

the creation of exclusive grants of rights of way of which the franchises of our cities are the chief. It will be observed that three of these might be included under the first, Land Monopoly, since the highways of the nation and the city ways to which exclusive rights are conferred, are really land after all. And it may even be said that the tariff, or such power as it possesses, would be rendered largely innocuous by the abolition of land monopoly.

"The New Serfdom" shows the rapidly decreasing percentage of home owners in our great cities.

"The Tyranny of the Dead" tells us something of the genesis of the private appropriation of the bounties of the people and the consequent poverty of the workers.

"The Unearned Increment" presents some telling examples of wealth which has poured into the laps of those who have done nothing to create it.

One of the best and most illuminating chapters of the book is that on "The Distribution of Wealth." In this chapter is searchingly shown the true basis of the inequality of such distribution. Mr. Howe shows that competitive industries produces few millionaires; the vast majority are the creation of law that throttles competition. All this is treated with admirable lucidity.

"An Overlooked Cause of Poverty" treats of taxation which bears least heavily upon wealth and with crushing weight upon those who live from meagre earnings.

"The Economic Foundation of Morals" shows how leniently the gloved hand of the law falls upon those who commit crimes against the commonwealth, and with what severity upon that class of petty criminals whose deeds are directed against the legal institutions of property. This is one of the most forcible chapters in the book because it treats of a subject not frequently dwelt upon in detail and rarely with anything like the same insight.

"The Remedy Proposed" deals, as our readers need scarcely be told, with the Single Tax, of which Mr. Howe says with deliberate naivette, "The Simplicity of this proposal delays its acceptance."

"The New Dispensation" pictures the society of the future, with monopoly of land abolished and the freedom of a real

democracy established. This is done with restraint and Mr. Howe holds his imagination in check. But if the phrasing of this seems too restrained for one who realizes what the great reform for which we are struggling means, it must not be thought that Mr. Howe is timorous in his claims. And because he indulges neither in flights of fancy nor rhetorical coloring to which the vision as it rises must sorely tempt his facile pen, his statements are perhaps more forcible for falling as lawyer-like deductions. Certainly they are more convincing to one who reads them for the first time.

But Mr. Howe is eloquent in his own way. As a stylist he is no mere imitator. We are all familiar with the Invocation to Liberty in Progress and Poverty, the prose of which seems almost to break into song. On pages 296 and 297 Mr. Howe writes an invocation in his own style to the same radiant guide of civilization. It is interesting to compare this with that of Mr. George's glorious prose as examples of two distinct styles dealing with the same subject in almost the same way.

With one single quotation we must conclude this brief notice. "The things we hold most dear are but the reflections of the relations of the American people to the land."

This is the lesson that runs through the book, and we close it in the confident belief that in the light of present day problems in their most modern aspect, Mr. Howe has written perhaps the most useful book that the Single Tax agitation has called forth.—J. D. M.

---

#### SOCIAL SERVICE.

---

Such is the title of this book written by Louis F. Post. It is a series of talks of an easy conversational kind laying bare the working of economic processes, and, underneath them, the fundamental laws by which they are governed. Nothing can surpass Mr. Post's use of the X ray method of treatment by which under the complexities of modern industrial life we are enabled to behold the nerves and arteries and the mystery of blood circulation—all

the sheerly beautiful framework of natural economic society. Elementary to most of us much of it is, no doubt, though none the less worth while. But some of it is more advanced, and to many of us its perusal will prove a clarifying experience, for it has all the qualities that Mr. Post's writings have—analytic keenness, humor, deftness of illustration, and above all singular clearness of exposition. The work is entertaining reading, which economic writing so rarely is. We imagine that every Single Taxer will count it among his favorite books, to which he will want to return now and then, for intellectual refreshment. For if we are not deceived by the delightful charm of this easy, conversational manner—if, indeed, it is not altogether so seductive that reason is held wholly in abeyance—then, indeed, has Mr. Post made many dark things plain.—J. D. M.

---

#### TESTIMONIAL DINNER TO TOM L. JOHNSON.

---

An occasion that will be long remembered by those fortunate enough to attend—and they numbered nearly 300—was the testimonial dinner to Hon. Tom L. Johnson and the presentation to him of the bronze medalion, with its inscription "From Loving Friends to Commemorate His Public Service in the Truth Proclaimed by Henry George." The date of this presentation was May 30th and the place, the Hotel Astor. This medalion is the work of Richard George. Miniature reproductions of this tablet or medalion are in contemplation for those who may desire them as a souvenir of the occasion.

They will be sold at \$4. each and will be ready when 200 or more are ordered.

Owing to the fact that nearly all the REVIEW pages were printed several days before the dinner but small space remains to note this most brilliant occasion. The speakers were Herbert S. Bigelow, Henry George, Jr., Louis F. Post, John De Witt Warner, Newton D. Baker, Edmund Vance Cooke, and Tom L. Johnson. Frederick C. Leubuscher presided with his usual ability.

The tributes to Mr. Johnson were elo-

quent and touching. All the speeches were excellent, but perhaps that of Newton D. Baker, now and during Mayor Johnson's administration city attorney of Cleveland, was most interesting because of the intimate revelation of the relations borne by Johnson to the various city departments of the city he has redeemed, and which in his defeat is now turning to him again.

Perhaps the feeling animating those present was best expressed by Herbert S. Bigelow, when he said:

"In politics there are swings of the pendulum like the seasons. There must be a time for sowing and a time for reaping. The fields are green to-day. To night we are standing on the very eve of the harvest time."

---

#### THE GEORGE AND GARRISON MEMORIAL TABLETS.

---

Bronze tablets to the memory of Henry George and William Lloyd Garrison, the Elder, were dedicated on Decoration Day. The first was placed on the walls of the 4th Ave. side of the Union Square Hotel where Henry George died, the second on the walls of the Westmoreland Apartment House, 17th St. and 4th Ave., where the earlier abolitionist passed away. Hon. Robt. Baker was chairman and Bolton Hall, Frederick C. Leubuscher, Louis F. Post were speakers at the George dedication and Hon. Thos. M. Osborne at the Garrison unveiling. The little son of Henry George, J., "George the Third," drew aside the flag that veiled the George tablet and a little descendent of William Lloyd Garrison performed the same office at the Garrison dedication. These splendid bronze tablets are the work of Richard George, the younger son of the prophet, and they rank high as artistic achievements. Joseph H. Choate, who knew the elder Garrison and dined with him in the apartment house where he died, speaks of the Garrison tablet as "an extraordinary likeness." Our readers will join with us in congratulations for the stubborn devotion to high ideals that have achieved for our modest friend so notable a triumph.