

—Militant and Triumphant Socialism. By Charles H. Vail. Published by the Co-operative Printing Co., Hyde Park, Chicago. 1913. Price, 50 cents, postpaid.

PERIODICALS

The Spanish Singletaxer

"El Impuesto Unico," published monthly at Ronda, Spain, by Mr. Antonio Albendin, maintains its high standard as a champion of the Henry George philosophy; its twenty pages containing excellent articles by Spanish economists, translations, and news of the general world-wide progress of the movement. The January number begins with an editorial on "Our Campaign," discussing the best method of advancing the Singletax to a practical application. The Spanish people are taxed to the limit. The "consumos" (octroi) tax recently abolished has not improved the situation, for it simply meant an increase of other taxes on industry. It is suggested that an appeal be made to the "Cortes" (the Assembly of the States of the Realm of Spain) for the substitution of a land value tax for the present tax system—the municipalities having no authority to initiate such a change. A reprint of an article, "The Single Tax as a Solution of the Social Problems," by D. Isidoro Garido, appear in "The Almanaque of Bailly Bailliere" for 1914. It is an able presentation of Singletax principles, with translations from Progress and Poverty and other books of Henry George. Mr. José Alemany gives a brief history of Mr. Magin Puig, of Barcelona, who in 1893 made a most excellent translation of Progress and Poverty into Spanish. So painstaking was Mr. Puig in this work that many chapters of the translations were referred to Mr. George for his approval. Contrary to the author's expectations, the Spanish people, who were as yet not ready for this reform, received the work with indifference; at the end of two years only 300 copies had been placed for sale, although the critics could find no fault with it. Mr. Puig died in May, 1906, three years before the Singletax began to find acceptance with the intellectuals. The author's widow has turned over to the Spanish Singletax League the unsold copies—some three thousand—for distribution. Mr. Manuel Duran's article on "Poisonous Politics" attacks the present system for its vicious effect on society, and points to the land value tax as the only cure for existing economic evils.

C. L. LOGAN.

A Debate on Injunctions.

The question of injunctions in labor disputes is unfortunately not a new one. But a public discussion of it with a prominent exponent of opposing views on either side is more unusual than it ought to be. Such a discussion takes place in The Survey of February 7 between Jackson H. Ralston, attorney for the American Federation of Labor, and James A. Emery, attorney for the National Association of Manufacturers. The argument on both sides is from the standpoint of the legal profession, yet the layman will have no difficulty in following it, and may easily come to the conclusion that the courts which

have issued the injunctions in question were more interested in twisting the law than in following it. Mr. Ralston takes as an example the injunction issued by Federal District Judge Dayton of West Virginia in 1907 and shows its outrageous character from the point of view of either law or justice. Mr. Emery endeavors only to furnish legal justification and apparently seems to feel that when he can cite a judicial decision in defense of his position that his case is proven. He does cite some decisions which to a layman seem to furnish evidence that not all judges on the bench can reason logically on very simple matters. Besides this discussion there is an interesting symposium commenting on a typically plutocratic article by Henry L. Higginson. Among those taking part in the symposium whose replies to Mr. Higginson seem most to the point are Alice Henry, Amos Pinchot, John S. Phillips and Charles Zeublin.

S. D.

PAMPHLETS

Chicago the Much-Governed.

That the Chicago voter is expected to choose 144 public officials is ungenly broken to him (and her) in the recently issued report of the Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency (315 Plymouth Pl.) on the 19 local governments in Chicago. The fact is picturesquely driven home by a chart showing "Mr. Voter" at the center of the many radii of four concentric circles on whose circumferences are named the offices to be filled.

A. L. G.

Pamphlets Received.

First Annual Report of the Secretary of Labor, 1913. Printed at the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1914.

The John F. Slater Fund: Proceedings and Reports for Year Ending June 30, 1913. James H. Dillard, Director, 17 Battery Pl., New York.

First Annual Report of the Chief, Children's Bureau, of the Secretary of Labor for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1913. Printed at the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1914.

The Massachusetts Plan for the Initiative and Referendum: An Explanation. By Joseph Walker, Chairman of the Legislative Bureau of the Progressive Party of Massachusetts, 120 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

The Nineteen Local Governments in Chicago: A Multiplicity of Overlapping Taxing Bodies with many Elective Officials. Report prepared by the Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency, 315 Plymouth Court, Chicago. December, 1913.

Teddy's mother had been taken suddenly ill one morning while he was at school. On his return, he was admitted to his mother's room for a few minutes, and found his aunt Alicia sitting by the bed.

"Now, Teddy," said she, "Mother has been very ill, and must not talk."

"Oh, my! I'm sorry, Mother," gasped Teddy.

Mother smiled at him lovingly.

Master Teddy seated himself on a large chair directly opposite, and, after wriggling anxiously around