

Then you'll be convinced that it'll work well in Massachusetts. You're not from Missouri; you're from Massachusetts."

He told about this encounter at a dinner of more or less radical college students. "It's high time," he continued, "that the applied scientist took a hand in politics. We engineers are taught to make things for people to use and enjoy. We build bridges for men, not for dividends. When government is handled as an applied science, our politics will be as good as our bridges."

Men are bothered at first by all the precision and accuracy and efficiency of minds like his. They wonder, as I did, whether it means not only the end of waste and confusion but of beauty too, and the sense of wonder.

On the night of President Lowell's inauguration we marched to the Stadium by classes, carrying torches. There was a good deal of parading, and cheering, and speech-making. I met Professor Johnson the next day, and I asked him what he thought of our performance.

"Well, to tell you the truth, I didn't see much of it. I was watching the Stadium." It was the first time I had heard him comment about the thing he had built. "I was looking at the sweep of it. It was fine by the October light." I was satisfied, assured that the precision and accuracy of the scientist is coming not only to end waste, but to create things of use, and to enjoy them in their highest use, which is beauty.



A RONDEAU.

(Exodus xv. 27.)

Palm-trees and wells they found of yore,
Who, that Egyptian bondage o'er,
Got sight betimes of feathering green,
Of lengthened shadows, and between
The deep, long-garnered water-store.

Dear—dear is Rest by sea and shore;
But dearest to the travel-sore,
Whose camping-place not yet has been
Palm-trees and wells.

For such we plead. Shall we ignore
The long procession of the Poor,
Still faring through the night wind keen,
With faltering steps, to the Unseen?
Nay; let us seek for these once more
Palm-trees and wells!

—Austin Dobson, in Putnam's.



Let the value of land be assessed independently of the buildings upon it, and upon such valuation let contribution be made to those public services which create the value. This is not to disturb the balance of equity, but to redress it. There is no unfairness in it. The unfairness is in the present state of things. Why should one man reap what another man sows?—Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman at Leeds, March 19, 1903.

BOOKS

DANISH TRANSLATIONS OF HENRY GEORGE'S BOOKS.

"Protection or Free Trade" has recently been translated into Danish by P. Larsen, Olstykke, Denmark. An excellent full page halftone of the well-known portrait showing Henry George reading a letter, his right elbow resting on the corner of a mantelpiece and the left arm held akimbo, adorns the volume. The language is fine throughout, though not always as close to the original as might be desired. In the last paragraph but one, for instance, "ignorance, neglect, or contempt for human rights, etc.," is translated into Danish with the equivalent in English for "ignorance about, neglect of and contempt for human rights, etc." The substitution of "and" for "or" somewhat alters the meaning. As given by Henry George either of the three conditions may cause public misfortunes and corruption of government, but as translated all three conditions must be present. What is more regrettable, however, is the elimination of whole pages of the text besides eight footnotes with over 200 lines. In a preface these amputations are explained by a statement that the parts omitted are superfluous, but that seems a poor reason. Is anyone justified in using the title page of any of the books of Henry George for a translation not made in full and with something of the exactness a lawyer would employ in translating a legal document? In case of abridgment, the fact should be noted on the title page itself.

Similar faults aggravated are found in Jacob E. Lange's translation of "Progress and Poverty," where fully one-third has been cut out, partly by elimination, partly by condensation. A translator's preface excuses this as having been done to make the book more accessible to the public. But couldn't that have been better accomplished by using cheaper paper and somewhat smaller print? Surely it is far better in getting up a cheap edition to trim the material of a book than its text. Condensations of the text of "Progress and Poverty," however carefully done, are too apt to give rise to controversies which should be avoided. They are hardly warranted, either, in view of the fact that Henry George himself, before issuing his first edition, did all the condensing he thought justifiable. Now that his voice is still and his pen at rest, it should be an especial concern of translators of his books to perform their task with painstaking fidelity so that every word in every sentence is given its true equivalent in the foreign language. The same full page halftone picture of Henry George mentioned above is found in Lange's translation of "Progress and Poverty,"

the language of which is beautiful and often sublime, as in the original.

Both books are certain to impress readers of open mind, and thereby enrich the economic thought of the people of Denmark. The make-up of both is as faultless as might be expected from the famous old Gyldendal publishing house, which has numbered among its clients such men as Bjornstjerne Bjornson and Henrik Ibsen.

C. M. KOEDT.



"THERE'S SOMETHING COME INTO MY THOUGHT."

Human Confessions. By Frank Crane. Chicago: Forbes & Company. Price, \$1.00.

In the author's foreword he says: "I would like these thoughts to be read and accepted in the sense of being purely human, reflecting no cult, college or creed. They are not written to convert anybody, or for any end except the pleasure of utterance."

As none of the several hundred subjects discussed by Mr. Crane cover more than a page or so each the reader will not be aroused to great antagonism even when he disagrees with the "Human Confessions." But the thoughts so briefly expressed are very appealing, and in the main compel an acknowledgment of their practical everyday truth. They are wrought out of human experience and may be taken up at any page with certainty that they will yield satisfaction if not the needed direction of the moment.

Among the many subjects from which it would be pleasant to quote we may take these remarks on "Progress":

The enemies to human progress are not the "bad" people but the "good" people. Humanity moves forward in a very curious way. We advance one step—then we bitterly attack those who would have us advance to the next step. "Good" people are those who stand for the existing order. They not only oppose those who break it (the criminals) but also those who would improve it (the reformers). A good church member is as hard toward a heretic as toward a sinner. The men who occupy the Present with its convictions and organizations fight front and rear, and repel the men of the Past and the men of the Future. Hence the progressive person is often classed with the criminal. . . . There is a modicum of truth in the charge that "advanced thinkers" are loosening morality. For the mass of men do not think at all, but take their opinions and their morals from existing institutions. Naturally, whoever intimates that these institutions are not perfect tends to confuse the average mind. And, naturally again, those in charge of the flock look askance at all progressives. Why can't things be let alone? The Pharisees thought Jesus was removing all law. The church believed Luther to be opening the way for every immorality. . . . The proverb runs, "The Good is the enemy of the Best." And of

Christ it is written: "He was numbered with the transgressors."

A. L. M.



HISTORY OF NORWICH UNIVERSITY

Norwich University. 1819-1911. Her History, Her Graduates, Her Roll of Honor. Published by Major General Grenville M. Dodge, C. E., A. M., LL. D. Compiled and edited by William Arba Ellis, B. S., A. M., 3 vols.

In these three volumes the history of technical education in the United States has one of its important roots. The oldest surviving technical school in the English speaking world, Norwich University of Vermont, was the very first to give instruction in farming. It was established in 1819 as the "American Literary, Scientific and Military Academy," by Captain Partridge, U. S. A., who had been for two years superintendent of the Academy at West Point, but since 1834 has had its present name. Its history, now before us, is a fairly rich biographical chronicle of the country for three-quarters of a century. Into these volumes are gathered, besides the story of the University, biographical data of all Norwich cadets, many of whom have served in the Senate and in the lower house of Congress, as Governor of States, in the military service of the United States and of the Confederate States, and in pulpits, at the bar, on the bench, in educational institutions, and in business and professional life other than as clergymen or lawyers. Among the military and naval celebrities are Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, Gen. F. T. Ward, Admiral George Dewey and Commodore Josiah Tatnall; and the civil officials include Governor Horatio Seymour of New York, and Gideon Welles, President Lincoln's Secretary of the Navy. Libraries with genealogical or biographical alcoves will find Mr. Ellis's painstaking work of special value.

BOOKS RECEIVED

—The Wisconsin Idea. By Charles McCarthy. Published by the Macmillan Co., New York. 1912. Price, \$1.50 net.

—Our Economic Troubles and the Way Out: An Answer to Socialism. By William H. Berry. Printed by John Spencer, Chester, Pa., 1912.

—Theodore Roosevelt the Citizen. By Jacob A. Riis, New Edition. Published by the Macmillan Co., New York, 1912. Price, 50 cents net.

—The Referendum in America, together with some chapters on the Initiative and the Recall. By Ellis Paxson Oberholtzer. New Edition, 1912. Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

—Annual Magazine Subject—Index, 1911. Including as Part II, The Dramatic Index. Edited by Frederick Winthrop Faxon. Published by the Boston Book Co., Boston. 1912. Price, \$5.50 net.