

bodying the real estate dealer's advice to the realist writer, for instance, is very good counsel, but too painstakingly clever. Parts of "In the Hands of a Receiver," however, show the author at his best:

We are accustomed to grumble over the increase in the cost of living. But the enhancement of price in the necessities of physical life is nothing compared to the increase in the cost of the higher life.

There are those now living who can remember when almost any one could have the satisfaction of being considered a good citizen and neighbor. All one had to do was to attend to one's own business and keep within the law. He would then be respected by all, and would deserve the most eulogistic epitaph when he came to die. By working for private profit he could have the satisfaction of knowing that all sorts of public benefits came as by-products of his activity. But now all such satisfactions are denied. To be a good citizen you must put your mind on the job, and it is no easy one. . . .

What we call the awakening of the social conscience marks an important step in progress. But, like all progress, it involves hardship to individuals. For the higher moral classes, the saints and reformers, it is the occasion of whole-hearted rejoicing. It is just what they have all the while been trying to bring about. But I confess to a sympathy for the middle class, morally considered, the plain people, who feel the pinch. They have invested their little all in the old-fashioned securities, and when these are depreciated they feel that there is nothing to keep the wolf from the door. . . . The old-fashioned private virtues which used to be exhibited with such innocent pride as family heirlooms are now scrutinized with suspicion. They are subjected to rigid tests to determine their value as public utilities.

ANGELINE LOESCH GRAVES.

PAMPHLETS

Pamphlets Received.

Restriction of Immigration. Extension Division Bulletin, No. 360, Published by the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. Second Revised Edition, November, 1912. Price, 5 cents.

Popular Election of United States Senators. Extension Division Bulletin, General Series No. 359, Published by the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. Second Revised Edition, November, 1912. Price, 5 cents.

The Political Situation in a Nutshell: Some Uncolored Truths for Colored Voters. By Dr. J. Milton Waldron and Lieutenant J. D. Harkless. Issued by the National Independent Political League, 6th St. and La. Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

The Canadian Pacific Railway and Its Capitalization: A Sequel to "The Burden of Railway Rates." Pamphlet Number 3. Compiled from a Series of Articles Published in The Free Press, Winnipeg, 1912. Reproduced by The Free Press for Gratuitous Distribution, Winnipeg, Canada.



"I ken, Donald, we've had twa fine days the month."

"Aye, mon, and one was snappet up by the Saw-bath!"—The Tatler.

PERIODICALS

The French Singletax Review.

Mr. Georges Darien, editor of "La Revue de L'Impôt Unique," represented the French Singletaxers at the Land Values Conference in London early in October, a report of which holds the place of honor in the November issue of the French review. This conference not only marked a step towards the triumph in England of political economy, rescued from contempt and vitalized by the genius of Henry George, but emphasized the international character of the struggle for economic freedom. The revival of economic discussion in France and the popularization of the Singletax doctrine in the Spanish-speaking countries, one of the most remarkable signs of the times, indicate the vitality of the movement towards democracy at a time when many discouraging reactions are in evidence. If it were not for this world movement reformers might well despair in face of the gross materialism paraded by the eugenists in the fair name of science, the savage justification of cruelty by the Governor of a great State, and the universal expansion of armaments, which make frequent wars inevitable and neutralize the advance in wealth production. "In the 20th century it is easier to learn to kill than to learn to live." France offers a striking refutation of the dismal science of Malthus. Its shrinking population continues to exhibit the very miseries supposed to be the penalty of overcrowding. Having exchanged the ideas of its sages for those of Napoleon, it has encouraged monopoly to such an extent that individuals and corporations depend upon public assistance and struggle to shift public burdens upon the shoulders of others. "France has become a nation of soldiers and beggars. . . . And industry and commerce fail to perceive that they will have to fill and refill the public coffers into which the government must dip for the alms it gives them." Instructive to the foreigner, to whose superficial observation the French people appear to be a temperate race, is the verdict of the doctors that alcoholism accounts for two-thirds of the tuberculosis in France. Unfortunately the doctors do not seek the origin of alcoholism. If one-half the time and money spent in medical research and the black art of animal experimentation were devoted to a study of the cause and cure of poverty the devastating diseases of our time might be swept away as effectually as the superstitions of the dark ages. "Men deprived of their natural right to life, of access to the earth, the source of all production, are condemned to all the horrors of material and moral pauperism. They are exposed to exploitation, unemployment, vice, alcohol—to all the monsters of distress. They are thus subjected to tuberculosis—one of the many maladies which our grotesque social system manufactures with such care. Abolish land monopoly, and you will abolish at the same time not only tuberculosis and alcoholism, but the pauperism from which they spring."

F. W. GARRISON.



A little girl was playing at the table with her cup of water. Her father took the cup from her, and