

transferred a few years ago to the Government and has been conducted since by the Postal Department.

The telephone accounts of the Corporation ultimately showed a deficit of about \$70,000, but that amount has been covered many times over by the comparatively cheap and efficient service which the intervention of the Corporation has provided in the city of Glasgow.

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It may be of interest to add a few statistics bearing on the public services of the Glasgow Corporation, and for the convenience of readers in the United States the equivalent figures are stated in U. S. currency :

**Tramway Service:**

Double track mileage of whole system.....98 miles  
Last year's revenue.....\$1,675,000

[The greatest part of the revenue is derived from the passenger paying 2 cents, who is entitled to travel 2 miles. For 1 cent the traveler is at present conveyed about ½ mile, but this distance is likely to be extended at an early date to 1 mile.]

**Water Department:**

Last year's revenue.....\$1,310,000

[The charge for domestic purposes is 1.66 cents per dollar of rental; for public works the charge is by meter, viz., \$8 per 100,000 gallons.]

**Gas Department:**

Last year's revenue.....\$3,200,000

[The highest charge is 50 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, modified to a about 41 cents in the case of the largest customers.]

**Parks Department:**

[The area of the parks is 1,257 acres, and the up-keep requires an assessment of 1.45 cents per dollar of rental.]

**Public Baths and Washhouses:**

These are not free. The charges are:  
Swimming ponds.....2 to 4 cents each person  
Private hot baths.....6, 8 and 12 cents each person  
Washhouses with boiling, drying and wringing facilities.....4 cents per hour

It may be added that the public hospital system of Glasgow is under diverse control. The Parish Councils, who are administrators of the Poor Law, possess rate-supported hospitals for the needs of the poor people who come under their charge. Infectious diseases are treated in rate-supported hospitals under the administration of the Corporation. Public infirmaries maintained by endowments and by annual voluntary contributions receive patients requiring serious surgical or medical aid.

The public libraries are maintained by the Corporation and involve an annual assessment of 2-10 cent per dollar of rental. The cost of erecting the district libraries has for the most part been provided by Mr. Carnegie.

Glasgow University is not a local institution. It is one of the national universities of Scotland and all offer similar facilities to students. Bursaries from many sources are available, and through the beneficence of Mr. Carnegie the students who find it necessary to make application receive the assistance of the Carnegie Trust to the extent of payment of their class fees.

JOHN GORDON.

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Trust Magnate: "Yes, this certainly is glorious weather, even if I do say it myself."—Life.

**INCIDENTAL SUGGESTIONS**

**ON "THE SAVING OF MONEY."**

Washington, D. C., Dec. 10.

The statement is made on page 1237 of The Public for December 8 that "it is impossible for us all to save"; that "the abstention of any one person from consuming all of what that person produces means simply that some one else must have the opportunity of enjoying less."\* This view is not unusual. But what is meant by saving? Is there any way of saving part of what one produces except by the consumption of what the saver or some one else has produced? None occurs to the writer.

Let the man earning \$1,000 a year save \$200, and what becomes of it? Let him keep it in money, and that is so much gold consumed. But if he is wise, he won't keep it in money. Let him pay dues in a building and loan association, and the \$200 is used in the purchase of materials for building a house. Let him deposit the \$200 in a bank, and the money is loaned to a merchant to buy stock in trade. The money saved may pass through several hands before it is used to purchase commodities. Part of the money loaned by the building and loan association will be paid in wages to the carpenters and others employed in building the house, and it will be they who use it to buy commodities. Let the man with the \$200 buy shares in a corporation. That will release \$200 to the former holder, who may wish to use it toward the purchase of an automobile, or who, in turn, thinks he sees another investment in which the \$200 may be more profitably employed. In the end, the \$200 saved will reach somebody who will wish to use it for buying things for his personal use or enjoyment, or else it will go into the purchase of materials to be used in industry; perhaps to a man who, with others, wishes to buy machinery to develop a new mine.

And there need be no fear that too much will be saved or that too many will save. There is unlimited use for money saved. Every dollar saved tends to reduce the rate of return on every other dollar saved. When money demanding 5 per cent interest meets all demands for money at that rate, an immense demand for money which asks only 4 per cent interest awaits every dollar saved. Railways which cannot be expected to pay more than 4 per cent on the investment will be built if the man with money to invest will invest at 4 per cent. So long as a new canal remains to be built which would earn in tolls more than the cost of maintenance, interest will be paid for money which can be used in its construction. It remains unbuilt today because capital can find more profitable employment elsewhere.

Let every worker save 20 per cent of his income,

\*In the article by E. J. Shriver on "Old Age Pensions" in The Public of Dec. 8, 1911, pages 1236 to 1238. This is one among several criticisms of Mr. Shriver's paradox on saving, all of which have wrested a sentence or two from the context and based upon these a criticism for which there would have been no basis at all if they had considered the context. Mr. Shriver's point was that what is called "saving" is in truth acquiring obligations to be repaid from the production of the future.—Editors of The Public.

and the money saved will be used in the purchase of commodities; part of it directly, by the next man to whom its use is intrusted; that part of it which is paid out in wages, by the next man. None of the money saved remains idle many days before it is on its way toward the purchase of commodities.

R. S. ALBEE.

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## NEWS NARRATIVE

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The figures in brackets at the ends of paragraphs refer to volumes and pages of *The Public* for earlier information on the same subject.

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Week ending Tuesday, December 26, 1911.

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### Presidential Messages.

Prior to the Congressional recess taken on the 21st until January 3, 1912, President Taft submitted two special messages in addition to those already reported. [See current volume, pp. 1242, 1266.]

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In one of those messages, submitted on the 20th, the President recommends a revision, "immediate" and "scientific," of the wool tariff, in conformity to the principle of enough protection and not more than enough to "equalize the difference in cost of production at home and abroad. He bases his recommendation upon a report of the tariff board, which he transmits, and which finds that—it costs more to grow wool in the United States than in any other country, the average charge against the domestic wool clip being about 9½ cents a pound, whereas the average charge in South America is between 4 and 5 cents, and in Australia "a very few cents" a pound.

The duty of 33 cents a pound upon scoured wool is prohibitory and operates to exclude the importation of clean, low priced wools of inferior grades. It is possible for only the following articles to enter the country in consequence of the high duties of the Aldrich law: Raw wool, men's wearing apparel of very fine quality, lightweight dress goods for women, and oriental rugs.

Compensatory duty for numerous classes of goods is much in excess of the amount needed for strict compensation.

The cost of manufacturing woolen and worsted yarns and cloth in the United States is much higher than in Europe, the domestic manufacturer having no advantage in the way of special machinery or more efficient labor to offset higher wages.

The cost of turning wool into yarn in the United States is about double that in England.

The cost of turning yarn into cloth in the United States is more than double what it is in England.

The tariff does not enter as largely as is popularly supposed into the high prices of woolen manufactures. While American manufacturers enjoy an average duty of 133 per cent, competition has reduced the actual rate to 67 per cent.

[See current volume, page 874.]

In his other special message, submitted on the 21st, President Taft discusses naval problems, postal administration, Federal courts, the Panama Canal, the Lakes-to-Gulf waterway, Philippine government, civil service and monetary reform, laying special stress upon the last, in connection with which he recommends legislation along the lines proposed by the Aldrich "central reserve association" plan. [See current volume, pages 1162, 1169.]

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### Roosevelt and the Corrupt Election of 1904.

Further explanations of the Harriman corruption fund raised for the election of 1904 were published on the 22nd. The publication was in the form of a letter to Mr. Roosevelt, from George R. Sheldon, dated the 15th, and Mr. Roosevelt's reply dated the 19th. Mr. Sheldon is treasurer of the Republican National Committee. In his letter he thus explains his object in writing it:

Ever since the election of 1904 the story has been continuously published and never denied, except by you, that you asked E. H. Harriman to contribute money to aid in your election, and that he thereupon raised or contributed \$250,000 to the national committee fund. Knowing this to be untrue, I several times suggested to my superior officer, C. N. Bliss, then treasurer of the national committee, that the facts in the case be plainly stated. Mr. Bliss always believed the books and accounts of the national committee were private, and, although always carried on by him with the highest sense of integrity and honor, he never, like all of his contemporaries, would consent to any publicity. This feeling has been changed in the last few years by the laws requiring full publicity in elections. It seems, therefore, to me that now, in justice to you, the facts in the case ought to be known.

Following this preliminary explanation Mr. Sheldon says:

Every one knew and conceded that in the election of 1904 you would carry the State of New York by a large plurality, but it was generally believed that Mr. Higgins would be defeated. The Democrats centered their efforts on the election of their candidate for Governor. About a week before the election Mr. Odell, then chairman of the New York State committee, came to Mr. Bliss and told him that unless he had \$250,000 from the national committee, the State ticket would be defeated. Mr. Bliss told Chairman Odell that he had no money to give, but would see what could be done. He visited E. H. Harriman at his office and explained to him the urgency of the situation as told by Mr. Odell. Mr. Harriman thereupon called up several of his friends on the telephone and next day handed Mr. Bliss \$160,000. Mr. Bliss himself raised \$80,000. This sum of \$240,000 was handed directly to Chairman Odell and never in any way went into the treasury of the national committee, which had charge of the Presidential election. I have personal knowledge of all the within mentioned facts.