

dicrous misapplications from Greece and Rome inspired some of the worst aberrations both of the French Revolution and of the Empire. The Old Testament was often made to play the same part in our own rebellion. They are convenient to the politician. A plausible parallel makes him feel surer of his ground. It is as refreshing as a broad reflective digression in a close narrative.

What has each of the European nations contributed to the western world's sum of good?

Let us note in passing that our fashionable idolatry of great States cannot blind us to the cardinal fact that self-government, threatened with death when Protestantism appeared upon the stage, was saved by three small communities so little imperial in scope and in ideals as Holland, Switzerland, and Scotland. Taking Rousseau and Calvin together, Geneva stands first of the three.

How goes the great duel between the doctrine that "the State is Force" and the faith in Peace Triumphant?

Let us refresh ourselves by recalling the plea for perpetual peace that came from the pen of the great German, who died at the beginning of the nineteenth century, leaving behind him a fame and influence both as metaphysician and moralist, that place him among the foremost of all his countrymen. . . . He points to the immoderate exhaustion of incessant and long preparation for war. He presses the evil consequence at last entailed by war, even through the midst of peace, driving nations to all manner of costly expedients and experiments. When war ends, after infinite devastation, ruin, and universal exhaustion of energy, comes a peace on terms that plain reason would have suggested from the first. The remedy is a federal league of nations in which even the weakest member looks for protection to the united power, and the adjudication of the collective will. States, Kant predicts, must of necessity be driven at last to the very same resolution to which the savage man of nature was driven with equal reluctance; namely, to sacrifice brutish liberty, and to seek peace and security in a civil constitution founded upon law.

A. L. G.

BOOKS RECEIVED

—Democracy and Race Friction. By John Moffatt Mecklin. Published by the Macmillan Co., New York. 1914. Price, \$1.25 net.

—Teaching Sex Hygiene in the Public Schools. By E. B. Lowry. Published by Forbes & Co., Chicago. 1914. Price, 50 cents net.

—Joseph Pulitzer. Reminiscences of a Secretary. By Alleyne Ireland. Published by Mitchell Kennerley, New York. 1914. Price, \$1.25 net.

—The Fundamental Basis of Nutrition. By Graham Lusk. Published by Yale University Press, New Haven, Conn., 1914. Price 50 cents; postage, 4 cents.

—The Cause of Business Depressions. By Hugo Bilgram in collaboration with Louis Edward Levy.

Published by J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. 1914. Price, \$2.00 net.

PERIODICALS

The Spanish Singletaxer.

A photograph of the late Mr. Joseph Fels, with a short sketch of his life and his great efforts in the interest of humanity, is on the front page of the Spanish Singletaxer for April. Mr. Fels had many warm friends among the Spanish Singletaxers who deeply mourn his departure and pay fine tribute to his memory. Mr. Alvaro Florez Estrada writes an analytical exposure of the absurd claims in favor of the tariff by its beneficiaries—claims based on arguments all more or less familiar to American readers. Mr. Baldomero Argente, another Spanish economist, also attacks the tariff, the revision effective in 1916 which is ostensibly downward, but by adroit manipulation is actually upward in its tendency. Evidently the tariff boosters in Spain need no expert advice from the ex-Aldrich-Payne Committee. The "Problem of Property," by Mr. Henry H. Hardinge, defines the difference between that which is produced by labor from that which is provided by Nature. There is also an editorial entitled, "Precaution against Sophistication." The Singletax cannot be a movement of any single political party; it must appeal to the souls and consciences of the people aside from parties and independent of party discipline; in this way only can favorable legislation be secured. Mr. Luis Olariaga and Mr. Ramiro de Maetzu have gone to Berlin, as students of Professor Oppenheimer's new economic doctrine, the "Renascent Liberal Economy," which aims to control land monopoly by legal restrictions, so that landlords may not raise rents to suit their fancy. From this postulate, Messrs. Olariaga and Maetzu are making a bitter attack in the Spanish press, on the Singletax. Mr. Antonio Albendin, in meeting their arguments, calls their attention to the fact that they are reasoning from a false premise; the law of rent is governed by supply and demand, not by any whim of the landowner, nor can it be controlled by statutory laws.

C. L. LOGAN.

Singletax in the Technical Journals.

It keeps one busy nowadays to watch the Single tax break out in new places. The technical magazines are the field of its latest appearance. A good example is The Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, published by the American Chemical Society, and edited by Professor M. C. Whitaker, of Columbia University, New York City. The April number has a lengthy article by Professor J. J. Miller, of the Ohio State University at Columbus, under the title, "Conservation of Natural Resources in Relation to Business." In the author's words: "This article is an application of the fundamental principles set forth by Henry George in his 'Progress and Poverty' and 'Our Land and Land Policy.'" Some idea of his argument is given by the following passage: "If timber lands and barren lands which are especially suited to timber and are of equal value are