

workers and school teachers, the majority is voting for a 16-year minimum age limit. Even with the vote of the teachers against it, 16 receives nearly 100 more votes than 14.

The strong consensus of opinion places the minimum for mines at 18, for factories at 16 and for stores at 14, although there is a heavy vote for an 18-year age in factories.

The vote on light work outside of school hours is 2 to 1; but for vacation the vote is overwhelming, nearly 20 to 1.

Some feeling exists against manual training in all of the grades between the kindergarten and the high school, and the school teachers voice this feeling far more strongly than any other group. In contrast to their vote of only 2 to 1 in favor of manual training, it is interesting to note the 9 to 1 vote of the school officials in favor of it.

The answers to Question 7 were disappointing, as the average answer had no definite suggestions to make.

The vote against increasing the number of school hours, nearly 3 to 1, is due to school teachers and officials and unionists. All other groups voted in favor of the increase.

The vote for vacation schools, 2 to 1, shows the growing sentiment in favor of this kind of education.

Approximately, the same vote is given in the last question, but every group votes in favor of State aid, though in every group there is considerable opposition.

SCOTT NEARING,

Formerly Secretary Penna. Child Labor Committee.

## BOOKS

### JERRY SIMPSON.

*The Story of Jerry Simpson.* By Annie L. Diggs. Published by Jane Simpson, Wichita, Kansas. Price, \$1.25.

This eloquent tribute to the memory of one of the simple great men of American public life, is dedicated by his widow "to his friends in all walks of life, the rich and the poor, the learned and the unlettered, the widely known and the great unknown, whom he held in close affection and to whom he was always loyal." Would that all these to whose welfare Jerry Simpson was true, might remember his loyalty by adding Mrs. Diggs's charming story of his life to their household treasures.

It is truly a charming story, alive with human interest. From its opening chapter, in which the young sailor of the Great Lakes and the English girl who became his wife are introduced at a Michigan spelling bee, to the farewell words of his biographer and friend, the real Jerry Simpson walks through the book. The humor of his life,

its patches of sorrow, its unvarying earnestness, are reproduced with faithful touches.

With her material Mrs. Diggs might have made a large volume of biographical detail. She has chosen to make a graphic portrait. And this she has done with so much appreciation of the man she tells about as to make her work the worthy monument to Jerry Simpson that his wife intended it to be and his friends hope it may become.

Accompanying the story are portraits of the man and those he loved, and supplementing it are personal tributes from Tom L. Johnson, Chester I. Long, Tom McNeal, William Jennings Bryan, William Garrison, David Leahy, Champ Clark, Harry Landis, Louis F. Post, W. D. Vincent, Hamlin Garland, Jennie L. Monroe, W. W. Gatewood, C. W. De Freest, Henry W. Young, Cora G. Lewis, Frank Doster, Mrs. Lester Simpson, and Mrs. Jerry Simpson. "My husband did not leave me wealth," Mrs. Simpson writes, "but he left a far more priceless legacy in the record of his public career and his untarnished name."

This career is too well known to need recalling here. It began in the early days of the Farmers' Alliance in Kansas, and included two terms in Congress from the 7th District of Kansas. While in Congress Simpson was one of the men who joined Tom L. Johnson in putting Henry George's "Protection or Free Trade" into the Congressional Record and thereby making it a public document; and with Johnson, Warner, Maguire, Harter and Tracy he was one of the six who voted for the single tax method of raising Federal revenues as a substitute for the income tax.

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### THE PRESIDENCY IN 1876.

*The Hayes-Tilden Disputed Election of 1876.* By Paul Leland Haworth, Lecturer in History, Columbia University. Published by The Burrows Brothers Company, Cleveland. Price \$1.50 net; postage 12 cents.

This is the story of the Centennial campaign and its critical climax in the seating of a Presidential candidate who was probably not elected.

In behalf of the author it is stated that he had the personal assistance in his work, of participants in those events who have since passed away. Among these were Carl Schurz, a leader with Charles Sumner in the Liberal revolt from the regular Republicans which had nominated Horace Greeley four years earlier. Grant easily defeated Greeley, but Hayes was burdened with the discovered sins of his party, and Tilden represented a Democracy which, while somewhat reactionary with reference to questions of Reconstruction, was progressive with reference to other issues that were re-crystallizing in our politics.

The author follows the subject from the Democratic tidal wave of 1874 to the final adjustment