

the pages of this book. May its powerful call to repentance be heard over all Christendom.

AUGUST DELLGREN.

## PERIODICALS

### The Spanish Singletaxer.

Among the articles in the Spanish Singletaxer for July is a translation from Henry George on "The Impossibility of the Landlord's Shifting the Land Value Tax on to the Tenant." Under the title of "El Latifundio" Mr. Baldomero Argente attacks the palliative reforms proposed by the Agricultural Congress which emphasize the importance of wealth production, practically ignoring distribution. Mr. A. Wangemann, of Chicago, under the caption of "The Land Is Sufficient," gives an interesting experience of how he explained the Singletax to a banker. Mr. Ramiro de Maeztu gets editorial chastisement for an unjust attack on Henry George, Singletax and Free Trade, which appeared in The Madrid Herald on May 28. There is considerable news of the progressive movement throughout the world.

C. L. LOGAN.



### The French Singletax Review.

With the July issue, "La Revue de L'Impot Unique" begins its second volume in altered form, with a page double its former size. Typographically it continues to maintain an attractive appearance in harmony with its limpid thought and logical argument. Now that its ideas have begun to take root in France the discussion is broadened in order to show how closely land reform is allied to all great national problems, economic or political. The number opens with a reprint of the masterly speech on Free Trade delivered by Henry George in Paris in 1889. The land question and taxation he declared to be but the externals of social reform, the star to which we would fain hitch our wagon being universal freedom, equality and brotherhood. But we cannot advance until we have destroyed the barriers which despotism has erected between the groups of the great human family. The experience of England has shown that to destroy Protection is not to establish Free Trade. The starving laborer is not free to barter for wages. The advantage of cheap commodities is reaped by the nation but absorbed by the minority who control the distribution of wealth. The millions which labor yields to soldiers, capitalists and landlords are represented by imports and exports which it were an abuse of language to call free trade. The laws of supply and demand, competition and the division of labor, are thwarted by the landed despotism. By destroying Protection England has not achieved Free Trade, but she has driven the enemy back and is storming the citadel of Privilege while France and the United States have yet to carry the outer trenches. The Review takes up the discussion of the strikes which mark industrial crises, a blind force wasting itself in a vain struggle. How long will Capital and Labor continue the mutually destructive conflict, oblivious of the common foe? In a thoughtful article dealing with the relation of the individual and property to the state the question

arises as to what part of the total land values should be included in the single tax. The theory that the whole amount should be taken for public uses is contested on the ground that government would become corrupt and despotic if entrusted with funds in excess of its actual needs. "What sensible man would confide to a political body—always corruptible!—more money than it needs?" Admitting the force of this argument, we need not agree with a second one based on the assumption that the mass of voters is ignorant and therefore corrupt, and that a government representing them will pander to a swinish proletariat. We may prefer to believe in the integrity of human nature. Though it may be warped by ignorance and oppression, it responds quickly to any act of justice, and it is well to remember that intelligence offers but an imperfect test of character. The highly cultivated mind, no less than the ignorant, grows awry under the pressure of Privilege and springs upright in the free atmosphere of equality based on natural law. A continuation of the general discussion as to the practical application of the Single Tax doctrine is promised in succeeding numbers. We are shown, in a paragraph dealing with Morocco, at what fearful cost to both conqueror and vanquished these colonial enterprises are carried out, involving as they do the sordid waste of warfare with its heritage of debts and taxes. At the end of the Review are appended an excellent collection of aphorisms in the following vein:

"Man can no more construct natural laws than he can create himself.—Quesnay.

"Among all the nations based on European civilization an increasing number of individuals has no right to the native soil except that of tramping on the public roads.—Letourneau.

"Let the great landlords beware; if they come to the conclusion that they have no need of the people, the people may well decide in their turn that they do not need the landlords.—Sismondi.

F. W. GARRISON.



The little maid gazed thoughtfully at her father. "Papa," she said, "do you know what I'm going to give you for your birthday?"

"No, dear," he answered. "Tell me."

"A nice new china shaving-mug, with gold flowers all around," said the little maid.

"But, my dear," explained her mother, "papa has a nice one, just like that, already."

"No, he hasn't," the little daughter answered, thoughtfully, "'cos—'cos—I've just dropped it!"—Newark Star.



Reginald De Koven told at a musicale in Chicago a pretty story in praise of modesty.

"A group of tourists," he said, "visited Beethoven's house in Bonn. One of the tourists, a girl of twenty or so, sat down at Beethoven's piano and played the 'Moonlight Sonata', none too well. Beethoven's own work, in his own room, on his own piano!

"When the girl had finished she rose and said to the old caretaker:

"I suppose lots of famous musicians have been here and played on this instrument?"

"Well, miss," the caretaker answered gravely. Paderewski was here last year and his friends urged