

I have been simply looking with you to find upon what the rightness of such an electorate bases itself. We have gone down the way from the group responsibilities having their righteous root in a love of the neighbor, to the individual responsibilities having their root in the facts of our creation by the God back of all things. But do not think for a moment that I wish to imply that group responsibilities are lost as we act under the impulse of the profounder vision. They assume deeper and finer forms as each member of the group becomes more powerfully individualized. Compare for a moment a family of the old type—the father earning the family living and doing his little political stunts, telling his wife nothing about business or politics because of course women could know nothing of such things; the wife running the house and talking gossip and playing off her petty accomplishments—compare such a family with one we would like to know here in Washington a few years hence, with father, mother and children living and sharing a common intelligent life, discussing together public affairs, and, as far as practicable, business affairs. You can imagine a grave-eyed little boy asking his father or his mother: "But why are you going to vote for that man, or that measure?" Can you imagine either of them telling him or telling each other that the vote was to be cast at the dictation of a boss? Is not this group greater as a group than the first?

And now in closing let us come back together to our gardens, that are in part of our own memories, and in part of the quaint old story of beginnings—the garden which is at the *end* as well as at the *beginning* of things—where the tree of life grows on the banks of the river, with fruits amid its healing leaves;—the garden where our own tender vague memories of childhood cluster around the dear fact of family protection and service; and the soul of that garden which is the garden of the race's childhood, where dwells with us the Lord God, speaking as conscience. There our individual life of responsibility for right and wrong is born. There we receive our birthright. There we must take up our separate, different, individual, sacred functionings for the common welfare; and for the necessary furtherance of these functionings we must each protect for ourselves, and for all others, our rights of existence upon the earth, and our individual unit rights of participation in the great organic social life of the world.



The bread line is a charity that should make civilization hang its head with shame for its own philanthropy.—Chicago Evening Post.



Poverty and ignorance are the chief destroyers of child life and child health, and from these two sources flow, in swelling streams, the injurious conditions which sweep the young to destruction.—Adolf Baginsky.

BROTHERHOOD.

John D. Barry, in "Harper's Bazar."

Not to be different, Lord,
I ask, from those that fare
Beside me on life's way;
But that my spirit shall accord
With their great purpose, that my share
Wholly I may fulfill,
In thought and will,
And that the simple creed
Of all men's right
Within Thy sight,
I may affirm
By word and deed.

O, save me from the blame
Of those who have forgot
Their brotherhood, and vaunt
Their birth or merit, and feel shame
For such as bear the common lot.
Make me, each day, to see,
If aught through me
Find favor in Thy ken,
'Tis but in part
The grace Thy heart
Pours richly on
My fellowmen.

BOOKS

President Lowell and Popular Government.

Public Opinion and Popular Government. By A. Lawrence Lowell. Published by Longmans, Green & Co., New York. 1913. Price, \$2.25 net.

Had President Lowell of Harvard been writing of government and politics during the last quarter of the 18th century, something like this undoubtedly would have issued from the depths of his library:

... but it is open to serious doubt if this action of a small minority of the people of Boston in throwing the tea into the harbor represented a mature and adequately formed public opinion on the part of a majority of the colonists. A large number were totally indifferent and a very considerable proportion of our most intelligent citizens disapproved of it. Nor does it appear that the plan by which this unprecedented act was executed had been approved by an official board of competent experts. Some good is alleged to have come of it, but the possible danger of permitting a small fraction of irresponsible persons . . ."

At any rate this is the fashion in which the President of Harvard University holds forth upon the Initiative, Referendum and Recall, the Direct Primary, Commission Government, and so forth—in short, upon the great democratic movement of his own time. His latest book, "Public Opinion and Popular Government," contains two valuable contributions to the literature of his subject—an

appendix containing tables of the Initiative and Referendum votings in the cantons of Switzerland, and in the States of our own country where direct legislation is in force.

On reading the book one is reminded of Gladstone's statement, made near the close of his life, to the effect that in his time every great accomplished reform had been opposed by the English universities. But, thank heaven, there is developing in America a democratic scholarship which is becoming a potent influence for industrial and political justice. It is composed of men who have caught the splendid vision of Wendell Phillips' great oration, "The Scholar in a Republic"—delivered, by the way, at Harvard University and promptly repudiated—and who, with Emerson, "are ashamed at how easily we capitulate to badges and names, to large societies and dead institutions," and who, again with Emerson, believe that "we too now are men—not cowards fleeing before a revolution, but guides, redeemers and benefactors, obeying the Almighty effort and advancing on Chaos and the Dark." To *this* scholarship—a minority though it still is—the people are giving a glad welcome.

Professor Lowell's book is approved by Professor William Howard Taft, of Yale University, who finds it "valuable and interesting" and is glad to find that the workings of popular government have been discussed by Mr. Lowell "in a most satisfactory way" and "in general accord with my own conclusions."

JUDSON KING.

BOOKS RECEIVED

—Sunshine Comes to Omaha. By Laurie J. Quinby. Published by the Author, Omaha, Neb. 1914. Price, paper, 25 cents.

—Income Tax Guide. By Walter A. Staub. Published by Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery, Philadelphia. 1913. Price, 50 cents.

—Tammany's Treason: Impeachment of Governor William Sulzer. By Jay W. Forrest and James Malcolm. Published by J. H. Forrest, Albany, N. Y. 1913.

—A History of Socialism. By Thomas Kirkup. Fifth edition, revised and largely rewritten by Edward R. Pease. Published by Adam and Charles Black, Soho Square, London. The Macmillan Co., agents, New York. 1913. Price, \$1.50 net.

—Progressive Principles. By Theodore Roosevelt. Being selections from addresses made during the Presidential campaign of 1912. Edited by Elmer H. Youngman. Published by the Progressive National Service, 30 E. 42d St., New York. 1913. Price, \$1.00.



The meek shall inherit the earth, but the Rockefeller and Morgans shall have the administration of their estate.

F. R. H.

PERIODICALS

Madame Breskovsky.

The news of Madame Breskovsky's escape from K'irensk—the place of her exile in Siberia—and of her recapture after five days, many miles away, was one of the saddest stories that came over the world-wires in December. Extracts from her recent letters which have been gathered into the New York Survey of December 20 by Mabel Barrows Mussey will be to Madame Breskovsky's many American friends a deep draught of her indomitable spirit that at seventy, in sickness and all the horrors of arctic exile, can speak buoyantly across a hemisphere into the heart of mankind.

A. L. G.

PAMPHLETS

Pamphlets Received.

Industrial Disputes: Speech of Charles Sumner Bird, at Athol, Massachusetts, September 29, 1913.

"Jersey Justice" at Work. Anonymous. To be obtained at Room 1614, 27 Cedar St., New York. Price, 10 cents.

Constitution of the Singletax Society of Delaware. Copies may be obtained from F. I. du Pont, Wilmington, Del.

Open Air Schools. Published by the Division of Education, Russell Sage Foundation, 130 E. 22d St., New York City. 1913.

Cincinnati Department of Charities and Corrections, Annual Report, 1912. Published by the Department of Public Safety, Cincinnati, O.

Fire Protection in Public Schools. Published by the Division of Education, Russell Sage Foundation, 130 E. 22d St., New York City. 1913.

Industrial Unrest and Trade Union Policy. By Charles Booth. Published by Macmillan & Co., London, and the Macmillan Co., New York. Price, 10 cents.

Philippine Independence. Reprint of "The Democratic Party and Philippine Independence." By Moorfield Storey. Senate Document, Number 159. Printed at the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1913.

Report of the Committee of the Oregon Bar Association on Costs in the Federal District Court and Circuit Court of Appeals. Room 802, Title and Trust Bldg., Portland, Ore.

Wages and Hours of Labor in the Cigar and Clothing Industries, 1911 and 1912. Bulletin whole number 135, Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., 1913.

The Office of County Treasurer of Cook County, Illinois: An Inquiry into the Administration of its Finances with special reference to the Question of Interest on Public Funds. Report prepared by the Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency, 315 Plymouth Court, Chicago.

Vocational Conference for Women, and Vocational Preparation: Papers read at the Second Vocational Conference held at the University of Wisconsin under the auspices of the Women of the University. 1913. Bulletin General Series Number 414, Extension Division of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. Price, 10 cents.