PEOPLE, PLACES AND EVENTS IN REVIEW

SCOTCH MARRIAGE LAWS BINDING IF UNUSUA

DNDON, Dec. 17.—The "Scotch brought into prominence by the recent announcement that Frank Jay Gould, sciou of the famous American financial family, had taken to wife Miss Edith Kelly, a pretty English actress, after the Scotch fashion and had installed her as mistress of Abportaford, famous the world over as the home of the great Sir Walter Scott.

Scotland has long been noted for its easy marriage laws of which the love-sick lads and lassles of more punctifious south have taken advantage for generations.

In Scotland there are two classes of valid marriages, "regular" and "irregular" and even in the case of the former is now must prove that he was tricked or forced into it. or that, at the time, he was for one reason or another absolutely incapable of knowing what he was doing. In default of such proof, the law presumes intention and consent, and holds the parties to their contract.

As the declaration may be made verbally, and the marriage need not be registered, it is clear that if the witnesses de there may be a difficulty in messes die there may be a difficulty in esses die there may be a difficulty in the same in the force and holds the parties to their contract.

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In Scotland there are two classes of valid marriages, "regular" and "irregu-lar," and even in the case of the former there are important differences from English probedure. In England a minor cannot legally

In England a minor cannot legally marry without the consent of his or her parents or other guardians, but in Scotland a minor need ask nobody's leave before "committing matrimony," provided that, if a "man," he has reached the age of 14, if a "woman" the is a venerable Venus of 12.

Then, south of the Tweed, and in default of a "special license," a marriage must be celebrated in a church, chapel, or other building licensed for mar-

or other building Reensed for mar-riages, or before a registrar, and must take place between the hours of 8 a-

Across the border, however, even a regular marriage, blessed by the church, can be celebrated in any kind f place and at any time of day or

Interest, however, centers chiefly around Scotch "Irregular" marriages, of which there are three kinds recognized

In the first class is "marriage by declaration or acknowledgment." Here the contracting parties simply declare, either verbally or in writing, before two witnesses, that they take each other for husband and wife, or that they have already done so. The only stipulations are that the parties must be capable of marriage and without legal impediment, that they should be known to the wit-nesses, who, in turn, must be legally competent to give evidence; and that one of the parties shall have resided in Scotland for 21 days immediately preeding the ceremony.

Registration is not necessary to make the marriage valid, but it is usual sooner or later to apply to the sheriff of the county in which the marriage ook place to record it in a book kept

for the purpose.

A good deal of nonsense has been written about these marriages by declaration. Many a romance has been made to hinge on such a plot as a couple playing in amateur theatricals going through a mock irregular marriage only to find themselves tied up hard and fast for life. This is mere moonshine, for the validity of a marriage by declara-tion depends on the intention and free consent of the parties to be married. An irregular marriage obtained by fraude force, or fear is in no way bind-

riage is not a thing lightly to be en- we call it lucky. Maybe it is!

This brings us to the second class of

This brings us to the second class of "irregular marriages," namely, "marriage by repute or habit."

If a couple have lived together as married, have addressed each other as husband and wife, and permitted others so to address them, the Scottish law holds them married, although proof of marriage may be wanting, even if, in fact no ceremony has been gone through with.

with.

Therefore, villainy of the kind mentioned would rarely be successful, for in most cases the courts would give the wronged woman her rights.

The third class of "irregular" marriage is known as "marriage by promise," and applies to cases where a woman has yielded to a lover-under promise of marriage, subsequently broken

the courts that marriage was promised; but provided she can do so, she can claim her betrayer as her "lawful wedded husband."

Science and the Four Less Clover. From the Illinois State Journal.

A north bound Frisco passenger train stood on the siding in the Ozarks. Many of the passengers were at late break-fast in the diner.

Just as a waiter began to pour coffee for a quick eyed little woman, she said: "Oh, wait;" I must get out. Just there by that tie," motioning, "I see a big four leaf clover." The waiter brought it, and the passengers examined, exclaimed "how lucky," and the little woman said, "It will bring good luck all the day."

Now you know, and we know, that it wouldn't do any such thing. Clover leaves, rabbit feet, buckeyes, and ill made pennies, or any other inanimate thing, do not bring either good or bad fortune. But when a fellow, or a girl for that matter, finds a four leaf clover. he is exhilarated. It stimulates, by reason of giving additional heart beats; he tries harder, he walks faster, he looks happier, he speaks cheerier; he is therefore more attractive to others, and he hits the old world harder, and makes it give down its milk.

Did you ever see a calf getting its dinner? You know how it butts if the cow doesn't give down the milk? Well, the stronger the calf, the harder the "butt," the more milk. So the leaf At the same time, an irregular mar- makes us butt harder and we win; hence The Insurgent and Standpat Doctors Have Only Three Months in Which to Restore the Patient to Health



FOUR CENTURIES IN PANAMA

It Has Remained for American Enterprise, Effort and Money to Construct the Panama Canal-Improved Methods of Sanitation Have Had No Little to Do With Success of Undertaking.

UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE

N the current issues of literary magazines I have time and again read articles dealing with the question of a universal language. I rem ber several of these: "Why I Have ome an Esperantist," by Ernest Archdeacon; "An Auxiliary Neutral Language," by M. Couturat; and "Esperanto or French," by Dr. Molenaur, fact that so many eminent men simultaneously write about the same question shows that the question is interesting the minds of the public at

The thoughts which this brings up before my mind; are not of a technical character for I know neither Esperanto nor ido, nor any other idiom artificially constructed by man. What I would like to say to the apostles of these various idioms is, that there seems to me to be one great difficulty, which to me looks insurmountable and which has kept me from learning any of these simplified languages. I might therefore, very well have called this article: Why I have not become an Esperant-

My holding aloof is, however, no sign of disdain. It would be childish and very much against good taste to treat fightly a question which has occupie and still occupies very superior minds The believers in a universal language proudly quote two indorsers of their theories, whom everybody must respect. One is Nietzsche, the other Tolstoy.

Words Not Ideas.

As early as 1876, Nietszche wrote prophetically: "The learning of several languages fills the brain with words, not with ideas. Sooner or later there will arise all over the world one universal language which will be used by everybody-first by travelers, then by thinkers and this is as certain as that they shall some day solve the problem of aerial navigation."

Tolstoy said: "The sacrifice which every man in Europe would have to make to devote a little time to the study of Esperanto is so small and the eventual results so important, that one cannot afford to refuse to try.

These two quotations will at least cause those who ridicule the idea to cumulated linguistic studies of centuries to create a logical, simple and asy language is indeed a very sane

The sentimental reasons which arise from the desire of making one's own ole world do not carry great weight because every great nation will at and will work against the efforts of the other nations; and second because there is no real competition a natural and an artificial. The artificial language has not the same purpose; the understand-ing of it simply takes the place of knowing French, German or English but does not interfere with their chances of pre-

Universal Language Improbable. But why should one not follow the

advice of Tolstoy and try to learn Esperanto, which, though it is being fought by Ido, seems to be the artificial language which has the best Here are my reasons:

do not believe it will ever be realized, and reading the two quotations ing making Greenwich time the come of Nietsche and Tolstoy, I see no for pulsery standard for that nation in mal contradiction of my way of think- stead of the ling. Nictasche certainly prophesics that generally used.

he used by everybody, but he qualifies "everybody" in the text words, "First by travelers, then by thinkers." Tol stoy, on his side, does not go to the bottom of the question at all! He merely encourages his readers to make attempt, and he only encourages his

European readers to do so. European readers will not make the attempt. At least I will not try in 1910, and probably not in many years to come, for Esperanto has nothing to recommend it but the fact that it is practical and handy. It is not studied sapped mentality. as we study dead languages to be able to read masterpleces, and in 1910 Esperanto is still quite useless because very few people speak it.

The Esperantists proudly announce tered all over the world, even in Africa, Asia and Oceanica. In France alone there are 75,000 of them. This is evidently a very handsome result for anguage created only in 1897, but it a result which shows no reason why should take upon myself a new burden, which would mean the loss many hours of my time, which is al-

limited and occupied enough. What does it matter to me that I should be able to talk to 500,000 people when, as a Frenchman, I am able to converse with 50,000,000 native Frenchmen and at least 50,000,000 people of other nationalities, who have learned at least to understand my language and even speak it fairly well?

There are Esperantists in Oceania. am delighted to hear it, but it is asserted that there are only 500,000 Es perantists scattered all over the world; here are probably not more than one thirtleth of this number in Oceania, and lucky is the traveler who meets a sinrle one of these.

Rather than going to the trouble of learning Esperanto, L as a Frenchman, would far prefer to learn ordinary every English, a language which most obtuse mind is able to master within three months, and which, in addition to my own language, would en-able me to make myself understood by 200,000,000 human beings. Were I to levote haif a year to the study of English and two weeks to the study of Eswould, in the first case, add infinitely more to my "communicability." This an undeniable arithmetical fact. language spoken by 500,000 people practically non-existing.

The Emperantist will say: "You do not see the point. This num-ber of 500,000 is only temporary. Re-member that Esperanto has been in exstence only 13 years. We will be million in five years; 5,000,000 in 10

erhaps so, and I will answer that I will be ready to consider the question when the number of Esperantists shall have reached 100,000,000. Until then,

It Worked Well. From the San Francisco Star. 'How is the new filing system? Success?" asked the agent of the merchant whom he had sold a "system" a few

"Great!" said the merchans 'Good!" said the agent, rubbing ! hands. "And how is business?" "Business?" echoed the merchant. we have stopped business to at-

pulsery standard for that nation in-stend of the local time of Paris, now

ama canal has been hailed as the work daunted the proponents of the

the greatest engineering feat in the history of the world and in the eclat with which this tribute to American enterprise and skill has been received a marvelous transheme was dropped. formation of natural climatic conditions which is equally stupendous has almost been lost to sight. Ten years ago the ground covered by

the present canal zone was a fever infested jungle, alive with poisonous tiles, insects and tropical diseases. rank vegetation covered the bones of many a Caucasian-victims to an implacable nature. Americans and Europeans who did live generally eked out a brief span with broken health and Today, the Isthmus of Panama is as

healthful as any spot in the United

States. Death no longer stalks abroad with dread pestilence in its mantle; yellow fever is conquered and the myserious miasma has been successfully combatted. It is this tremendous, titanic victory over natural conditions at tained by the medical corps of the government that is deserving of an equal ce with the engineering feat, The Panama canal today is a cor plete answer to the ancient charge that They could not have does so without the work which has been accomplished there by the sanitary department enturies of efforts at canal building by five European nations cost a stupendoutoll of human lives. It was the edge that nature defled man and fought him with insidious fevers and dread an-

previous efforts at canal building. Four Centuries of Striving.

And now, after four centuries of attempts, the isthmus canal is about to completed and by American enterprise, skill and money.

A Portuguese, Saavedra, was the first interoceanic canal advocate, and he first broached the plan in 1517, having be-come convinced of the practicability of the project through his studies of the isthmus, while a member of Balboa's expedition. In 1529 Philip II of Spain sent engineers to survey a route across Nicaragua, but as in the case of a pre-vious survey made by Charles V of Spain, an unfavorable report was made, Dominican friar advisers quoted the scriptural admonition:

no man put asunder. In 1814 Spain again turned thoughts toward an isthmian canal, but before definite steps could be taken the South endent. In the latter part of the eighteenth century England took up the canal plan, and Lord Nelson and Baron von Humboldt made researches and surveys of routes, paying particular attention to the Nicaragus route. Nothing the attempt, however

"What God hath joined together,

In 1825 President Bolivar of the Republic of New Granada granted Baron Thierry, a Frenchman, a franchise for my French, as a universal language, is a canal, but he encountered failure in worth more than your Esperanto. raising capital. Bolivar then commissioned a British engineer, J. A. Lloyd, to survey the isthmus for either a canal

> It was in 1835 that the first steps were undertaken by the United States looking to a canal. During that year, in pursuance of a resolution introduced Charles Biddle, an American engineer made extensive studies of the ground cured a concession from the republic of Panama for the construction of a rallto the United States in 1837, the panic came and the matter was dropped. securing a concession for a railroad or and clothes mildew quickly. The Amer- One reason why the French falled in The cost has been enormous and the canal. Napoleon Garella, a Franch en- icans on the zone have their clothes their attempt to dig the ditch was that work gigantic but it will be worth the gineer, reported favorably upon a canal, in air tight closets, where the heat they paid practically no attention to money and the effort.

In 1855, American brains, enterprise, and capital, bridged the Isthmus with a railroad, and for a time the canal In 1869, however, the idea recurred and President Grant appointed an intereceanic canal commission, which in 1876 reported in favor of the Nicaraguan route, but nothing

In 1878, Ferdinand de Lesseps, famous French engineer revived plan, secured a concession from Colombian government, and promoted a company for canal building.

The estimated time of completion of sea level type of canal was 12 years, and the cost was set at \$240,000,000. once and continued until 1889, when the company went into bankruptcy. They had spent over \$260,000,000, and excavated only \$6,700,000 cubic yards-a but there is none of the picturesq mall part of the necessary work. The wickedness of the frontier. old prospectus of the De Lesseps canal company had on its cover an impressive representing De Lesseps, like nother Atlas, pushing aside the towering walls of the Culebra cut, with a smile indicating perfect case lighting up his bearded face.

The actual work at Panama put many wrinkle into De Lessep's face before it finally failed.

Real Work Begun in 1904.

In 1894, a new company was formed, but it merely dug away in a desultory way, keeping enough men at work to imal life that deterred and retarded retain its franchise, and excavating principally in the Culebra cut. In 1964 after several years of delays, diplomatic negotiations and financing. America finally entered upon the work, purchasing the franchise, machinery and data from the French company, and securing a strip of land about 10 miles wide across the Isthmus from the Republic of Panama.

mal transfer of the property of the before a concession is granetd for the French company to the United States sale of liquor. There is very little French company to the United States sale of liquor. There is very was made, and the following two years drinking among Americans on the procuring machinery, planning details, and first and most important, to making the Isthmus healthful. The government built sanitary living quarters for its employes and begun a campaign for the eradication of diseases." of Panama was made to toe the within modern sanitation. It has been

Americans working in the zone at the present time live in much the same Their homes are different from those in the United States, but there are clubs cial functions very much like in The employes, as a rule, from 1 to 5-which permits of the distinctly Spanish-American siesta. spite the tropical heat, the medical reccass of sunstroke.

The nights are cool, even after the oppressive during the nine months of the rainy season, than it is during the dry season, owing to the a hot summer day cools the atmosnine months of rain make an atmosphere so moist that all except noncorroding metals rust in a single night,

ASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The Pan- but once again the stupendous nature of from an incandescent electric light keeps out the damp.

Just at the present time there are 1500 American families living on the zo Twelve or 14 churches, under the charge of chaplains of various denominations appointed by the government and several Y. M. C. A. branches, furnish a religious training and there are seven Salvation army depots doing active work. Most of the Americans occupy wo-family buildings, or bachelor quar ters, but quite a number live at Hotel Tivoli at Ancon, which has distinction of being the only institution of its kind maintained by the United States government. Its charges are so regulated that the hotel pays for itself. The management cooperates in

Work under these plans was begun at Americans are constantly giving there The zone may be a wild territory and far away from the sort of civilization gambling is concerned, the lid is on of the zone police, a fine flody of Ameri cans who correspond to rurales. Of course there is gambling in Panama City and Colon, just as there is in every Spanish-American city. American visitors to the Isthmus are usually amused to note that the Panama National Lottery has its headquarters

the same building with the residence of the Bishop of Panama, but it is not humorous to the Panamaians who siders the lottery as a part of life Nearly everybody who can rake a few cents together plays the lottery game, and American canal employes ar customers. But the roulette wheels and faro layouts that at one time competed for American gold are gone with proprietors. In their place, the "American Bar" has come to stay. There are at least three of this sort in Panama

City, all owned by Americans. The canal zone is not dry territory. The liquor question is settled by a sort of local option-a majority of the dents of a particular locality must agree were devoted to work of organization, mus-they have learned that the cup that inebriates has no place in tropics. The favorite tipple among the Panamalans is a run and Scotch whisky, or light wines.

In Panama and Colon. Panama City at the present time is

a model for South American commonspots were among the problems Amerito solve. Colon, on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus, was a swampy town, alive with fever. So far it has cost the United States \$2,275,000 to eliminate these danger spots, but the result has been to make Panama and Colon clean. well paved, well sewered cities with a tremendous gain in health. H. H. Rousseau, a pavy department

engineer, who is also a member of the commission, has best summed up the work of the sanitary bureau by declarhave bridged four centuries. 1904 was identical in her civilization plane of the 20th. At the presnt time dom a day without several downpours. it costs the government about \$2,000,000 ing the dirt fly. All along the line of The rain usually comes without warn- to maintain the sanitary department, to the canal one may see abandoned French ing. Usually in the states, shower on keep up the fight against yellow fever machinery, and it looks diminutive and and other infectious diseases. will be completed, it will about \$20,000,000 to have maintained now supplementing our own machinery.

of the total cost of the canal

IMPROVEMENT WORKED BY SHADE TREE COMMISSIO

By Carl Bannwart, Secretary of the Newark, N. J., Shade Tree Commis-

inadequate, the municipalities of this state now bld fair to excel in the ease with which extensive plantings may be almost automatically projected, pleted, paid for and maintained.

The street trees which were nobody's particular care are now committed to the custody, of three leading citizens adequately empowered, whose zeal, civic patriotism, love of trees and adminis-trative ability are concentrated on maintaining and promoting the welfare of the trees of their home city. The advantages of this arrangement are not only obvious in prespect but have been demonstrated in Newark and elsewhere. The status of street trees is raised, for they stand forth now before all the people as the special wards of a special municipal department specially created to protect them. The fine stately old street trees which have come down to us from the fathers, but which have so long been strangers to considerate treatment, at last are coming into their own. Not only does a commission protect them; a public sentiment which is constantly enlarging cooperates.

17,000 Trees Set Out.

The commission is not only warden of the older trees but also planter of the new. Here in Newark, where the law has been in force stx years, 17,000 young trees on 102 miles of streets have been set out. Picture this! One hundred and two miles of new plant-ings, adorning the streets, gladdening the eye, cooling and purifying the air, and enhancing the city's beauty and wealth. There they stand and grow, in-creasing in stature and fulfilling the promise of their sapling days. beauty is not the result merely of "time and elements," for a tree commission is required to systematically mulch, trim, spray, fertilize and other-

wise nurture its young.

An innovation is the authority of a shade tree commission to assess the cost of new plantings against the prop-erty in front of which they are set out. This becomes a lien. The money from this source is reinvested in other plant-ings. Only the actual cost of the tree, guard, stake and labor is so taxed. The guarantee without extra charge to the

through "one or more of the newspot of the municipality." After "a hear neer trail of the tree planter of all persons who appear in relation into a graded, progress fostering such contemplated improvements." the readway. For whereas without streets to be planted are finally determined protection was slow, tortions.

Planting pits are dug at distances almost automatically projected, completed, paid for and maintained.

The law provides for a shade tree earth is removed and replaced with
commission of "three freeholders who
shall serve without compensation, and the new soil has settled the tree is set maintain, protect and care for shade trees in any of the public highways" of its municipality. A later statute gives the same commission exclusive control of equal size. With the specimen and the street trees. both spring and fall, the two planting seasons, and setting out 50 a day, the year's "output" will be 4000 more trees to adorn 12 more miles of streets and place thoroughfares into park like high-ways overarched with waving trees uniform in species and size.

Scheme Is Economical

The bill shows the property that the cost assessed age tree the guard, the stake and the This saving to the property own made possible by the wholesale usi of the operations, will explain how of the operations, will expand
of the operations, will expand
commission can advertise 30 miles
streets or 60 miles of property from
and not find one owner opposed.

The shade tree statute does not 1
contractive until the "governing"

come operative until the "go-body" of a municipality authori cities and towns of New Jersey ing in population from 1990 to 3 have elected to place their trees have elected to place their trees in care of a commission. In all the communities the problem of the concrease and protection of street tris being studied by these local a servers of the city's tree assets, appoint a commission is to set in a tion a legal mechanism toward a control control.

This is the story of six years' progress in New Jersey, the pioneer years of preparatory work. It is fair to expect cumulative progress in supervising street trees and preventing every form of destructive agency during next five years. Through J. Hot ute is operative in Pennsylvania. Buf-falo and Chicago, and the country wide exchange list of the Newark cor interest in this method, now no lo an experiment. These sowings general adoption of the law. All over the country communities are gradually average assessment last year was \$2.93. realizing that the tree is as much This covers once for all the entire cost. friend to men in the city as in the lift the tree dies it is replaced under the country. From this conviction will for country. From this conviction will low the more general provisions

IN LOWER MANHATTAN

Did you ever spend a day and evening down on the lower end of Manhattan island, where live the hundreds of thousands Yorkers who are commonly ferred to as the "submerged tenth?" there now you will

collitical information which will astonsh you. You will form the opinion and Tammany hall, that Roosevelt the worst part of Manhattan island is, be crushed. It were wise to wear bulperhaps, not the lower end, but some other part of that proud city. It wasn't the first time I had de

voted the major portion of the time of but this was the most interesting ex-Yew York election had just been Everyone was talking about it. fervor of the conflict had melted the mental elements and there was earnest

Down there they do not believe Theodore Roosevelt has been killed po-Up at the other end they litically. thought Roosevelt was down and out. pled by the teeming folks of the poorer sort, are found Italians and Hebrews. The Hebrew quarter begins at Avenue B and extends to the river to the east four blocks one way and very many blocks the other. There are absolutely no other nationalities than Jews. Every sign on a store, almost every person you meet on the streets, is Jewish. nany of the store signs are written in Hebrew.

Having at other times gotten quits well acquainted with the folk of those quarters, I went from place to place, talking with the men, eating in Jewish cafes, even conversing with some of them in their homes.

to the conclusion that those are not bad people down there. They are poor, But as La Follette and his clas from vehicles or other public safety have been fighting our battles. Our pa-things. It was apparent that crime is pers do not give us much facts concern-not present in the degree believed by ing him. We think more of him, how-those who have never gone there and ever, than of the bosses that are shus-Second, those folk are doing some

hard thinking. They discussed political issues with intelligence and

can medical officers were called upon sanitation. However, it did cost them something like \$2,000,000 for hospitals, A glance at the records of Ancor hospital, established by the French in 1883, and now maintained by the commission, shows the difference in mortal between the no-sanitation era of French and the modern system of the Americans. From 1883 to 1889 over 5000 deaths ocurred at the Ancon pital, and of these 1200 were from vallow fever. Since 1905-one year after the American occupation—there has not been a single case of vellow fever the zone.

built the canal because of their dis-regard of sanitation, but their tools for the digging were absurdly small compared with those which are now mak-It is futile beside the giant equipment s canal the Americans. Much of it has be The time is now approaching when the Atlantic and Pacific will be wedded,

ASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16 .- so easily fooled by designing politic as some assume they are. Up at the other end of the island the better clad, better fed, more presperous, were obsessed with the idea that the United States would drop waters of the Atlantic if into the were not obliterated politically.

> let-proof armor up there if one de speak kindly of the Oyster But down on the southern end it wa prietor of a Hebrew rest partaking of a meal that was avoiding letting him get any idea of n own opinions. Without hesitation

word had been given out by Wall street

"The people in this part of the cit did not go after Roosevelt. They wastriking the Republican party for I mitting living to go to such high pr Times have been hard down here in late years. They were not gatting any better. We thought almost anything would be better, so we voted the Democratic ticket quite generally. was not to 'get' Roosevelt; it was to spite of, rather than because of, him that we went Democratic. We are permanently Democratic, either. If Republican party in 1912 gets right we are going to support it. That is the meaning of the election the other day. There was, however, another re-scandals had broken out in the g scandals had broken out in the gove ment. We learned that we had be controlled politically by men who were bad. We were hitting the bad Republican bosses at the same time we hitting the high cost of living." Then I asked about such progre

"We don't know much about him," be an, and there were no signs that said. "But we have heard some of policemen were particularly needed, ex- work and we get what information we cepting to watch for fires or accidents can about him and those who like him

Who Will Work Salvation.

The chief point in all of this is that showed their deep interest in the prob- the only sin of those folks of the lems that are before the country. There lower end, that one can see in a cursory wealths. Insanitary dweilings, dirty was every needed evidence that they, investigation, is poverty, and they are wealths. Insanitary dweilings, dirty was every needed evidence that they, investigation, is poverty, and they are wealths. Insanitary dweilings, dirty was every needed evidence that they, investigation, is poverty, and they are beginning to be their poverty. Who is getting their share of the country wealth, who is responsible for the bad conditions When they learn the truth about them things they are going to do some terrible to the bad politicians. when they get started, they are to be a mighty force for political social righteousness. Such statem all their lives thought of those people as chiefly sinners instead of sufferers from poverty. It was that truth that Henry George got hold of when he received his inspiration to write

> ceptance this year of the Wali st Tammany Hall-old guard political trine and their following of that not resist the observation that I every hand. It would be a indeed, if New York's sulvan most in need of malvelies