

awkward squad, as it were, requiring through handbooks of this character to be drilled into some sort of efficiency. It seems that before giving at all the traditional history of charity, innumerable admonitions, and carefully prepared charts are to be mastered and that these are to be consulted with every recurrence of the charitable impulse, and their application to every individual case to be learned by heart. The practice of benevolence is therefore at once a philosophy and a science, and partakes of the qualities of the speculative and practical.

"Organized charity," said Daniel Cavanagh, of the Manhattan Single Tax Club, one night from the truck in a moment of splendid inspiration, "think of organizing Love."

GOVERNMENT, BY JOHN S. CROSBY.

From the press of Peter Eckler of this city comes "Government, An Inquiry into the Nations and Functions of the State," by John S. Crosby; paper, 25 cents.

We imagine that the chapters of Mr. Crosby's work devoted to Labor, Capital, and Land Tenure will meet with more general acceptance even by non-single-taxers than those devoted to Money and what Mr. Crosby terms "Corporate Privilege." All single taxers will not agree with the conclusions of these two chapters. It does not seem to us that Mr. Crosby has accurately defined in a book that is quite remarkable for its clearness what he calls "The grant of corporate power." If this means the law of limited liability, as elsewhere it seems to mean, then many single taxers will venture to differ with the great orator of our movement as to the results of such law, and the good that would come of its abolition.

Mr. Crosby says: "The excuse generally offered for incorporating private companies is that the public interests demand the prosecution of many enterprises too great for unaided individual effort and capital." If it is the law of limited liability which Mr. Crosby has in mind he has not fully stated the proposition. The "excuse" is that in the absence of the limited liability law men would be deterred, because of the risks involved, from entering into enterprises requiring large capital; hence the conferring of such immunity upon corporations.

It is hard to see what other privileges are included in the grant of corporate power save this immunity, and those special privileges to which single taxers are all opposed, privileges and monopolies which may be as successfully used by individuals working as partners. It is curious that, perceiving, as Mr. Crosby does, the true limitations of government, he should nevertheless advocate more government, that is, the prosecution of the debtor by the State to the last penny of his belongings, rather than the utter abolition of all laws for the collection of debt.

We think Mr. Crosby's proposition is untenable, but little space is left us in this number of the REVIEW for a further examina-

tion of his contentions. This task must be left to some future occasion. Many single taxers, too, will find much to dissent from in his chapter on Money, but with that portion of the book which deals with the true principles of land tenure and the canons of taxation they will be in hearty accord. These are stated with unusual clearness, though we miss the eloquent passages which one might expect to find, and which, united with the bell-like voice, the benign countenance and splendid presence, have so thrilled the audiences that have sat spell bound at the feet of the Wendell Phillips of our movement.

All single taxers should send for this book since it is both interesting and suggestive.

J. D. M.

LOVE'S REVIEW OF "DEMOCRACY AND SOCIALISM."

Though the *conclusions* of Max Hirsch will gratify every single taxer, I incline to believe that some of his premises hardly justify the conclusions—that he is somewhat in the position of one who, having been led through a wilderness by an able guide, and attempting too soon to be a guide himself, gets confused in the woods. At one place wofully—the Austrian thicket of "Value"—where, by following Boehm-Bawerk, an economic will-of-the-wisp, he falls into a veritable swamp, asserting that value depends primarily, not upon the amounts of labor or equivalents of labor the valued thing will exchange for, but upon its utility, and that it springs from a desire on the part of consumers for the useful thing, a theory that seems plausible to the "economists" he follows. But we must reflect that they do not agree in their definitions of wealth, except in that it is something that has value. "The point," says George, "on which the political economy founded by Adam Smith has been constantly at sea, is that it could not recognize a distinction between two kinds of value—the values of things (products of labor) which constitute an addition to the common stock, and the values of things (land, bonds, slaves, etc.) which add nothing to the common stock, but simply affect the distribution of what already exists in the common stock. It could not be a political economy until it had defined wealth, and it could not define wealth until it had recognized a distinction between the two kinds of value."

At "Interest" is another soft place where he sinks over shoe-tops, saying: "Natural interest is the result of the extension of labor in time"—(apparently making interest coterminous with labor)—and "The capitalist therefore buys productive instruments at the present value of the sum of their ultimate products," etc., also speaking of the "capitalist who purchases productive instruments, materials, tools, and labor." Thus, in using the terms "productive instruments" instead of capital, "buys" and "purchases" instead of exchanges, and specifically including labor in "productive instruments," while at the

same time dangerously using the terms "goods," "present goods," "future goods," as paraphrases for "wealth," and "production goods" as something distinct from capital, he seems not to have quite grasped the magnificent exposition of interest in Progress and Poverty.

However, it will be thought invidious to bark at a work which is likely, because of the rank of its publishers and the solemnity of its looks, to influence a scholastic class hitherto unreachable, and a book which, after all, in defending liberty, ably controverts the liberty-destroying theories of "State Socialism."

JAMES LOVE.

PERSONALS.

Marian Macdaniel Grady, wife of Franklin Grady (who was at one time actively identified with the single tax movement in the State of Texas) died in New York City on Sept. 7. As Marian Dana Macdaniel Mrs. Grady became widely known to single taxers throughout the country by her efficient work as secretary of the Single Tax Letter Writing Corps, which she conducted for some time. She was an enthusiastic advocate of the single tax and other liberal principles, and was a close friend of Henry George and his family.

Carl Schurz said of an address of the Rev. Herbert Bigelow that it was "remarkably thoughtful and most brilliant in expression."

We regret to announce the death of Christian Mack, president of Ann Arbor Savings Bank and father-in-law of Willis J. Abbott.

James W. Benlangee, one of the original promoters of Fairhope, addressed the Single Tax Club of Buffalo at the Builders' Exchange, in August, on the history of the colony.

The Union County (Pa.) Democratic Convention have placed in nomination for District Attorney Lee Francis Lybarger.

Mr. Pleydell retires from the editorship of *Justice*, the single tax weekly of Wilmington, Del., and his place is taken by A. R. Saylor. Stephen Bell continues his interesting weekly etters.

Lawson Purdy's name was prominently mentioned as New York's fusion candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen.

When the ballot reform agitation was at its height some years ago a meeting was held at the Federal Club in the up-town portion of New York. Senator Saxton was the principal speaker. On the platform were Theodore Roosevelt and Ernest Howard Crosby, then Republican Assemblyman. In the audience was Sydney Ulrich, a well-known New York single taxer. Senator Saxton's speech was strongly Democratic, in the broad meaning of that term. Mr. Ulrich was quick to appreciate the strong points of the speaker's

address, for to Mr. Ulrich, as to Senator Saxton, genuine ballot reform meant a great deal. It was the latter who led the applause. As the meeting was brought to a close, Mr. Roosevelt sprang from the platform and, advancing toward Mr. Ulrich, held out his hand. "Will you kindly tell me your name?" asked the future President.

"My name is Sydney Ulrich. But why do you ask?"

"I want to present you to Senator Saxton," said Roosevelt, and, turning to the Senator: "This is Mr. Ulrich, Senator, who led the applause and evinced a most intelligent interest in the strong points of your address." Then to Mr. Ulrich: "Are you a Republican?"

"No, I am a Henry George democrat," answered Ulrich, as he shook hands with the Senator.

What changes have taken place in the years that have elapsed! Saxton, we believe, is dead; Roosevelt is President of the United States, and Ernest Howard Crosby is one of the ever-growing army of "Henry George democrats," besides possessing a reputation as a writer that is international.

Louis Le Saulnier, of Red Bud, Illinois, one of the most indefatigable workers for the great cause, was recently a visitor in New York. He is a man of striking personality, and few men in the movement have made greater sacrifices for principle.

In another column we present a biographical sketch of Frank Warren. It is impossible not to feel an interest in Mr. Warren's project. We are not an advocate of the emigration of our African population as a means of solving the Negro problem. Single taxers do not believe there is, in any real sense, a Negro problem at all—that what appears to be such is only one phase of the great industrial problem. But Mr. Warren's plan is of value for other reasons. It will be watched with interest.

Samuel B. Clarke, formerly partner of Secretary of War Root, of the law firm of Root and Clarke, was recently offered by President McKinley the position of Judge of the United States Court for the Southern District of New York. Mr. Clarke is the author of the very valuable article, "A Lawyer's Reply to Criticisms on the Single Tax," first published in the *Harvard Law Review*, and afterwards issued in pamphlet form. Mr. Clarke was associated with Tom L. Johnson as counsel for a number of important street railway interests.

Mr. and Mrs. William Lloyd Garrison have returned from their European trip.

As we go to press we learn that Robert Baker has been nominated for Sheriff of Kings County on the Anti-Tammany fusion ticket. Mr. Baker has an excellent chance of election, and as he is a single taxer whose name is familiar to nearly every reader of the *REVIEW*, we can wish him no worse fortune than an election by an overwhelming majority. And Bob deserves it all.