

## BOOK NOTICES.

## LAND NATIONALIZATION.

The Case for Land Nationalization, by Joseph Hyder, Secretary to the Land Nationalization Society of England, with an introduction by Alfred Russell Wallace, whose death was chronicled in the last number of the REVIEW, is a volume of 435 pages published by Simpson, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co., London, England.

The work includes many chapters of value to the reader. The first, entitled Principles of the Land Question, is in the main a sensible presentation of the nature of property in land as distinguished from property in other things. The chapter entitled A Cloud of Witnesses gives extracts from many sources not included in Crosby's Earth For All Calendar. A Land of Great Estates is devoted to the great holdings of the landlords of Great Britain, with something of their origin. But perhaps the most valuable chapter is that under the caption, Landlords' Power and Privileges, which will be in the nature of a startling revelation to most American readers, as well as the many instances of great increase in land values given in Chapter VI. Chapter XV., Land Reform Palliatives, deals very thoroughly with some of the half-way measures suggested from time to time, and the writer has no difficulty in showing their weakness. Altogether the work is a storehouse of information, thoroughly informing and brought down to date.

Of course the writer being a land nationalizationist by purchase must discuss the Single Tax, and he represents it fairly as the only rival of land nationalization. The author's chief reasons for dismissing it appear to be—

1st. That it does not provide for compensation. To this he contributes the familiar arguments.

2nd. Its onerousness and inequality, in defence of which position we are favored with a table which has figured before in anti-land-value-tax arguments in Great Britain, viz., Mr. Trustram Eve's valuation of a Bedfordshire parish.

3rd. That the land value tax can be

shifted in part, perhaps in great part. Here recognizing that this contention is apparently inconsistent with the claim for compensation, Mr. Hyder protests that such inconsistency is in appearance only because this very inequality of incidence is the greatest objection to a land value tax, and certainly it would be if Mr. Hyder's claim were correct that some landlords could shake the burdens from their backs and others could not.

In the chapter, Taxation of Land Values in Practice, in which there are quotations from the Vancouver number of the Single Tax REVIEW, there are advanced other arguments against the Single Tax. It is impossible to deal with these adequately in the space at our disposal. We promise to take them up in some future issue, for by his ability and thoroughness of treatment Mr. Hyder has made this well worth our while.

J. D. M.

How MUCH of what is known as capital is not capital but only privilege capitalized, and how wide-spread are the ramifications of this system, one may learn from the reading of the New Capitalism, by John Moody, which consists of editorials contributed by Mr. Moody to the *Public*, bound in pamphlet form and sold by the Public, 537 So. Dearborn Street, Chicago, for five cents.

## THE PARTIALITY OF MR. BABSON.

THE Future of the Working Classes is the title of a work by Roger W. Babson, of the Babson's Statistical Organization. When an author writes a work with such a title he becomes at once an object of just suspicion. For while there is a working class a writer ought always to begin with an apology for it and an inquiry into the fact how it comes to be that there is a "working class" and a class that lives without working.

And in this case our suspicion is soon discovered to be well grounded. For Mr. Babson argues that real betterment of the condition of the working class can come