

duced, it had not only proved effective in re-establishing a democratic government truly representative of the wishes of the people, but it had also dealt a death blow to the corrupt conditions that were undermining the moral integrity of individual as well as national life. Hence he labored unceasingly, devoting his splendid ability to awakening the people to the importance of this great and fundamental demand of the hour.

His investigations proved to him that the chief immediate source of corruption in government and one of the major bulwarks of monopoly and commercial despotism, was to be found in the private ownership of public utilities. He therefore became one of the leading if not the leading and most authoritative voice in America, in favor of public ownership of all such natural monopolies as the telegraph and telephone, the railways and the municipal utilities.

Knowing that object lessons are of more value than abstract theories, he placed before the American people the most luminous record of the leading progressive democratic state, in his magnificent "Story of New Zealand."

He was at all times a constructive thinker. When he attacked the evil or sought to tear down that which humanity had outgrown, he always strove to replace it with something fairer, nobler and more in harmony with the broadening view of civilization.

He knew that the keynote of our epoch is union, and he felt that if the spirit of co-operation could be made to take the place of the cut-throat competition of the older day, and the even more deadly combinations of the modern feudalism of privileged wealth, whose spirit is essentially that of the competitive age, the interests of humanity could be rapidly and effectively conserved. Hence he spent many months in Great Britain and Europe making a careful study of the wonderful strides that have been made by the co-operators of the Old World, and the results of these researches were laid before our people.

All movements that had for their object the furtherance of the principles of free government, of justice, a higher manhood and a happier civilization, received his earnest and efficient co-operation. He believed in the right of women to the franchise. He threw his splendid enthusiasm and energy into the work of furthering the School City Movement and various efforts to purify politics and foster the idealism of the people.

His heart was ever with the struggling poor, and especially with the young who were making a gallant fight to win a worthy place in life. It was this over-mastering desire to help the young in a practical way that made him the great leading and directing spirit in the founding and pushing forward of the Vocation Bureau work, and which prompted him to help to success numbers of young

persons who through his aid have triumphed in their struggle for victory.

At every step, on every occasion, his influence was thrown on the side of democracy, human rights, and social and individual upliftment. He was a diffuser of light. His influence tended to exalt all who came within its sphere. He was simple, sincere, loving, unselfish and faithful to the vision; an apostle of democracy, a servant of progress, a child of the ideal. His life was an inspiration whose influence for good will never die.

BOOKS

GUIDANCE INTO A VOCATION.

Choosing a Vocation. By Frank Parsons. Published by Houghton Mifflin & Co., New York & Boston. 1909. Price, \$1.00 net.

His "vocation bureau" absorbed Professor Parsons during the last year of his life. At his death this book, setting forth the methods and results of that work, was left by him nearly ready for publication. The regret that he could not have lived to carry on his work only deepens with the perusal of its record. A practical, every-day, simple-sounding little volume—yet its pages offer more original thoughts and helpful points of view than are often found grouped.

Its starting point is a new idea: the application of scientific method to the choice of one's life-work. Who ever heard of reserving decision about one's vocation until a thorough self-analysis and the systematic investigation of the world of industry had given ground for preferences? Who ever thought of trusting to psychology and industrial statistics instead of "pull" and chance when it was time "to go to work"? But Prof. Parsons and science once called into council are like all useful innovations: their mere presentment turns all the old ways silly.

The plan is this: With the tactful help of an experienced "vocational counselor"—a man who has made a study of people and industries—the young person is first led to analyze himself—his character and manners, his mentality, his physique. This analysis is to be no haphazard or superficial affair, but careful and honest written answers to printed questions. And, incidentally, that catechism is most self-enlightening to any one for general regenerative purposes. "Do you sleep with your windows open?" "In what were your best and poorest records in school?" "How was each evening last week spent?" "What do you look for first in the newspapers, in a World's Fair?" "What organizations have you been instrumental in forming?" "Are your motions rapid or slow, graceful or not, excessive or not?" "Do you recognize the economic and social value

of natural, friendly, cordial smiles?" "Do you shake hands like a steam engine, or a stick, or an icicle, or like a cordial friend?"—These are a few of the three hundred or more questions which precede the character-analysis. And this latter, with its columns of antonyms, looks like selected pages from Roget's Thesaurus.

This personal revelation complete, the industrial investigation is begun. After recognizing certain fundamental requisites for success in all industries,—such as, for instance, health, common-sense, promptness,—there are considered separately the vocations, from agriculture and the trades through commerce to the professions and artistic employments. Under each vocation is a simple but consummately skillful table of personal traits especially needed for success in that calling. Upon whichever of these vocations the applicant desires, he is now directed to try the results of his self-analysis and with the aid of the "vocation counselor's" knowledge of the industrial world, a wise choice is often made. The book closes with some most instructive "sample cases" from Prof. Parsons' own note-book as "vocation counselor."

With scarcely a mention of the subject, this short book holds within itself the fundamental criticism of our present-day education, and the greatest objection to most of the trade-school planning; neither the conventioned education nor its newest substitute gives the youth a varied enough outlook upon the world's activities to enable him either to lay the general foundation for or to make the choice of his life-work wisely. With modifications there seems no reason why the "vocation bureau" should not become an integral part of every public school.

ANGELINE LOESCH GRAVES.

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The anarchist was examining the new infernal machine. "The fellow who made this did a pretty bomb job," he remarked, and the shell exploded with laughter.—Harvard Lampoon.

The Single Tax: What It Is, and What It Will Accomplish.

A straight-forward, succinct statement of the Single Tax as an economic method, by **Judson Grenell**, of Detroit. ¶ Mr. Grenell, who is a newspaper man of long experience, knows just what people want to know, and he knows also just how to tell it to them. Price: **Five cents** a copy, postpaid; **fifty cents** a dozen, postpaid.

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BOOKS RECEIVED

—Philemon's Verses. Published by The Evergreen Press, Montrose, Pa. 1909.

—Actions and Reactions. By Rudyard Kipling. Published by Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. 1909.

—The Lady of Big Shanty. By F. Berkeley Smith. Published by Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. 1909.

—The Big Strike at Siwash. By George Fitch. Published by Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. 1909.

—Legal Tender. By Jas. C. Smith. Published by Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., London, W. 1909.

—Uppbuilders. By Lincoln Steffens. Published by Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. 1909. Price, \$1.20, net.

—The Interlaken School. Stone Lake, La Porte, Indiana. Handbook, 1909. Published by Edward A. Rumely, La Porte, Ind.

—In the Border Country. By Josephine Daskam Bacon. Published by Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. 1909. Price, \$1.00.

—Abundance and Hard Times. By Jas. C. Smith. Published by Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., Dryden House, Gerrard St., London, W. 1908.

—Money and Profit-Sharing. By James C. Smith. Published by Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., Dryden House, 43 Gerrard St., London, W. 1908.

—Little Songs for Two. By Edmund Vance Cooke. Published by the Dodge Publishing Co., 214-220 E. 23rd St., New York. 1909. Price, cloth, \$1.00; leather, \$1.50.

—The Road to Power. By Karl Kautsky. Authorized Translation by A. M. Simons. Published by Samuel A. Block, The Bookman, Chicago. 1909. Price, 50 cents.

—Annual Report of the Board of Public Service, Water Works Division, of the City of Cleveland for

Hard Times: The Cause and the Cure.

An A, B, C, of Political Economy, by **James Pollock Kohler**, a lawyer of New York.

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