

Republican Clubs should also be organized wherever there are Republican workers who believe in the people's sovereignty.

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THE GOSPEL OF WORK.

Work is creation. Whoever puts his heart in his work is not alone at his task, but he and God work together. If it is digging a field, or sweeping a room, or moulding a sculpture, or making a new shirt waist, or singing or painting—however homely the work or however exalted it be—it is part of God's work if heart and conscience are in it.
—John Stone Pardee, in Goodhue Co. News.

The sooner this country wakes up to the fact that brains count, and that a worthless, stupid, lazy, dishonest white man is not the equal, socially or otherwise, of the hard-working, intelligent, decent man, either black or white, the sooner the race problem and many other problems will be settled. So long as money counts, and the colorless skin counts, and birth and position count—things will be badly out of joint.—Wm. Allen White.

An ordinary echo is a curious thing; but, according to the statements of a Frenchman at a watering-place in the Pyrenees, one echo on the Franco-Prussian frontier is far from ordinary. "As soon as you have spoken," said the Frenchman, who had secured an audience of wide-eyed tourists, "you hear distinctly the voice leap from rock to rock, from precipice to precipice, and as soon as it has passed the frontier it assumes the Spanish tongue!"—Argonaut.

If the pictures in the family album were taken as long as thirty years ago, looking through it is almost as interesting as seeing a different tribe of the human race.—Atchison Globe.

A Chicago man predicts the end of the world in 1924. We haven't much faith in predictions of the end of the world. Very few of them ever come true.—Kansas City Journal.

"Were you frightened, Willard?" asked Mr. Grimes of his little boy, whom he had sent on an errand after dark. "Well, I should say so!" answered the little fellow. "The streaks

of scaredness just ran up and down my legs!"—Selected.

BOOKS

TWO "UNIT BOOKS."

A most useful and attractive little volume for all students of history, and for those whose work, political or otherwise, demands a constant freshening of their knowledge of historical and political details, is the "Letters and Addresses of Abraham Lincoln," issued by the Unit Book Publishing Company (Howard Wilford Bell), New York. This book, which has been adopted as a text book for Princeton University, is the only cheap authoritative compilation of Lincoln's own writings in existence at present, and as such has had an astonishing measure of success in the year since its appearance.

The study of Lincoln's utterances brings more clearly to light than almost anything else can do, the change in basic principle of our two great political parties within the last three decades. It cannot be too heartily recommended to those who desire to have their own political convictions,—and not to follow merely along the lines laid down by accident of birth or surroundings,—to compare what the great Republican Lincoln has said on important political questions, with the utterances, and (still more important, for talk is cheap), with the policy of the Republican party of to-day.

The comparison may cause grief to some well-meaning, busy people who have no time to study the matter at first hand, but who, father and son, vote the Republican ticket of to-day because they dimly believe that party to be still inspired by the ideals of Lincoln. But there are many others whom a renewed study of Lincoln's speeches and writings may cause to see the truth of a delightful little cartoon which appeared in *The Public* not so long ago, representing the Republican party throwing away a volume (perhaps the very one we are speaking of now) of Lincoln's writings, with the disgusted remark that he "used to believe in Old Abe, but he finds him now just full of the heresies preached by Bryan, Tom Johnson, and the rest of the seditious crew," or words to that effect.

Lincoln drew his inspiration from Thomas Jefferson in his ideals of what a true republican government should stand for, and there is no better source of inspiration. This is a little fact often neglected by the tongue-allegiance to Lincoln that affects to decry Jefferson. Lincoln's remarks on mob violence; on the secret state reasons for involving a country in war; on the race question; and on a few other little matters pertinent then as now, would come somewhat as a shock to many good Republicans who have been blindly lauding Lincoln without a knowledge of what he has

left us as the expression of his life's ideals and his life work.

To return to the original object of this notice, which was to talk of books and not of politics, one of the main good points about the little volume of Lincoln's Addresses is that it is really cheap, and really good in paper, print, binding, and general and careful equipment. The idea of the "Unit Books," as they are called, is to cheapen good literature, to issue in uniform shape a number of reprints of books worth keeping, in handy size and attractive form. The price of the books is determined by the number of pages, an idea which comes from Germany and is well worth imitating. The books are 4½ by 7 inches large, bound in paper, cloth or leather, in a dark agreeable shade of green with simple gold lettering. Paper and print are alike in all bindings, and according to the Unit system the Lincoln, which contains sixteen units (a unit is a section of twenty-five pages and costs two cents) is priced at 32 cents for paper binding, 62 for cloth, and 82 for leather. The idea of the "Unit Books has been praised by authorities on book making all over the country, and the "Lincoln" has been included in the American Library Association catalogue, as well as in the Model Library chosen for the St. Louis Exhibition.

Another volume of the same system is entitled "National Documents" and is also a remarkably useful book of handy reference. It contains the texts of almost all important state papers issued by our government since the beginnings of our history. Besides the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, the volumes contain the texts of the Mayflower Compact, Declaration of the Causes and Necessity of Taking Up War, 1775; Articles of Confederation; Washington's Inaugural Addresses; Treaty with the Six Nations; Missouri Compromise, and many others, even such recent documents as the Reciprocal Commercial Convention between the United States and Cuba; and the Convention between the United States and the Republic of Panama. The value to the political student or speaker of having these important documents all together and handy for instant use cannot be overestimated. The fact that it has not been done before reminds one of the story of Columbus and the egg. Anyone might have done it, but nobody did.

GRACE ISABEL COLBRON.

PAMPHLETS.

A pamphlet on "Taxation in Jamaica," published by Mr. Wellesley Bourke, a member of the bar of Jamaica and formerly mayor of Kingston, the capital city of that West Indian island, discloses the fact that fiscal problems there are drawing public attention to the tendency observable everywhere of land monopolists to escape, both through the