no cocoa must be grown thereon. Let them do so in every parish, selling the allotments on the same system as in Carriacou. In a few years every cent expended in the purchase will be repaid with interest, and several new industries will have been established, especially with the Land Bank to keep the new enfranchised peasants from the clutches of the money-lenders.

BOOKS

A PHASE OF THE IMMIGRATION PROBLEM.

The Italian in America. By Eliot Lord, John J. D. Trenor & Samuel J. Barrows. Published by B. F. Buck & Co., New York. 1905.

"The design of 'The Italian in America' is to present clearly the contribution of Italy to American development and citizenship." "Italian Settlement in American Cities," "On Farm and Plantation," "The Call for Better Distribution," are some chapter titles in this book of 250 pages. To anyone who has been trying to see through the present agitation for greater restriction of immigration and to make up his mind for or against the immigration bill in Congress, this book may prove helpful. The chapters, most of them, are written by Eliot Lord (Special Agent of U. S. Census), some few by J. J. D. Trenor, and one on "Pauperism, Disease and Crime," by Dr. Samuel J. Barrows (Secretary of the Prison Association of New York).

There is first given a statistical analysis of the flow of immigration to America from Italy; the numbers recently as compared with a few decades ago, and those from Italy and other Southern European countries as compared with those from the north of Europe. There follows a historical reminder of what good stock the present-day Italians spring from, and their recent most remarkable progress as a united nation-progress industrial, political, educational. And next is described the careful and very effective regulation of emigration by the Italian government, a system so thoroughly planned and carried out that it gives an assurance of decent treatment and intelligent action for every departing Italian, as well as a fairly good guarantee of his bodily and mental soundness.

Once landed in America, according to the writers, the Italian has proved himself far from a bad citizen, even in the large centers of population. He is industrious almost without exception, temperate and frugal. In all kinds of gardening in the North, in the rice and cotton plantations of the South, in the vineyards of California, wherever he has tried his hand at agriculture, the Italian has attained marked success. The Southern States are demanding his labor and offering all sorts of inducements, finding in him the solution of many of their problems. He can stand the climate, keeps steadily at his business, and will work alongside of the Negro. There is a rising demand in many sections of the United States for the Italian immigrant. His illiteracy is only a temporary matter. He educates his children, being less clannish about this than many other foreigners,

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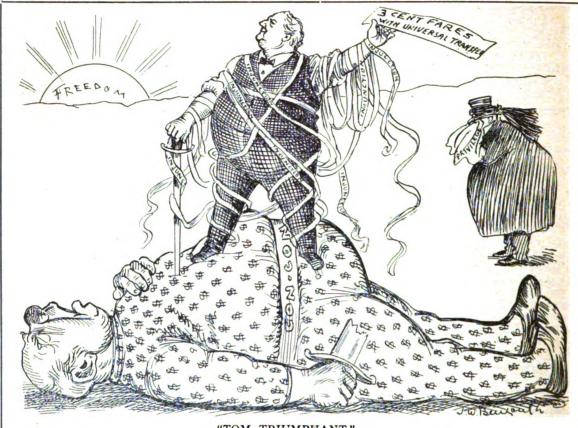
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and his children are bright. Assimilation is a short process with him, and his children become true Americans with a most noticeable aptitude for understanding and appreciating the American ideals of freedom and democracy.

While on the whole the arguments and statements are fairly convincing, one decided exception is to be noted—the old affair of "lying statistics." _n the chapter on "Pauperism, Disease and Crime" the statement is made (p. 198) that "the proportion of Irish in the charitable institutions is 30 per cent., of Germans 19 per cent., . . . while the Hebrews and Italians are both 8 per cent." This information is at least worthless and very possibly misleading unless along with it is told the proportion of Irish, Germans and Italians in our population. Unfortunately this is not the only case which might be cited from the same chapter.

The general atmosphere of the book is one of tolerance, of an attempt to recognize the truth of the question in hand without regard to the demands of Labor Unions for less competition, even though supported by complaisant capital. The authors conclude (and it seems a fair conclusion from the facts set forth) that what is needed is not restriction, but better distribution of immigration—a more intelligent welcome, not an unreasoning rejection.

ANGELINE LOESCH.

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The City That Was. A Requiem of Old San Francisco. By Will Irwin. Published by B. W. Huebsch, New York. Price 50 cents, net; postage 4 cents.

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