

modern disciples add the capital value of land." If the English Socialist leaders whom Progress and Poverty stirred to action have studied that work no more carefully than to fail to see the absurdity of such a statement, it is perhaps no wonder that it failed to completely satisfy them.

Mr. Kirkup is far from being a thick and thin Marxian. Excessive loyalty to the views of Marx "shaped by a time which has passed away," he shows, has hindered the movement. The Marxian school, he finds, has provided new chains for the proletariat to replace those which Marx declared were all that they had to lose. Socialists and non-Socialists alike will find Mr. Kirkup's work worth studying.



New Worlds For Old. By H. G. Wells. Published by The Macmillan Co., New York, 1913. Price, 50 cents.

Mr. Wells presents an argument for Socialism, as he understands it. His argument is addressed, not to the proletariat, but to the middle class. He avoids the common mistake of presenting Socialism as a class movement. He makes clear the evils of the existing order and shows how little to lose in the proposed change and how much to gain have the small shopkeepers, the oft-heard-of but rarely seen poor widow with safe investments, the thrifty individual with a few shares or a "bit of land," the clerks and other genteel workers, and others who think themselves capitalists and not of the working class.

The Socialism which Mr. Wells advocates is not the brand which is so presented as to give one the impression of a state of society wherein the whole life of the individual citizen is to be subjected to regulation by higher authority. He presents what he calls modern Socialism from which the more objectionable features of the more ancient brands have been eliminated.

The economic student who takes fundamental principles into consideration will be able to pick flaws in Mr. Wells' suggestions. But there will be little in such criticism to give aid or comfort to the upholder of the existing order. Along with such criticism must go an admission from the critic that he can travel a long way with Mr. Wells toward his goal and, until the point of separation has been reached, discussion of what lies beyond is not necessary.

S. D.

PERIODICALS

Proportional Representation.

The Proportional Representation Review, which for several years has been published as a department in Equity, resumes the separate publication that was given up in 1896. It is published quarterly at Haverford, Pennsylvania, by C. G. Hoag, General Secretary

of the American Proportional Representation League at an annual subscription price of 20 cents. Among the interesting features of the October number is an exhaustive analysis of the political complexion of the House of Representatives. Using the last election in Illinois, the writer shows that the Democrats secured one Congressman for every 23,059 votes cast; whereas the Republicans have only one Congressman for every 72,988 votes; and the Progressives one Representative for each 125,778 votes. That is to say, the Illinois Democrats have three times as much representation in Congress as the Republicans, and five times as much as the Progressives. The Socialists cast more than three times the average vote of the Democrats per Representative, and got no representation at all. Had the representation of the state been apportioned in accordance with the vote cast, "the Democrats would have elected eleven instead of twenty, the Republicans eight instead of five, the Progressives six instead of two, and the Socialists two instead of none."

The reverse of the Illinois mis-representation is true of Michigan, for the writer shows that had the representation been in proportion to the votes cast, "the Democrats of Michigan would have won four seats instead of two; the Republicans five instead of nine; the Progressives four instead of two." In Indiana the Democrats polled less than 46% of the vote for Congressmen, and yet elected them all. It is by such concrete examples that the writer demonstrates the necessity of adopting proportional representation, and it is by such articles as this that the Proportional Representation Review demonstrates its right to a place in the sun.

S. C.



A school teacher was trying to impress upon a scholar's mind that Columbus discovered America in 1492.

"Now, John," he said, "I will tell you the date in rhyme so that you won't forget it. 'In fourteen hundred and ninety-two Columbus sailed the ocean blue.' Now, can you remember that, John?"

"Yes, sir," replied John.

Next day the teacher said: "John, when did Columbus discover America?"

"In fourteen hundred and ninety-three Columbus sailed the dark blue sea!"—Sacred Heart Review.



"Dinah, did you wash the fish before you baked it?"

"Law, ma'am, what's de use ob washin' er fish what's lived all his life in de water?"—Philadelphia Ledger.



"Yes, yes," said the doctor; "you're all right now. You will not need to come again."

"But sir," remarked the patient, "vot about der bill? I ain't got mooch money. Vill you dake der bill out in trade?"

The doctor looked the man up and down. "Well, I might do so," he replied. "What is your business?"

"I am der leader of der liddle Cherman band, sir. Ve vill play in front of your house every evening for von month."—Unidentified.