

constituted genuine contributions to literature. The time has gone by when we can afford to sneer at newspaper articles. But it remains, nevertheless, true that articles so written, because of the necessity of appealing to the purely superficial sympathies and intelligence of the general reader, are apt to lack the weighty character, the thoroughness of detail, and carefulness of preparation which we look for, but do not always find, in articles prepared for books.

These essays, however, though written in popular style, are by no means lacking in solid information and generalizations that are the result of much thought. If they make no claim to literary distinction they have a usefulness that is more important, for they are the presentment of principles clearly apprehended and stated with much force and cogency.

As an example of the qualities indicated, and the line of reasoning pursued, we quote this paragraph from the Preface:

"Economics have so close a relation to continuous prosperity that employers and employed are equally interested in comprehending the laws governing the production and distribution of wealth. These are not difficult to understand. Like the figures in the multiplication table there is a certain relation between land, labor, capital and wealth, and once the student learns the value of each of these elements in the world of industry, he is able to grapple with seemingly inextricable problems which might otherwise lead him astray. There are many byways in economics, however, which look at times so broad and substantial, and are trodden by so vast a multitude, that the wisest are apt to be misled into taking the false for the true. Still, when the real value and dependence of each of the factors in trade and commerce are once realized, it is not so very hard to differentiate the thoroughfares that lead to the equitable distribution among wealth producers of their products, from those that tend to concentration and unjust apportionment."

One of the most admirable chapters is that entitled "Makeshifts for Justice." So, too, is the one entitled "Half a Loaf vs. No Bread." From the chapter "Strikes and Injunctions," we venture to quote (page 34):

"What is strange about all this is that the men should be content with so little. They are the producers of all the wealth with which they are surrounded, yet the niggardly bestowal of a fraction of it will quell all tumult and restore peace. Marmontel, in an address in 1757 in favor of the peasants of the north, put into the mouth of an imaginary orator these words:

"The land which saw you born has repudiated you; the laws have excluded you from this common inheritance; you have cleared it, but others possess it; you and the ox yoked to the plow are put on the same level. Nature called you to a share in its domain, but tyranny has pushed you aside

and says: You are not men; live like the beasts, to serve and obey me."

On page 94, from the chapter "Makeshifts for Justice," the following is worthy of quotation:

"Why do young nations, in a new country, advance so rapidly in civilization, in the diffusion of wealth, and in the general prosperity of the masses? Simply because in a new country there is more liberty than monopoly; a chance for everybody to the extent of the ability of each, and a free field for the expansion of trade. But after a time the social structure feels the grip of the octopus, and wealth and poverty begin giant strides—one to ease and luxury without work, the other to want and distress with work. And all this because society has allowed—nay, insisted on—the private control of that which no man produced, which was here before the foot of man ever pressed the earth, and which will remain after the last man has disappeared. The monopoly of the soil, with its wealth of minerals, is at the very foundation of all our industrial ills. It is the first great error of civilization on which all other wrongs are based. Remove this, and most of the others will fall of their own weight."

Mr. Grenell has long been one of the best-known single taxers in Detroit, and has been ready at all times with tongue and pen to aid the good cause. It is therefore a pleasure to be able to accord this book a cordial recommendation. It is published by Mr. Grenell and printed by the Wynkoop, Hallenbeck, Crawford Company, of Lansing, Michigan.

Michael Davitt's *History of the Boer War*.*

"After resigning membership in the British House of Commons, in October, 1899, as a protest against a war which I believed to be the greatest infamy of the nineteenth century, I proceeded a short time afterwards to the Transvaal to see and learn more about the little nation against whose liberty and land this crime had been planned and executed."

Thus begins the few words of preface with which Michael Davitt opens his story of "The Boer Fight for Freedom." It is an interesting and valuable work which Davitt has done, and it will provide an armory for those who feel called upon to defend the Boer cause against the indictments which Conan Doyle, appearing for the other side, has included in a book which has had a wide circulation and of which much is being made by those who believe England's course to have been justified.

But without discussing the points in a controversy not germane to the purposes of this publication, and over which, indeed, our brothers on the other side of the Atlantic are divided, this book will be of interest to all

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those who know Michael Davitt as a single taxer, and as one who was among the first to proclaim the gospel of the land for the people, and to aid with his sympathy and encouragement the leader of that movement in the days when Henry George raised the standard in Ireland and called for volunteers.

The following, touching upon the land system of the Transvaal, will be of interest:

"No country of Europe can boast of a better land system, or of one more favorable to the chief and foundation of all industries. The system was an occupier ownership, subject to a tax by the state; not per acre, but per farm. This tax was not to exceed forty-rix dollars (rix dollar: about one shilling and sixpence) or to be less than six rix dollars and a half, annually; the amount between the extremes to be regulated according to valuation by authorized persons. Owners of farms or of ground values living outside the Transvaal were to pay double taxes. . . . The transfer and registration of land was made quite simple and involved no costly lawyer's search for title and the rest. All such sales were to be registered at the Landrost's office; the cost of the transfer and registration of a farm being less than ten shillings."

Nearly all the Boer generals were personally known to Davitt, and his estimates of them seem for the most part to have been justified by the results of their campaigns. Joubert, brilliant in defence, but lacking in those qualities that would have enabled a more pushing and resolute general to have struck a staggering blow on more than one occasion, Davitt holds in high esteem, while at the same time indicating his shortcomings. Of Cronje, much the same criticism is made. It is clear that Davitt regards Louis Botha as the ablest of the Boer generals, and the battle of Colenso as the most notable of the many Boer victories, "a day," says Davitt, "forever memorable in the annals of true military renown."

The many engagements are related with much apparent care and some spirit. Whether Davitt's criticisms will stand the test at the hands of military experts, it is impossible to say, but the battles are set forth with great circumstance of detail.

Of one general on the Boer side, now dead, single taxers will think with some tenderness. That is Joubert; we do not know if he was a single taxer himself, but he knew of Henry George and his work, and when in this country sought him out and spent some time in his company. He visited the Manhattan Single Tax Club in this city, and in the book of the club reserved for the autographs of visitors, appears in bold characters the signature of the distinguished Boer leader.

—J. D. M.

WARREN WORTH BAILEY, WHO IS LEADING THE REAL DEMOCRATIC FORCES OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Warren Worth Bailey was born on a farm near the little town of New Winchester, Hendricks County, Ind., about twenty miles west of Indianapolis, January 8, 1855. His father and mother were native Kentuckians and former slave owners. Several years before the breaking out of the war, his father, the late Elisha Bailey, who took more or less interest in politics in Kentucky, tendered freedom to all his slaves, about fourteen in number, and advocated the general abolition of slavery on moral grounds. Owing to this action the elder Bailey became very unpopular in Kentucky and just at the breaking out of the war he removed to Indiana on the farm where Warren Worth Bailey was born, in the belief that in this northern state he would find himself among friends. On the contrary, he was regarded as a spy from the South and in spite of all his protestations that though he had been a slave owner he was at heart an anti-slavery man, the Union Home Guards kept him under surveillance during the entire period of the war.

About the close of the great conflict, the elder Bailey removed to a prairie farm in Edgar County, Ill., about eighteen miles north of Paris. Here for about three years Warren Worth Bailey was a cowboy, herding several hundred cattle for one or two dollars a month. About 1868 the Bailey family removed to Kansas, Ill., and there he entered the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad telegraph office as a "plug." After serving two years in this capacity he became a full-fledged operator, and was assigned to duty in the telegraph office at Shelbyville, Ill. Later he went to the Union Stock Yards in Chicago, where he was a telegraph operator for a few months, when he was employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad company to take charge of the telegraph office at Shreve, O. From there he went to Upper Sandusky, O., where he was employed when the panic of 1873 came. A ten per cent. reduction in wages induced him to tender his resignation, when he returned to Kansas, Ill., and entered the *Weekly News* office as a devil along with his brother, E. H. Bailey. Each served in this capacity three years, when they went to Carlisle, Ind., in the Wabash bottoms, and became the owners of the Carlisle *Democrat*, which was established in March, 1877. Though the editors were among the youngest in the State, the Carlisle *Democrat* soon took rank as one of the most progressive political papers in Indiana. The editorial work of Warren Worth Bailey attracted wide attention. He became a free trader in 1878.

In 1879 the Carlisle *Democrat* was removed to the historic Old Post, Vincennes, Indiana, where the Bailey Brothers bought the Vincennes *Reporter*. Consolidating the two, they changed the name of the paper to the Vincennes *News*, which was issued as a