

loyalties. Between vice and virtue we do not hesitate but when the question lies between two virtues of different rank, we generally do. "Only an intense creed is the mother of intense conduct."

Dr. White argues for the specialization of the word love, limiting it to sexual love and the adoption of the word fellowship to refer to that relation between man and man which is founded on self respect and has its origin in a feeling of brotherhood.

"True democracy," the authors says, "consists not in lifting people above the waiter's job but in exalting the waiters' job into dignity. The moment a man becomes so moral he can no longer fellowship the lowest down class his morality has overleaped itself. It were better for this man that he get sousingly drunk to restore his kinship."

Jesus was the founder of modern psychology. He discovered the mental universe. The empire of human rights is a slow development. Jesus knew that democracy was a spiritual movement. "The Kingdom of God is within you. The only way to change a civilization is to change the ideas that are back of it." The struggle initiated by Jesus is God against mammon. In His crusade to reform the world Jesus linked himself with the spiritual world. He was a God-empowered revolutionist. The corner stone of democracy is self respect. Only in so far as a man respects himself will he be able to respect another.

The Rev. White is much given to sententious statement, for instance: "Money grows big as man grows small." "Show me a land where sepulchres are unrevered and I will show you a land where cradles are untended."

The artistic side of the nature of Jesus is commented upon and a close connection between the artistic temperament and social resolution is clearly brought out. The labor movement is God incognito today. Both evolution and revolution are in nature's plan. Evolution prepares for revolution.

The author finds a close parallel between the present age and the early Christian era. The labor movement is taking on a religious cast like the upheaval in Palestine. Our present civilization is

based on the immorality of being poor while the new civilization will be based on the immorality of being rich. Religion makes for red revolution and a privileged class has never been known to abdicate.

This work, while marred by faults of style, is of great moral power. His picture of the social conditions in Palestine at the time of Jesus and his portrayal of the character of the Great Galileean are highly sympathetic and inspiring to the lover of liberty and the believer in the coming regeneration of mankind.—E. P. I.

#### A VALUABLE REPORT.

In 1912 and 1913 a committee of nine, appointed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, conducted an inquiry having for its objects the obtaining of an "accurate and impartial account of the social and economic conditions in the rural parts of England," and a similar account of "the nature and working of the existing system of ownership, tenancy, taxation and rating of land and buildings in urban districts and the surrounding neighborhoods, with their effect on individuals and conditions of life." Similar committees worked in Scotland and Wales.

The English committee's report as to rural matters was published in a separate volume (Vol. 1). The second volume, of about 700 pages, recently issued as a red book by Hodder and Stoughton, of London, deals with the urban situation, and offers much interesting and valuable reading to those who would be informed as to the details of proposed local tax reform in Great Britain. It is sold in paper covers for one shilling.

The committee's report is divisible into four parts—housing, the acquisition of land by public bodies for social use, systems of land tenure, and taxation of land, and each subject is treated in a characteristically minute way.

While the committee is careful fully to explain that proposals to decrease taxation of buildings and improvements and increase taxes upon site values should not be confused with the Single Tax proposi

tion, it is clear that it is willing to go a long way toward revising both local and national tax methods in a direction which would be very satisfactory to Single Taxers. In one place it says, "If a community was starting for the first time to raise its money locally for purposes of local expenditure, undoubtedly it would be wise to base its taxation almost exclusively upon site values," which is saying a good deal.

The committee states that the present law regarding local taxation defines taxable (rateable) value as the rent which the hereditament "might reasonably be expected to let at from year to year, free of all rates and taxes and tithe charges (if any) and deducting therefrom the probable average cost of the repairs, insurance and other expenses necessary to maintain it in a state to command such rent." It is important to keep this definition in mind when considering the amount and probable effect of local rates or taxes in Great Britain, usually quoted as so many shillings in the pound.—GEORGE WHITE.

#### "TOWARD DEMOCRACY."

"Toward Democracy" is an open letter, in Spanish, addressed to President Madeiros of the State of Rio Grande of the South, Brazil, by Sr. Felix Vitale, published in booklet form by Maximino Garcia, 1416 Ituzaingo Street, Montevideo, Uruguay. Sr. Vitale congratulates President Madeiros on the democratic tone of his message to the State legislature, particularly upon his strong advocacy of the application of the land value tax and upon his attitude on the question of tuberculosis—which he designates a social problem due to unhygienic and unsanitary habitations, together with insufficient nutrition.

The President's message covers so many important matters that he was unable to include that of Criminology. Sr. Vitale during his recent stay in Europe, gathered some illuminating data in relation to that subject. It is certain that there are delinquents born because of disease or cerebral malformation, but that which society

has most to dread is the criminal class, not the criminal type.

A recent publication on the subject, "The English Convict," covers an exhaustive research by Charles Goring and Professor Carl Pearson on 3,000 prisoners and 278,000 criminal acts. They arrived at the conclusion that the so-called criminal type does not exist; the stigmas that made famous the Lombrosian theory have no foundation in fact. The characteristics attributed to this alleged type are encountered as frequently among reputable people as among convicted criminals; among college students as well as among University professors. (The doctor does not intimate any connection between the last statement and the kind of political economy taught in those institutions).

But even admitting a criminal type the present methods of punishment are simply repressive and cannot be termed even palliative, much less curative. That which the jail or prison does is to perpetuate the stain while the death penalty kills but does not prevent murder.

At a medical congress recently held in London, at which Dr. Vitale was present, some German scientists gave a histological demonstration of the brain tissue of criminals from which they deduced that no sound mind can be criminal in its tendencies. Crime and sanity are diametrically opposed; and when they speak of a criminal type it is as if they were talking of a self-engendered race; but this construction cannot be applied, as any human being may, under certain circumstances and environment, become criminal. The child mind has been compared to a sheet of paper sensitized to receive impressions; born to criminal parents reared in an atmosphere of moral degradation, criminal tendencies thus developed can in no way be classified as hereditary.

Although a native of Italy, Dr. Vitale in comparing the Latin and Anglo-Saxon races, places the latter far in advance in the struggle for economic freedom, in proof of which he gives many illustrations from different authorities.

Few nations have contributed as much to the intellectual progress of Europe as