

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

taxed at the same rate it will not be profitable for the owner of the unused land to leave it idle. He will either grow timber upon it or will sell it to some one who will. Can you imagine a better stimulant for replenishing our forests, preventing erosion and loss of soil fertility, and furnishing a supply near at home for our saw and paper mills and other wood product industries? Surely we have no right to complain about the failure of the Almighty to furnish us with necessary wood when we as a people are doing all we can to destroy existing wood and to prevent the growth of more. A simple change in our tax laws will produce timber in exact accordance with the demand for it."

LOUIS WALLIS.

The American City.

Those who are interested in the problem of municipal government will find in the April number of the *American City* (93 Nassau St., New York) a description of what is aptly called "Sane Voting for City Councils." It tells of the application of proportional representation to elections of councils and also shows that the same method is desirable in the choice of other legislative bodies. Attention is called to the work of the American Proportional Representation League, of which Mr. C. G. Hoag of Haverford, Pa., is the general secretary. Another editorial is on the Housing Problem and calls attention to the fatal omission in the plans of those reformers who disregard proper taxation as essential to the success of such movements.

S. D.

PAMPHLETS

Pamphlets Received.

How to Get the Trusts to Quit. Published by The Square Deal Club, Berlin, Pa. Price, 10 cents.

White Pine under Forest Management, Bulletin No. 13. United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

God in Man and How to Worship Him There. By Charles H. Mann. Published by the James A. Bell Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Community Music. Bulletin of the Extension Department of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. Price, 10 cents.

Regulation of Public Utilities in Wisconsin. Published by the Minnesota Home Rule League, 720 New York Life Bldg., Minneapolis.

Appraisal of Railroad Land by the Somers Unit System of Realty Valuation. By Walter W. Pollock, Manufacturers' Appraisal Co., Cleveland, O.

Duplication of Schools for Negro Youth. By W. T. B. Williams. Published by the Trustees of the John F. Slater Fund, New York City. 1914.

The Shovelcrats: A Satire on the Monopolistic Theory of Land Ownership. To be obtained at Timby's Book Store, Ashtabula, O. Price, 10 cents.

The Decline of Personal Liberty in America, Address by Edgar M. Cullen before the New York State Bar Association, New York, January 30, 1914.

Survey of the Conditions Demoralizing to Women and Girls in the Saloons of Chicago. Published by the Chicago South Side Club, 731 Plymouth court, Chicago. Price, 5 cents.

Municipal Home Rule. The Recall. Municipal and Sanitary Engineering Service. Bulletins of the Extension Department of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. Price, 5 cents each.

Annual Report of the Commissioner General of Immigration to the Secretary of Labor for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1913. Printed at the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1914.

Sources of Information on Recreation. By Lee F. Hammer and Howard R. Knight. Published by the Department of Recreation, Russell Sage Foundation, 130 E. 22nd St., New York 1914. Price, 10 cents.

Constant and Variable Occupations and their Bearing on Problems of Vocational Education. By Leonard P. Ayres. Published by the Division of Education, Russell Sage Foundation, 130 E. 22nd St., New York. Price, 5 cents.

Conditions in the Coal Mines of Colorado, Hearings before a sub-committee of the Committee on Mines and Mining of the House of Representatives. Parts IV to X. Printed at the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1914.

Conditions in the Copper Mines of Michigan. Hearings before a sub-committee of the Committee on Mines and Mining of the House of Representatives. Parts V to VII. Printed at the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1914.

Ancient Graft and Modern Grafters. A Discourse by Benjamin F. Linds before the People's Church, Washington, D. C., January 25, 1914. Published by the Members of the Church and the Woman's Single Tax Club of the District of Columbia. Price 5 cents; 3 for 10 cents.

Willie was struggling through the story in his reading lesson. "No," said the captain," he read, "it was not a sloop. It was a larger vessel. By the rig I judged her to be a-a-a-a-a—"

The word was new to him.

"Barque," supplied the teacher.

Still Willie hesitated.

"Barque!" repeated the teacher, this time sharply.

Willie looked as though he had not heard aright. Then, with an apprehensive glance around the class, he shouted:

"Bow-wow!"—Detroit Free Press.

"Run upstairs, Tommy, and bring baby's nightgown," said Tommy's mother.

"Don't want to," said Tommy.

"Oh, Tommy! If you are not kind to your new little sister she'll put on her wings and fly back to heaven."

Tommy's reply came promptly:

"Well, let her put on her wings and fly upstairs for her nightgown!"—New York Mail.

A Methodist bishop in the Northwest tells of a conversation he once had with a Wyoming man touching certain difficulties of the latter's religious tenets.

"Bishop," said this naive Westerner, "I do not refuse to believe the story of the ark. I can accept the ark's great size, its odd shape, and the vast number of animals it contained; but when I am asked to believe that the children of Israel carried this unwieldy thing for forty years in the wilderness I