grand jury investigation in Vermilion county, the home of Speaker Cannon, is reported to have uncovered evidence of vote buying to the extent of 3500 instances.



Mayor Dunne's Platform.

Edward F. Dunne, former Mayor of Chicago, issued his platform on the 20th as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Mayor of Chicago (pp. 26, 35, 59) at the primaries on the 28th of February. It is in these terms:

Honesty in public office. Lower gas and electric light rates. Abolition of the Loop. Better water service. Utilization to the limit of the Sanitary District electric lighting service for Chicago's street lighting. More street cars and fewer straphangers. Unification of all intraurban transportation. Municipally controlled subways, wharves, and outer harbors until they can be acquired by the city. No acceptance of moneys from the traction companies to build subways under the terms of the present ordinance. No diversion to other purposes of the traction fund. Through routed surface, supersurface and subsurface transportation. Consolidation of city, county and park governments. Consolidation of all tax assessing and collecting bodies into one single department under the consolidated city and county government. A straight through routed elevated road from north to south and from northern to southern limits of city between Halsted and Ashland avenue. More municipally owned bathing beaches. Nocturnal removal of all garbage on street car lines. Regulation of the liquor traffic in Chicago by Chicagoans. No more sumptuary legislation. Graft must go. Tax dodging must go. The Loop must go. Fake reform must go. Inequality of taxation must go. Bomb throwing must go. Honesty in public life must come. Through routed transportation must come. Fair and equitably distributed taxation must come. Effective police protection must come. Decency towards and fair treatment of the citizen from public officials, from the Mayor down to the policeman, must come.

Investigating Illinois Garment Making.

A State Senate committee is sitting in Chicago to inquire into the conditions of the garment-making industry in connection with the garment-makers' strike in Chicago, now being brought to a close (p. 58). Chief among the abuses brought out by the investigation is the existence of an employment bureau operated in the Medinah Temple under the management of the National Wholesale Tailors' Association. While ostensibly a convenience to employers and employes alike, evidence showed that in fact the vast card index of workers, with its secret markings, involves a blacklist against all who may be secretly classed as agitators, unionists, or radicals, or even unjustly entered, without any real proof, as thieves or drinkers.



Traction Fight in Toledo.

Toledo faces a struggle over the traction question. The other side is the local traction company (supported by traction interests everywhere), which controls not only the traction service of Toledo, but also artificial gas, hot water heat, light, power, and the "independent" telephone system.



Preparatory to the contest a tentative ordinance has been prepared by Cornell Schrieber, the city solicitor, the important facts of which may be summarized as follows:

- (1) Straight three-cent fare and universal transfers; two-cent fare for children between 8 and 12 years, and younger children free.
- (2) Four minute service on all lines between 5 and 8 a. m. and p. m.; hourly service between 12:30 and 5 a. m.; six minute service at all other times.
- (3) Complete control of the service by the city in every respect.
- (4) An eight hour workday for all employes of the company.
- (5) The city retains the right to grant the use of the tracks to other companies, and may use tracks for municipal purposes.
- (6) The city will control the interurbans.
- (7) Free transfers from city cars to interurban, and vice versa.
- (8) The termination of all existing franchises, and renewal on all present lines to December 31, 1922.
- (9) All tracks to belong to the city, at expiration or forfeiture, unless the company pays cash for restoring the streets to perfect condition.
- (10) City to maintain all bridges, but the company shall pay \$25 per foot per year for all track laid on a city bridge.
- (11) The company shall pay half the cost of all grade separation.
- (12) All past obligations of the company to the city must be paid before this grant becomes effective.
- (13) Paving to be paid for by the company as soon as the work is completed.
- (14) The city to have the protection of all existing laws of the State, as well all future laws.
- (15) The company must furnish a surety bond of \$500,000.00, to guarantee performance of the provisions.
- (16) Arbitration in disputes between employes and the company.
- (17) The city may operate the lines if the company for any reason is unable to do so even for a single day.
- (18) Forfeiture in case

of violation of the grant. (19) Policemen, firemen, sanitary officers and letter carriers in service to be carried free. (20) Inspection of the accounts of the company by the city. (21) The city to receive the benefit of the doubt in case of disputes in the courts. (22) The city to have the right to purchase the entire system when State laws permit.

* *

National Educational Association.

The inside complications of this body (vol. viii, p 659) which brought on the contest at Boston last summer and resulted in the defeat of the "inner circle" by the election of Ella Flagg Young to the presidency, have come to the surface again. Nicholas Murray Butler of New York, James M. Greenwood of Kansas City and H. B. Brown of Indiana, called a special meeting of the Board of Trustees, to be held at New York on the 23rd of January. Dr. Butler's term of office as trustee expired last year, and of course his chairmanship. He was re-elected as trustee, but not as chairman. At the meeting of the Board at that time a resolution offered by President Young and adopted, made Dr. Brown chairman "to serve temporarily until further action by the Board" and provided that the Board adjourn "to meet at the call of the temporary chairman in the office of President Young in Chicago." Dr. Butler, who had been absent in Europe, announced upon his return that he was "prepared to fulfill the duties and obligations as chairman of the Board." He did this upon what now appears to have been a falsification of the minutes. Instead of recording the election of Dr. Brown as temporary chairman until "further action by the Board" at Chicago, they stated his election as "chairman of the Board to serve temporarily until the return of Chairman Butler." This falsification is said to be proved by the stenographic notes of the Boston meeting. President Young has refused to verify vouchers signed by Dr. Butler as chairman of the Board, on the ground that he was not chairman. She contends that his election under the New York call (which was accomplished by the votes of himself, Dr. Greenwood and Dr. Brown, against the vote of Carroll G. Pearse of Milwaukee) is invalid, because (1) the call does not specify the business to be done, as calls for special meetings must; (2) no meeting can be called except in accordance with the terms of adjournment that the next meeting should be held in Chicago; (3) that Dr. Brown as chairman pro tem had no power to call a meeting as "acting chairman"; and (4) that Dr. Butler, designated as "chairman" in the call, was not chairman.

* *

"Phossy Jaw."

A crusade of extraordinary interest has been brought almost to a favorable conclusion by the American Association for Labor Legislation. It

has had for its object the elimination of the dreadful occupational disease known as "phossy jaw." This disease, produced by handling white phosphorus, is so common among match factory workers as to threaten 65 per cent of all who work at that trade. Manufacturers of matches in this country have claimed that the disease does not exist in America, but they have been driven to admit that it does. There appears to be but one remedy and that is the complete disuse of phosphorus. Accordingly, a measure has been introduced in Congress, known as the Esch bill, which imposes upon white phosphorus a prohibitive Federal tax. But this movement has encountered a serious proprietary obstacle. The best and cheapest of the harmless substitutes for white phosphorus is "sesqui-sulphide," on which the Diamond Match Company (the match trust) owns a patent. Independent manufacturers have therefore opposed the Esch bill, fearing that the tax on white phosphorus would operate to give the trust a monopoly of match manufacturing, since they, by their patent, control the only commercially practicable substitute. This difficulty is reported now to have been obviated. In urging the enactment of the Esch bill, the American Association for Labor Legislation explains that it has—

compelled the Diamond Company to hand over the patent to three trustees, who have complete control to grant its use to future applicants. The trustees are Jackson H. Ralston, counsel for the American Federation of Labor; Commissioner Neill of the U. S. Bureau of Labor, and Professor Sellgman of Columbia University.

In the same appeal, the Association says:

America is now the only important country that has not taken this civilized step for the protection of the health of the workers. President Taft in his recent message referred to the frightful nature of the disease, and urged Congress to tax the poison out of existence.

* *

The Vancouver Plan in Victoria.

At the regular municipal election in Victoria, the capital city of the Canadian Province of British Columbia, held on the 12th, the voters adopted the single tax revenue plan of their sister city, Vancouver (vol. xiii, pp. 1086, 1123; vol. xiv, p. 27) by a vote of 2392 to 476. The total vote on the referendum was over 70 per cent of the total vote for Mayor, and the affirmative vote on the referendum was 511 more than the vote for the successful candidate for Mayor. Following was the form of the referendum, which was known as Clause 1: "Shall improvements be exempt from taxation?" The measure was advocated on the grounds stated in the following campaign document:

Important Facts for Voters: Vote for the First Clause on the Referendum.

1. Shall improvements be exempt from taxation?

Yes, because the tax on improvements discourages industry.

2. What will exemption do? It will cause substantial buildings to be erected on vacant lots and thereby increase the demand for labor.

3. Shall we erect shacks or fine buildings? Your vote for Clause 1 will cause the erection of fine buildings. Vote for Clause No. 1 and make Victoria a hive of untaxed industry. Vancouver City exempted improvements from taxation in January, 1910. Note remarkable result:

Building permits for 10 months ending Oct. 31.	
1910	\$10,298,335
Building permits for 10 months ending Oct. 31.	
1909	6,135,575
Increase	\$ 4,162,760

Exemption means progress and prosperity. The right to vote on this question is open to every person entitled to vote for Mayor and Aldermen.



The New British Parliament.

The first meeting of the British cabinet since the Parliamentary elections (vol. xiii, p. 1231; vol. xiv, p. 57) was held on the 20th, but nothing regarding its deliberations is yet reported.



Corrective reports show the political complexion of the new Parliament (vol. xiii, p. 1231) to be as follows:

Liberal	272	
Labor	42	
Nationalist	76	} 84
O'Brienite	8	
<hr/>		
Total Ministerialists (anti-peer).....		398
Tory		253
Irish Tory		19
<hr/>		
Total Opposition (pro-peer).....		272
<hr/>		
Ministerial majority		126



Land Value Taxation in Germany.

The measure for unearned increment taxation of land for Imperial purposes (vol. xii, pp. 610, 636, 681, 1066; vol. xiii, p. 348) is under discussion on second reading in the Reichstag. On the 20th, that body refused to grant the Kaiser and 22 other ruling sovereigns in Germany, exemption from the tax. The Conservatives moved for the exemption, and the Centrists and some others supported the motion; but the House defeated it by a considerable majority.



The Japanese Cases.

News dispatches of the 18th from Tokio reported the imposition of death sentences upon prisoners stated to have been "convicted of conspiracy against the throne and of plotting to assassinate the crown prince and high officials of

the Empire." They were the Japanese prisoners heretofore mentioned in these columns (vol. xiii, p. 1211). It is believed in this country, where some of the prisoners have lived, that their only offense has been the circulation of printed matter advocating anarchism and socialism, such as may now be circulated freely in any civilized country.



The formal sentencing on the 18th was in public. Twenty-four of the prisoners, including Denjiro Kotoku, who once lived in America, and his wife, were condemned to death. The other two were sent to prison, one for eleven years and the other for eight years. When sentence had been pronounced one of the doomed men rose and shouted: "Banzai!" At this all the prisoners sprang to their feet, and Kotoku, raising his hands above his head, cried: "Long live anarchy!" The prisoners then turned quietly to their guardians and were handcuffed and led away. In leaving the courtroom Mmc. Kotoku bowed to the spectators and said: "We beg the pardon of all of you." In pronouncing sentence the Chief Justice read a long statement outlining the conspiracy and said that the course of the investigation leading to the arrests and the subsequent trial had proved beyond doubt that "Kotoku and his associates plotted a violent revolution by means of explosives and deadly weapons," that "they intended to plunder the wealthy, burn the government offices, assassinate the high officials, attack the Imperial palace and attempt the life of the crown prince." Twelve of these sentences, not including those of Mr. and Mrs. Kotoku, were commuted on the 19th to life imprisonment; and on the 24th Kotoku and his wife, with ten associates, were put to death in the prison at Tokio.



Resignations were reported on the 19th, of Premier Katsura, Baron Hirata, the Minister of Home Affairs; Baron Oura, the Minister of Agriculture, and E. Komatsubara, the Minister of Education, in consequence of their sense of responsibility for the conditions resulting in the alleged plot of the convicts.



The Queue-Cutting Movement Among the Chinese.

From copies of the English edition of the Peking Daily News, of which Lo Sing Lau is editor, further information has been obtained in regard to the movement for discarding the queue in China (p. 61). In the News of December 15 it was reported that a number of the members of the Imperial Senate, or National Assembly, called in Chinese the Tzucheng Yuan, had cut off their queues; and it was announced that at the meeting of that body to be held on that date there would be a "discussion in regard to the discarding of the queue and the change of costumes." In the News

of the following day appeared this somewhat quaint report of the promised discussion, interesting not only because of its subject, but as a report of early parliamentary debate in a country just adopting constitutional forms:

The Hon. Mou-Lin (representing the Province Kuei-chow) moved that the first business viz: "Discussion in regard to the discarding of the queue and the change of costumes, and the proposed memorial to the Throne for the issue of an edict regarding the same," be proceeded with.

His motion was seconded and the representative of Kuei-chow said: "I would suggest that the removal of the queue be begun among the following classes first, viz: The police, the student class and the military class. I would also suggest that as His Imperial Majesty the Emperor is the Commander-in-Chief of the army, it might not be a bad example if His Majesty could see fit to take the lead in the movement of discarding the queue."

The Hon. Yang Hsih-tien (representing the province of Kansu) described his views regarding the subject, but owing to his dialect being unintelligible to the majority of the members his written speech was read out by the Secretary. It was to this effect: (1) He agreed to the removal of the queue; (2) he was against the changing of costumes.

The Hon. Lo-chieh (representing Hunan) described the inconvenience which would attend the sudden change of costumes. He was in favor of a change of costume to this extent, that all material for the change should be of home product. He would think, however, that the latter subject should be left out of consideration for the time being. But he said the queue was useless.

The Hon. Yi Tsung-Kuei (representing the province of Hunan) said it was very conspicuous that while all nationalities grew no queue we Chinese should be an exception. He disapproved the continuance of the queue.

After a lengthy discussion, during which some spoke in favor of retaining the queue, a ballot was taken and the results were:

103 members in favor of discarding the queue.

28 members against it.

2 neutral.

133

The majority being in favor, a resolution to memorialize the Throne to this effect was duly passed. As regards the change of costumes the question was left to the Throne.

As since reported by cable (p. 61) the Throne refused to comply with the requests of the memorial, which does not, however, seem to have deterred the general advance of the movement.

NEWS NOTES

—Sir Francis Galton, English scientific man and explorer, died on the 17th in his 89th year.

—By a vote of 100 to 3 the Ohio House concurred on the 19th in the action of the Senate adopting the resolution providing for the income tax amend-

ment to the United States Constitution (vol. xiii, p. 684).

—Champaign, Ill., rejected the commission form of Government on the 18th by 1,116 to 1,095 (pp. 36, 62).

—The death of Alderman Sultaire (Socialist) of Milwaukee necessitates a municipal election in April to fill the vacancy.

—The Oregon Senate on the 18th and the House on the 17th ratified the income tax amendment to the Federal Constitution.

—By a majority of 840 in a total of 3,318 the City of Elgin, Illinois, decided on the 21st to adopt the commission form of government (pp. 36, 62).

—Commander Sims, U. S. N., was reprimanded on the 20th in general orders from the Secretary of the Navy, pursuant to orders from President Taft (p. 62).

—George A. Schilling will speak before the Chicago Single Tax Club (508 Schiller Bldg.) Friday evening the 27th, on Georgeanism, Socialism and Anarchy.

—Congressman-elect Henry George, Jr., is to speak in Kansas City, Mo., before the Knife & Fork Club, February 16th, and before the New Era Club, February 17th.

—Both houses of the Vermont legislature voting on the 17th ratified the income tax amendment, the Senate by 14 to 10 and the House by 143 to 45 (vol. xiii, p. 684).

—At the fourth annual convention of the American Institute of Architects at San Francisco on the 19th, Irving K. Pond of Chicago was re-elected president (vol. xiii, p. 14).

—The bubonic plague (vol. x, pp. 373, 541, 564; vol. xii, p. 1211) is menacing China (p. 61). Appearing recently at Harbin in Manchuria, it has spread, and has now reached Peking.

—David Graham Phillips, the novelist, was shot on the 23d in New York city by Fitzhugh Coyle Goldsborough, who immediately committed suicide. Mr. Phillips died on the 24th in Bellevue Hospital.

—Paul Morton (vol. viii, p. 266; vol. xiii, p. 830) died suddenly on the 19th at the Hotel Seymour, New York City, at the age of 53. He was president of the Equitable Life and had been a member of President Roosevelt's cabinet.

—The nomination of Judge Jullan W. Mack of Illinois (vol. xiii, pp. 1178, 1189), Robert W. Archbold of Pennsylvania and John E. Carland of South Dakota, for judges of the new Commerce Court, was favorably reported to the Senate on the 23d by the judiciary committee.

—Former Lieutenant Governor Gordon of Ohio and Frederick A. Bangs of Chicago, supported by Clara Barton and Mrs. John A. Logan, argued on the 18th before a Congressional committee against a pending medical power bill (vol. xiii, p. 630) as representatives of the National League for Medical Freedom.

—Rev. Henry A. Atkinson was inaugurated secretary of Labor and Social Service of the Congregational Brotherhood of America on the 18th at a conference in Chicago. The speakers were Graham Taylor, Jane Addams, Raymond Robins, Rev. Owen R. Lovejoy, T. K. Webster, Dr. O. S. Davis, Henry F.

Ward and Mr. Atkinson. Judge Alfred Colt, Brotherhood president of New London, Conn, presided.

—Governor Wilson of New Jersey (pp. 49, 50) was inaugurated on the 17th. In his address he outlined the reforms he hoped for, including the "Oregon plan," the effect of which, he said, has been to bring government back to the people and to protect it from the control of representatives of selfish and special interests."

—The Republican State Committee of New York, in secret session at New York on the 21st, elected William Barnes, Jr., of Albany, the bitterest foe of Colonel Roosevelt in the recent party dissension (vol. xiii, p. 1000) to the State chairmanship. The vote was: William Barnes, Jr., 25; James W. Wadsworth, Jr., 7; Seth Heacock, 5.

—The President and Vice-President of Paraguay (vol. xi, p. 348), Dr. Manuel Gondra and Juan B. Gaona, according to a dispatch of the 17th from Argentina, have been forced to resign by Colonel Jara, the minister of war, who has assumed the Presidency and formed a new cabinet. Manuel Gondra was elected President of Paraguay last September.

—A call has been issued by the board of directors of the National Democratic League of Clubs for a conference to be held in Indianapolis April 12 and 13. The conference is called at the request of the presidents of the various State leagues that such a meeting be held at some central point, at which prominent Democrats from all over the country may gather and discuss plans for an active and systematic campaign in 1912.

—The executive council of the American Federation of Labor, in session at Washington, decided on the 20th to grant a charter to the Western Federation of Miners, thus clearing the way for the amalgamation of the Western Federation with the United Mine Workers and giving them jurisdiction over all crafts employed in and around mines. This feature of the proposed merger has been bitterly opposed by the machinists' union, which has threatened to withdraw from the American Federation, should such authority be granted the miners.

—The Statehood Constitution of New Mexico (vol. xiii, pp. 1162, 1226) was voted on in the Territory of New Mexico on the 21st, and news dispatches of the 22d from Albuquerque report its adoption and state that "the few remote precincts yet to be heard from will not change the result materially, although the majority may be increased;" that "the feature of the election was the almost complete disappearance of party lines," and that "about 50,000 votes were cast, there being 34,000 for and 16,000 against"—"a majority in all but three of the twenty-six counties."

—General Bonilla's insurrection in Honduras (p. 36) received a probably fatal blow when on the 20th his armed vessel, the *Hornet*, was seized by a force from the United States cruiser *Tacoma* under Commander A. H. Davis. General Bonilla was on the *Hornet*, and defied the Americans, but Commander Davis seized the vessel on the ground that its movements up and down the coast threatened hostilities. General Bonilla's crew was put on shore and the vessel, manned by an American crew, was sent out of the inner harbor of Truxillo. The dispatch from Washington reporting the occurrence, says that the

American naval officers in Honduras waters were given considerable latitude of discretion in carrying out their instructions to prevent an assault by the *Hornet*.

—B. Fay Mills has accepted the invitation (vol. xiii, p. 1115) to undertake the establishment of a free Sunday platform at Chicago in the Whitney Opera House, conducting classes during the week at 26 Van Buren street. There is no formal organization behind him, except a voluntary committee of which Francis G. Hanchett is chairman, Mr. Cyrus F. Hill secretary and Andrew Allen treasurer. Mr. Mills will lecture on the 29th in the Whitney Opera House at 11 a. m. on "The Creed of a Great Scientist," and at 4 p. m. on "What Must Society Do to Be Saved?"

PRESS OPINIONS

Normal Social Centers.

(Minneapolis) Farm, Stock and Home (agricultural), January 15.—The country school house once was the center of the neighborhood "doings." Now it is seldom visited by anyone save the teacher and the children. While the general system of education in vogue today is better than that of fifty years ago, its loss of hold on the older members of the community is a distinct failure to advance along with the requirements of the times. The way to restore the influence of the school in the affairs of the neighborhood is to make it the social center, and in order to get its full benefits the consolidated school is necessary.



Newspaper Dependence.

Collier's (ind.), Jan. 21.—It was two nights before Christmas, December 23d, to wit, that Charles W. Post undertook to let the newspapers know beyond any doubt that it would pay them to be good. Some of them might understand without exact explanation that a man who spent over a million dollars in advertising every year ought to be treated with consideration. For fear, however, that some of them might not get this point clearly into their minds, Mr. Post sent the telegram which we quoted last week, and which was as follows: "Battle Creek, Michigan. We respectfully suggest that you await any reproduction of the late libel printed by Collier's until receipt of our statement refuting the distortion. Postum Cereal Co." We were not mistaken. We believed that Mr. Post would keep his word and generously repay those newspapers which followed his directions. He has done so. No newspaper, we fancy, in the whole list can object to the amount of space that Mr. Post bought to follow up this telegram. This single insertion cost Mr. Post in the great metropolitan dailies from \$400 to \$800 apiece, according to the rate and the flexibility of the rate, and, of course, this is a mere drop in the bucket when we consider all the newspapers he uses and the frequency with which he uses them. We are just fresh from reading a full page in one of the most expensive newspapers in the United States, setting forth Mr. Post's views, and we are much interested, though still cheerful, to notice that in the list of

papers which give editorial comment to the \$50,000 verdict in our favor the majority are devoted to Socialist or labor interests. This fact is entertaining. It enables the Socialist and labor newspapers to make a powerful argument about the role that money plays in the world.

+ +

Big Business A-gasp.

Pittsburgh Gazette-Times (Standpat Rep.).—It is not surprising that Charles Frederick Adams, who addressed the Hungry Club yesterday, should have indulged in an attack on the United States Supreme Court, for it is his profession to promulgate revolutionary ideas, but it is surprising to learn that his remarks were interrupted frequently by applause.

+ +

Tom L. Johnson.

Minnesota Union Advocate (Labor), Jan. 13.—Lovers of good government all over this country will rejoice to learn that Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland, Ohio, has announced his intention to be a candidate for mayor of that city again next fall. For breadth of view, fearless courage, strict honesty and unselfish devotion to the interests of the people, no man in the land surpasses Mr. Johnson.

+ +

The Single Tax in Canada.

The (New Westminster) British Columbian.—Edmonton was one of the first of the Western Canada municipalities to adopt the principle of the Single Tax. . . . Edmonton has prospered exceedingly under this system of taxation in spite of the anomalies of the business tax. The tax on land has allayed the speculative fever, investors in city realty have found it profitable to erect residences, business blocks and utilize all land holdings. The city has become a substantial, prosperous community of some twenty-five thousand people, the equitable taxation attracting population and capital. So satisfied are Edmontonians with the single tax method that it has been proposed to abolish the business tax.

+ +

Another Bryan Triumph.

The (Johnstown, Pa.) Daily Democrat (dem. Dem.), Jan. 10.—The unanimous decision of the Supreme Court that the deposits-guaranty laws of Oklahoma, Kansas and Nebraska are Constitutional and valid is a great triumph for William Jennings Bryan. . . . The end aimed at by the law, in the opinion of the Court, falls within the police power of the State, which "in a general way extends to all great public needs." It holds that it may be exercised in aid of whatever "is sanctioned by usage or held by the prevailing morality or strong and preponderating opinion to be greatly and immediately necessary to the public welfare." . . . "If," the decision declares finally, "the State of Oklahoma were to declare by implication that free banking is a public danger and that the safeguards which it has decided to throw around it are necessary, the court will not question the Constitutionality of its action." These rulings, especially the last one, assume striking significance and unusual importance from their evident bearing

on Federal legislation along similar lines—a proposition that is likely in the immediate future to come sharply and insistently to the attention of Congress. If a State may levy a tax on its own banks for the protection of deposits in others, then logically the national government may impose a tax on national banks for a similar purpose. If the Supreme Court would not question the Constitutionality of a State's action in throwing around banking institutions whatever safeguards it might deem necessary by reason of "free banking being a public danger," then why may not Congress safeguard national banking up to the limit without the Court's interference?

RELATED THINGS

CONTRIBUTIONS AND REPRINT

SILENCE.

For The Public.

Amid the city's rush and roar,
Its ceaseless whirr and whirl;
Amid its angry breakers, where
Wild human passions swirl;

Amid its brazen blows of sound,
Discordant, harsh and hoarse;
Amid the Babel of its tongues,
Confused, dissonant, coarse,

Still in the hush of silence wrapped,—
In calm, in peace, most blest;
The music of the inner world
Lulls me to sweetest rest.

SARAH MARTYN WRIGHT.

+ + +

THE RULE OF THE HEART.

Extract from a Speech on Direct Legislation, Made in Manitoba, Canada, by F. E. Coulter of Oregon.

Did you ever eat a Chinook salmon? The greatest bird of Oregon liberty, the heritage of the people. But, softly; about 6,000 cunningly trained fishermen at Astoria, to keep the inheritance all to themselves, covered the mouth of the Columbia river with gill nets so deep and wide and high that only a mud cat could tunnel his way under or a flying fish fly over and so get up the river to spawn.

What few did get by only postponed fate until they reached the neighborhood of The Dalles, where cunning fish wheels, run by well trained men, scooped them into a toboggan slide and thence into cans.

The fish were being exterminated, but devil a bit did Big Business care, for "business is business" you know. And so Oregon for ten years begged and pleaded with her highly trained intellectual legislature to do something. And they did. They drew their salary right along, and that was all, while the Federal government spent a quarter

of a million a year in hatcheries to keep up the supply.

Then it happened. Selfishness came to the rescue where intellect failed.

The Astoria gill netters, to protect themselves, filed a law by Initiative to prohibit the up-river wheels. Immediately, not to be outdone, the up-river fellows filed a law to prohibit the gill netters.

And then there were wails and howls. All the good people who did not trust the people said: "There now, see what you have done with your old Initiative and Referendum law; put a club into the hands of these selfish men to pound each other. Oh! we knew it would be so; they don't know enough for self government, you see."

But some of us remembered that we used to think "Vox Populi Vox Dei." and as "Dei" had never connected himself with our legislature in any way, we waited until election day and then sure enough "Dei" walked forth in the cool of the evening, for all the people went to the polls, their honest hearts intent on saving the fish only, and voted yes on both laws, to the astonishment of the lawyers, who supposed they would endorse only one. Thereby they stopped the whole business at one stroke.

Intellect alone, or of the aristocratic variety, is only a fit thing to die by. It takes the good, true, honest, loving hearts of everybody to live worth while, and Oregon has not forgotten. Never forever will she lose sight of the fact that where all the people's hearts govern, selfishness defeats itself, always. And so she believes in the hearts of the people, for she knows that if she can be governed by them, somehow she can vaccinate justice and equity into the brains of the merely intelligent.

+ + +

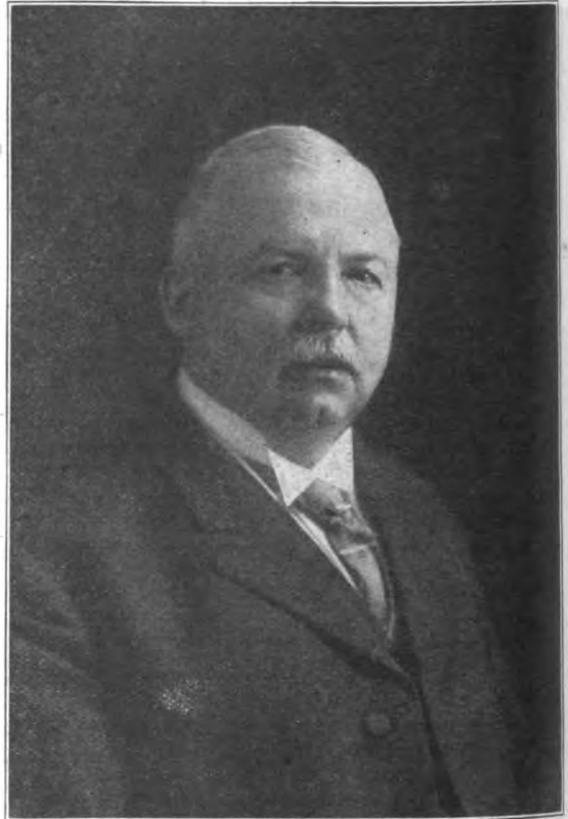
JOHN J. MURPHY.

By appointment of Mayor Gaynor, John J. Murphy is the Tenement House Commissioner of New York City. His success in this service may be inferred from a recent public statement by Mayor Gaynor to the effect that prior to Mr. Murphy's appointment more complaints of the tenement house department came to the City Hall than of any other branch of the city government, but that now complaints of that department had entirely ceased.

A dozen years ago Mr. Murphy was well known in Chicago as an active member of the Chicago Single Tax Club which Warren Worth Bailey, now editor of "The Johnstown (Pa.) Democrat," organized in the eighties; and in New York, since leaving Chicago, Mr. Murphy has been constantly active in the Henry George movement. He was the organizer of the conference at New York in 1907 (vol. x, p. 920) at which the American Single Tax League was formed.

Mr. Murphy was born in Dublin, Ireland, in

1865, and after a long residence in New York city, to which he came in 1882, he spent a year in Chicago, returning to New York in 1897. His service in public affairs has been varied. From 1901 until a year or two ago, he was assistant secretary first and then secretary of the Citizens' Union of New York. In those positions, and also as chairman of the lecture committee of the Municipal Art Society, first secretary of the National Society of Craftsmen, chairman of the historical section of the Gaelic Society, and first vice president of the People's Institute of which the late Charles Sprague Smith was president, he demonstrated the abilities and the equipment for responsible public service which



Mayor Gaynor has recognized by appointing him to his present position. Hardly could he have found himself in a better place for devotion to public use of the generous sympathies and just impulses that drew his attention years ago to the teachings of Henry George, and of the understanding he thereby acquired of the social maladjustments which thrust tenement house problems upon us.

A man of no narrow training, but with a high order of academic education, rounded out in his younger manhood by friendly association with scholarly and liberal-minded priests, Commissioner Murphy has developed a culture, without ecclesi-

astical prejudice, which has fitted him well for his career. With an exquisite art sense, a keen appreciation and rich Irish love of verse, he is fluent and polished in French as well as English. As chairman of the William Lloyd Garrison memorial service in New York last winter, his scholarly tastes and training gave further distinction to a memorable occasion. But his culture has not prevented his making a record as the most successful administrator of what is regarded as the most commonplace department in the government of the city of New York, and of what is in fact in many ways one of the most difficult.

The best work, however, with which Mr. Murphy is credited,—something it is very doubtful if he could have accomplished but for the recognition he had gained in less radical connections than he rises to,—was his conception and formulation of the idea of assessing the cost of subway construction upon the increased values of areas thereby benefited (vol. xii, pp. 338, 435). This idea has now been transmuted into law in New York, so that the cost of future subways may be met, as all public improvements ought to be, out of the resulting "unearned increment."

Mr. Murphy is the editor of the "Wisdom of Benjamin Franklin," for which he wrote the preface, a bit of work that emphasizes at once his literary facility and the trend of his thought. He also wrote the Introduction to the American edition, Brentano's, of Bernard Shaw's "Plays Pleasant and Unpleasant."

* * *

THE DUKE'S ADVENTURE.

A Tale of the Trams.

From the Daily News, London, January 23, 1907.

The Duke stood on the Embankment, his mind revolving a great adventure. It had occurred to him suddenly that morning, and had possessed him with a kind of feverish excitement all day. A duke in a tramcar! The thing sounded like blasphemy—like a presage of "red ruin and the breaking up of laws." A tramcar was a symbol of Socialism. Its profits went not to dukes, but to the public. It was a horrid menace, flaunting itself in the public streets.

The public streets? Why were the streets "public"? That was where the evil had begun. If only they had been private streets, with toll gates and toll-bars—

The Tooting tram glided up to Waterloo Bridge, and the crowd of men and women on the pavement boarded it eagerly.

Tooting? Where was Tooting? He seemed to have heard the name. Why not go to Tooting?

The Duke stepped on the footboard just as the car restarted. He paused, uncertain where to go.

"Plenty of room upstairs," said the conductor.

The Duke went up and took a vacant seat. Who

were those men sitting smoking their pipes and their cigarettes, and reading their papers? Clerks he supposed, and people of that sort.

A carpenter came and plumped himself down beside him, dropping his tool-bag at his feet. The Duke winced slightly, and half regretted his adventure. He had never had a workman rubbing shoulders with him like this. Probably the man did not wish to be offensive, but— And the tobacco he smoked! Really, he wished that he had gone downstairs instead of up. Indeed he was disposed—

"Nice bit o' money the Duke has made out o' this little bit o' land," said the Carpenter, whisking his finger in the direction of the Strand.

The Duke realized with a shudder that the man was speaking to him. And in such a horribly familiar tone! What was he to do?

"I—I—beg your pardon?"

"I was just saying as the Duke has made a nice little pile out o' this land."

"Y-yes."

"It's meant millions to him and the Norfolk family. And they tell me that when the Embankment was made he got £20,000 for allowing 'em to improve his property. There's no flies on the Duke." And he laughed good-naturedly, blowing a cloud of smoke out before him.

"But it's—it's his property," said the Duke.

"Oh, yes, it's his property all right, tho' how it comes to be his I dunno. But who's made it valuable for him? Not him, eh? No, he's done nothing. It's them as work and eat and live and sleep here while he's away in his castle, drawing his rents and leaving them to pay the rates, too. Oh, it's a lovely world for dukes."

"Are you a Socialist?" said the Duke, with something of awe, for he had never spoken to a Socialist.

"A Socialist? Not me. I dunno as I'm anything in partikler. But I do know as I'd make the ground landlords pay their share o' the rates. And I do know as I'd stop any more increase in the land values going into their pockets. Let the people who make the values pocket 'em, say I."

"Why," said the Duke, with horror in his tone; "that's confiscation, my man."

"Confiscation is it? Well, all I can say is that it seems to me we want a lot o' confiscation. The landlords have had all the confiscation so far. But what can you expect, with 'em sitting across yonder making laws for us in their own interests?" and he waved his hand towards the Houses of Parliament scornfully.

"And that ain't all. Why, they tried to stop our trams coming across the bridges. They wanted to confiscate our bridges and keep 'em for motor-buses and their own carrages."

"And quite right," said the Duke, hotly. "Private enterprise has made England, and this municipal Socialism is going to destroy it."

"Oh, I'm for private enterprise all right," said the Carpenter. "But in its right place, you know—you mustn't have private enterprise where monopolies are concerned. I got a lesson in that when I was a little boy in the country. I had to go along a road that had a toll-bar, and every time you passed the toll-bar you had to pay a penny. That was private enterprise with public monopolies. And I ain't forgot it.

"Now, what I say," went on the Carpenter, "is that private enterprise is all right in the grocery trade and doctoring and lawyering and tea shops, and that sort o' thing. Competition is good for the public then—it keeps things reasonable, you know. Let everyone have a fair field and no favor. Same as me. I've set up in a little business, and am doing very well, except for the rates and the taxes. That's what's made me a bit savage with them ground landlords. But when it comes to gas and water and trams and markets—well, I say, 'hands off' to private enterprise. They are public privileges, granted by Parliament, and they oughtn't to be used to put money in my private pocket or yours. Why, if we'd had these monopolies in the hands of the people from the beginning they'd pay half our rates by now, and the other half would come out of the landlords. They're the biggest monopolists of all."

"But that's municipal trading," said the Duke.

"Call it what you like," said the Carpenter. "I don't see any trading where there's no competition. But if it's municipal trading, that's what I believe in. What do you think the municipality ought to do, Mister?"

The Duke winced at the horrible word; but he mastered his emotion with an effort.

"I think," he said severely, "that the business of the municipality is to pave the streets and light them, and look after the parks, and pay for the schools and make the sewers, and—and things of that sort."

"Oh, I see," laughed the Carpenter, "they've got to do everything that has no profits in it, and leave the profitable things to the people with the money, eh? And then we chaps have got to pay the rates and the ground landlords are to draw their millions of rents rate free. Oh, oh! And then you Moderate fellows with your Duke leading you, come along and sympathize with us poor chaps because the rates are so high."

"Moderate fellows," said the Duke rising, his face aflame with wounded pride.

"Well, no harm, Mister. I'm only putting it in my rough way, you know."

"You are a very rude person," said the Duke as he turned to the stairway.

"Oh, well," said the Carpenter, "if you take it that way, all right."

The Duke went down the stairs. He would not go to Tooting. He would get off this hateful tram

at once. He would go home and cleanse himself of this contamination. He would—

He stepped into the roadway; but the tram was going at full speed, and he was unaccustomed to alighting, and measured his length in the mire.

A policeman came and helped him to his feet and clapped his hat on his head.

"That ain't the way to git off a tram," said he kindly. "Have you hurt yourself?"

"No, no," said the Duke hastily. "Get me a cab, please."

A small crowd gathered and watched with interest the Duke, flushed and besmirched, while the policeman hailed a cab.

"Got off the tram like a woman," said one of the idlers as the Duke rode away.

"Yes," said another, "might ha' been stepping from his carriage. Lucky he didn't break no bones."

The Duke has never made another attempt to reach the wilds of Tooting.

+ + +

DIVES OF ENGLAND.

J. Blackhall in the *London Daily News* of January 8, 1910.

+

Flag half mast on the castle wall,
For, dead is the lord of Wealthy Hall.

+

Fast to the gate of heaven he came,
Proud of the ancient name he bore,
To the portal wrought as of carven flame,
Spirit, and nothing more.

Then spake the warder with girdled keys,
"You were lord below of an earth estate,
Welcome your entrance if one of these
Shall open for you the gate."

And swift at his word and sign there came,
Three, a woman and child and man,
At the inner side of the carven flame,
Silent and small and wan.

Said my lord, "Sir keeper, I know them not,
And how shall a stranger ope to me?
They seem born and bred to a lowly lot,
But I to a high degree."

"They were born of man as men must be,"
Said the aged guard of the golden gate,
"All else is an idle fame," quoth he,
"And the soul nor less nor great."

"The man was slave in thy sunless mine,
Harnessed by day to its dark and death,
And she with her child in a cell of thine
Rented of thee for breath."

"I knew them not, had mine eyes but seen
The need thou sayest was theirs below,

Never a kinder heart had been
Than this, to their lack and woe."

"Thou knewest well how the message reads,
That inasmuch as to one was given,
As brother gives to a brother's needs,
'Twas done to the King of Heaven.

"Yet, thou didst live in thy palace ease,
And they as beasts in an earthen den.
This portal opens alone for keys
Of love and pity to one of these,
And not to the fame of men."



Flag half mast on the castle wall,
Slavish hush on the country side,
Dead is the lord of Wealthy Hall,
And the other gate stands wide.

BOOKS

SOCIALISM.

Import and Outlook of Socialism. By Newton Mann, author of "The Evolution of a Great Literature," etc. Published by James H. West Company, Boston. Price \$1.50 net.

Two fundamental purposes are here attributed to socialism. To quote, they are (1) "collective ownership of the instruments of production—land, factories, utensils, machinery—lifting labor out of bondage to capital"; and (2) "the abolition or great restriction of inheritance, so that every person may (except in so far as natural endowments differ) have approximately an equal chance in the world."

As may readily be seen, the first fundamental purpose thus stated is not collective ownership, etc.; it is the lifting of labor out of bondage to capital. Collective ownership, etc., etc., are only the means proposed for realizing that purpose, and not the purpose itself. So of the second fundamental purpose. It is to establish approximately an even chance in the world, the abolition or restriction of inheritance being only the means proposed for that end.

But why are these purposes treated as twofold? If labor were lifted out of bondage to capital, wouldn't there be an even chance in the world? Where is the necessity, then, for abolishing or limiting inheritance? And if land were collectively owned, why would it be necessary to have collective ownership of utensils also? To control land is to control all that is produced from or used or done on the land.

The only answer to those questions is that the author does not analyze definitely. And this defect is constant. At page 125, for instance, he treats railroads and mines as wholly different from land, although the principal element in both is

land monopoly. This kind of confusion is common with socialistic writers, college professors and capitalistic business men.

Since the real purpose of socialism is to lift labor out of bondage to capital, no socialistic writer would lessen the value of his work by asking himself what it is that now keeps labor in bondage to capital. To attribute it to monopoly of land, factories, railroads, mines, etc., is to mix factors hopelessly. The task of abolishing monopoly is serious enough to make it worth our while to attack the prolific mother monopoly, monopoly of natural resources, and leave the rest until we get our second breath. It will be easier then. It may not be necessary; who knows?

As a story of the development of socialistic thought, and as a socialistic criticism of some socialistic vagaries, the book makes valuable reading for both socialists and non-socialists; and its spirit—"he who is not against us is for us"—is the spirit in which social problems must be worked out if they are to result in the release of workers from exploitation by capitalists.



FROM WITHOUT OR FROM WITHIN?

Problems of Your Generation. By Dalsy Dewey, New York. The Arden Press. Price \$1.00.

As the title page indicates, the "problems" of human life, are dealt with from a superior plane in this book, whose author claims only the privilege of transmitting to the reader. The wisdom involved in the discussion of various "Problems of Your Generation" does not appear to transcend that of thinking minds on a simply human plane. But it is well worthy of comparison and generous acceptance so far as it accords with the "inward light" which is the true guidance of the soul.

A. L. M.

BOOKS RECEIVED

—**Social Adjustment.** By Scott Nearing. Published by the Macmillan Co., New York. 1911. Price, \$1.50 net.

—A history of the United States and Its People, From their Earliest Records to the Present Time. By Elroy McKendree Avery. In sixteen volumes. Vol. VII. Published by The Burrows Brothers Company, Cleveland.

PERIODICALS

"Tax Nothing That Can Move."

To that conclusion has Albert Jay Nock been driven by his investigation of the tax methods of the United States in his interesting series of articles (vol. xiii, p. 1196) in the American Magazine, under

the title of "The Things that are Caesars." The installment in the February number, published January 24, is not only full of information but the information is put forward with all the interest of an artistic short story—which in truth it is, though not fiction. There is another article in the February American, the career of that remarkable man and most remarkable of lawyers, Louis D. Brandeis (by Ernest Poole), which we wish every reader of The Public might see.

✦ ✦

"The Religion of Henry George."

Under this title the Twentieth Century Magazine, Boston, is to have a series of twelve articles by Herbert S. Bigelow of Cincinnati. They constitute part of a systematic educational campaign in fundamental democracy.

✦ ✦

Arden Leaves.

The second issue of this unique magazine of the Arden folks (Arden, Delaware), handsomely papered and printed, publishes the assessment of Arden land rentals for the year 1911, the town being organized on the Fairhope plan but with differences in detail, with a view to exemplifying the single tax idea. Its

motto, from Saint Augustine, is, "Thou givest bread to the hungry, but better were it that none hungered and thou hadst none to give him."

✦ ✦ ✦

An old Pennsylvania German living in the mountains had a hard three hours' dusty walk to accomplish one morning and he rose very early to make his start. He had gone but a little way when he was overtaken by an automobile, which was probably the first that had passed along that way. The driver picked up the old man and they were at his destination in about twenty minutes.

"Danks so much awfully mit de ride. If I had known myself to be here already two hours in front of de clock yet I vud be at home fast asleep already to start unless I knew you vud not have picked me up since."—Housekeeper.

✦ ✦ ✦

On the steeple of the old Universalist church in Bath, Me., there is a wooden figure of an angel. It is not a remarkably fine specimen of art, and has always been somewhat laughed about, especially because of its high-heeled shoes.

The Bath Enterprise recalls the story that a former

Our Small Books and Pamphlets.

The Crime of Poverty.

By HENRY GEORGE.
Price, postpaid, 10c.

A Great Iniquity.

By LEO TOLSTOY.
With portraits. Price, postpaid, 10c.

Gerrit Smith on Land Monopoly.

With Introduction by W.M. LLOYD GARRISON.
Cover portrait. Price, postpaid, 10c.

Moses.

By HENRY GEORGE.
Price, postpaid, 5c; per dozen, 50c.

"Thy Kingdom Come."

By HENRY GEORGE.
Price, postpaid, 5c; per dozen, 50c.

"Thou Shalt Not Steal."

By HENRY GEORGE.
Price, postpaid, 5c; per dozen, 50c.

The Story of My Dictatorship.

By LEWIS H. BERENS and IGNATIUS SINGER.
Price, postpaid, 5c; per dozen, 50c.

The Case Plainly Stated.

By H. F. RING.
Price, postpaid, 5c; per dozen, 50c.

The Single Tax—What It Is and What It Will Accomplish.

By JUDSON GRENNELL.
Price, postpaid, 5c; per dozen, 50c.

A 1911 Single Tax Catechism.

By C. B. FILLEBROWN.
Price, postpaid, 5c; per dozen, 50c.

The Open Shop and the Closed Shop.

By LOUIS F. POST.
Price, postpaid, 5c; per dozen, 50c.

Success in Life.

By LOUIS F. POST.
Price, postpaid, 5c; per dozen, 50c.

Smaller Profits, Reduced Salaries and Lower Wages—The Condition, the Cause, the Cure.

By GEORGE L. RUSBY.
Price, postpaid, 5c; per dozen, 50c.

How to Get Rich Without Working.

By EDWARD HOMER BAILEY.
Price, postpaid, 5c; per dozen, 50c.

Direct Legislation—The Initiative and the Referendum.

By JOHN Z. WHITE.
Price, postpaid, 5c; per dozen, 50c.

National Decay Caused by Political Corruption; and the Remedy.

By WILLIAM PRESTON HILL.
Price, postpaid, 5c; per dozen, 50c.

Franklin and Freedom.

By JOSEPH FELS.
Price, postpaid, 5c; per dozen, 50c.

Thomas Jefferson.

By STERLING E. EDMUNDS.
Price, postpaid, 5c; per dozen, 50c.

The Mission of a Liberal Church.

By HERBERT S. BIGELOW.
Price, postpaid, 5c; per dozen, 50c.

Marriage as a Present Day Problem.

By ALICE THACHER POST.
Price, postpaid, 5c; per dozen, 50c.

ADDRESS

THE PUBLIC, BOOK DEPT., Ellsworth Bldg., Chicago

pastor of the North Congregational church once accosted a devoted Universalist with the question:

"Mr. Raymond, did you ever see an angel with high-heeled shoes on its feet?"

"Why, no," admitted Mr. Raymond, "I can't say that I ever did; but did you ever see one without them?"—Chicago Inter Ocean.



The mint is curious to know what becomes of the

one cent pieces. They are coined by the million, but they never come back. We know; they are fed into slot machines.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.



"What shall we say of Senator Smugg?"

"Just say he was always faithful to his trust."

"And shall we mention the name of the trust?"—Pittsburg Observer.

Addresses at the Funeral of Henry George

Delivered by

REV. LYMAN ABBOTT, D. D.

DR. GUSTAV COYNE

REV. EDWARD McGLYNN, D. D.

JOHN SHERWIN CROSBY

Compiled by EDMUND YARDLEY

"Seldom have funeral orations been of the vital quality of those which electrified that remarkable gathering at the Grand Central Palace in New York, Sunday, Oct. 31, 1897. They came straight from the hearts of the several orators and they went straight to the hearts of that vast multitude which had come to do honor to the hero who had fallen in the midst of the battle. . . . As one reads these remarkable addresses ten years after the event one does not wonder that they were marked by demonstrations of an inspiring character. The great crowd could not restrain its feeling. Burst after burst of applause interrupted the impassioned speeches. In no other way was it possible for the followers of the dead man to express their sympathy with and approval of the sentiments that were given utterance; and when it was all over the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton said: 'At first I was shocked by the applause; but as I reflected, it seemed to me impossible that the audience should not applaud. This was not a funeral; it was a resurrection.'"—From the Johnstown Democrat of Sept. 9, 1907.

Since the publication of our advertisement of September 2nd, we have taken over the balance of this edition entire. When this stock is sold out the book will be out of print.

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