

ern Railroad Company; author of "The Law of Intercorporate Relations." Published by Little, Brown, and Company, Boston.

Judge Noyes's book is a plea for the doctrine of "all the traffic will bear," as the rate-making principle for railroads.

This is doubtless the true principle. It applies to all rate-making, whether for transportation over railroads or for dry goods across counters. But competition regulates dry goods rates, so that as a rule they are not lower than their cost, nor higher than the value of the service they render; whereas railroad rates are in a large degree unaffected by competition. Recognizing this difference, the author enters into a minute discussion of rate regulation, and concludes by advising railroad officials to avoid defeating conservative measures, lest they thereby incite to radical action.

Had he followed his own thought faithfully from the beginning, Judge Noyes would have made a more useful book. For at the outset he recognizes the railroad as having dual functions—public and private. But he does not develop this thought. Yet these functions are clearly distinguishable. Maintenance of highway is one, operation on the highway is the other. They are easily separable, too; and if they were separated, the confusing labyrinth of arbitrary rate regulation to which Judge Noyes endeavors to give a semblance of order would be swept away as the rubbish it is. For the government would then maintain the highway, and free competition would fairly regulate rates under private competitive operation.



EVOLUTIONARY DEMOCRACY.

The Changing Order. A study of Democracy. By Oscar Lovell Triggs, Ph. D. Published by Charles H. Kerr and Company, Chicago. For sale by The Public Publishing Co., Chicago. Price, \$1.00, postpaid.

Dr. Triggs offers in this volume his idea concerning the process of the separation of a new order of civilization from the old. The democracy that appeals to him is not merely political democracy—in fact that appears to appeal to him hardly at all,—but the democratic idea in art, literature, education and industry. The leading principles of democracy with him are individualism and equality.

In dealing with the critical attitude, Dr. Triggs critically considers the scientific tendency that has made a fetish of objectivism. "The objection to induction," he writes, "is that in remaining objective, scientific criticism omits from its results fully one-half, often the whole, of the artistic effect, the subjective—that is, the response which the observer in his own creative capacity gives to the call of the artist." This remark has a broader application than to art. It is as true of all subjects where the human is a factor, as Dr. Triggs asserts it to be of democratic criticism in art, that both the objective and the subjective are within its scope. You cannot explore such subjects as art, morals, politics or religion by the inductive methods of the chemical laboratory.

Economically Dr. Trigg's volume is the work of an evolutionary communist. He sees in the trust regime an industrial order in process of development, which corresponds in all essential respects with polit-

Religion and Politics

By Rev. ALGERNON SIDNEY CRAPSEY

Rector of
St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church
of Rochester, N. Y.

The author's thesis is as follows: "There are in Christendom two institutions, the church and the state, which, from the beginning of Christian history, have borne a varying relation to each other. It is to this constantly varying relation of the church to the state that I now invite your attention, not as a matter for mere academic discussion, but as of vital interest to our social, our political, and our religious life."

The book stands the test of the scholars. It proves the author conversant with the history of the church and intensely interested in the economic problems of the day. It is a little epitome of the Christian church from Jesus to the present time, where he finds "a commercialized church in the commercialized state."—*Unity, Chicago.*

Dr. Crapsey strikes a higher note. His complaint is concerned about the alliance of Christianity with the very institutions against which its founder rebelled, and the substance of his cry is, Back to Jesus! "The Kingdom of God, which Jesus lived and died to establish, was to be all that the Roman empire was not—a kingdom of peace instead of war, a kingdom of righteousness instead of injustice, of mercy instead of cruelty." But the churches of to-day, do they stand for peace, for justice, for mercy? Do they not stand rather essentially for those conditions for which the Roman empire stood. "We are at the beginning," says Dr. Crapsey—"we are at the beginning, not at the end, of the Christian era."—*The Public.*

A discussion of society as politically and ecclesiastically organized, from the point of view of the religion of Christ as conceived by the author. . . . It is suggestive in certain places, and it bears witness to at least one minister's zeal for social righteousness.—*The Outlook.*

12mo, cloth, 326 pages, \$1.25 (postage 9 cents)

The Public Publishing Company

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, CHICAGO



TRUST-BUSTER ROOSEVELT FIGHTING THE TRUSTS.

ical feudalism; and when this feudalistic tendency culminates in centralized control of all industries, he looks for a process of democratic appropriation of that power until opportunities for work shall have become free and the worker self-directive.

BOOKS RECEIVED

—The Heart of the Railroad Problem. By Frank Parsons, Ph. D. Published by Little, Brown & Co., Boston. To be reviewed.

—War Inconsistent with the Religion of Jesus Christ. By David Low Dodge. With an Introduction by Edwin D. Mead. Published by Ginn & Co., Boston. To be reviewed.

—Double Trouble; or, Every Hero His Own Villain. By Herbert Quick, author of "Aladdin & Co." and "In the Fairyland of America." With illustrations by Orson Lowell. Published by The Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis. To be reviewed.

PAMPHLETS

In "The Growing Complexities of Legislation" Don Ensminger Mowry, of the University of Wisconsin (Madison), shows that American governments are neither democratic nor representative. His remedy for the resulting evils would require annual legislative sessions, election of legislators for two years, a

The Public

is a weekly review which prints in concise and plain terms, with lucid explanations and without editorial bias, all the news of the world of historical value. It is also an editorial paper. Though it abstains from mingling editorial opinions with its news accounts, it has opinions of a pronounced character, based upon the principles of radical democracy, which, in the columns reserved for editorial comment, it expresses fully and freely, without favor or prejudice, without fear of consequences, and without hope of discreditable reward. Yet it makes no pretensions to infallibility, either in opinions or in statements of fact; it simply aspires to a deserved reputation for intelligence and honesty in both. Besides its editorial and news features, the paper contains a department of original and selected matter, chosen alike for its literary merit and wholesome human interest.

Familiarity with The Public will commend it as a paper that is not only worth reading, but also worth filing.

Published weekly by The Public Publishing Company, First National Bank Building, Chicago, Ill.

Terms:—Annual Subscription, \$1.00; Semi-Annual Subscription, 50 cts.; Quarterly Subscription, 25 cts.; Trial Subscription (4 weeks), 10 cts.; Single Copies, 5 cts. Free of postage in United States, Canada, Cuba and Mexico. Elsewhere, postage extra, at the rate of one cent per week. All checks, drafts, postoffice money orders and express money orders should be made payable to the order of The Public Publishing Co. Money Orders or Chicago or New York Drafts are preferred, on account of exchange charges by the Chicago banks. Subscribers wishing to change address must give the old address as well as the new one. Receipt of payment is shown in about two weeks by date on wrapper.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING

Per agate line, each insertion.....	\$ 0.09
Per inch (14 lines), each insertion.....	1.20
Per column (120 lines), each insertion.....	10.00
One-quarter page (60 lines), each insertion.....	5.00
One-half page (120 lines), each insertion.....	20.00
One page (240 lines), each insertion.....	20.00
Front cover page, each insertion.....	25.00
Front cover half page, each insertion.....	15.00
Last cover page, each insertion.....	25.00
Last cover half page, each insertion.....	12.50
Last cover quarter page, each insertion.....	6.25

Advertising forms close on the Tuesday preceding the Saturday of publication.