

BOOKS RECEIVED

—Democratic England. By Percy Alden. Published by The Macmillan Co., New York. 1912. Price, \$1.50 net.

—The New Democracy. By Walter E. Weyl. Published by the Macmillan Co., New York. 1912. Price, \$2.00 net.

—All the Children of All the People. By William Hawley Smith. Published by the Macmillan Co., New York. 1912.

—Socialism and Character. By Vida D. Scudder. Published by Houghton, Mifflin Co., Boston and New York. 1912. Price, \$1.50 net.

—Stock Prices: Factors in Their Rise and Fall. By Frederick Drew Bond. Volume VI of "The Investor's Library." Published by Moody's Magazine Book Dept., New York. 1911. Price, \$1.00.

—Hill's Reference Guide for Land Seekers, Travelers, Schools, Tourists, Emigrants and General Readers. By Thomas E. Hill. Published by the Hill Standard Book Co., 527 Plymouth Ct., Chicago. 1912. Price, \$2.50.

PAMPHLETS

Pamphlets Received.

Equitable Taxation: A Restraint to Monopoly, An Aid to Industry. By John Zellweger, 1900 Adelaide Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

The A B C of the Land Question, Translated into Spanish by Antonio Albendin from the English of James Dundas White. Published by the Translator at Ronda, Spain.

Is Lebe Majeste a Crime in America? Should Men be Jailed for Free Speech? Published by the Metropolitan Press Printing Co., Central Bldg., Seattle. Price, 10 cents.

Socialism and Private Property. The Harvard Socialist Tracts, Number 1, February, 1912. Published by Harvard Socialist Club. 2 Holworthy Hall, Cambridge, Mass. Price, 5 cents.

Administration of the Office of Sheriff of Cook County, Illinois. Report prepared for the Judges of the Circuit Court by the Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency, 315 Plymouth Court, Chicago, December, 1911.

The Water Works System of the City of Chicago: Report of Dabney H. Maury to the Chicago Commission on City Expenditures. Published by the Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency, 315 Plymouth Ct., December, 1911.

Wendell Phillips: A Centennial Oration delivered at Park Street Church, Boston, November 28, 1911. By Wendell Phillips Stafford. Published by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 29 Vesey St., New York.

Administration of the Office of Clerk of the Circuit Court and of the Office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Cook County, Illinois. Report prepared for the Judges of the Circuit Court by the Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency, 315 Plymouth Court, Chicago, December, 1911.

Hours and Earnings of Women Workers in Maryland and California. Employment of Children in Maryland Industries. Massachusetts Manufacturers and Employees' Health. German Workmen's Insurance Code, July 19, 1911. Bulletin of the Bureau of Labor, No. 96—Sept., 1911. Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C.

PERIODICALS

The Western Woman Voter.

The Western Woman Voter (Seattle, Wash.) for January is a Singletax number and prints in large black type on its cover, "Vote for Amendment No. 2 (Erickson Amendment)."

A. L. G.



The Spanish Singletaxer.

The February number of the Spanish Single Taxer (El Impuesto Unico, Imprinta Rondona, Plaza Ayuntamiento, Ronda, Spain) contains among other articles, a translation of the conclusion of Henry George's "Thy Kingdom Come"; a reply to an adverse criticism of the George theory that appeared in "Land and Liberty," a Spanish periodical; and "The Fight Against Tuberculosis," a paper delivered at the Third Medical Congress by Dr. Felix Vitale, in which he quotes the leading authorities on infection and prevention of this disease. Dr. Vitale holds that the leading causes of this disease are economic. Nearly three pages are devoted to the news of the movement in Spain and abroad.

C. L. LOGAN.



"Budkavlen."

The first number for 1912 of "Budkavlen" (The Message), the journal of social ethics and economic reform published by Johan Hansson at Tunnelgatan 19, Stockholm, Sweden, is full of live topics, and undoubtedly serves its purpose as an educator on economic questions exceedingly well. Many journals devoted exclusively to Singletax propaganda have a tendency to become too academic, and they thereby diminish their value for propaganda purposes. A really useful journal must deal with the questions of the day as they present themselves, and in this particular "Budkavlen" fills all requirements. The political and social problems that are uppermost in the Swedish mind are dealt with, and their true economic relation analyzed. This is propaganda of a very practical kind, and the results that the land-value reformers in Sweden have achieved in a very brief space of time argue for its effectiveness. In the January number an address to the king (or government, for in political questions the cabinet is the actual power in Sweden) regarding high prices and unemployment, gives in concise form a statement of what the reformers want, and of what they expect to achieve by their reform. This address was handed over to the government on January 11, and is signed by delegates from numerous societies in the country, among others by the "Small Farmers' Association." An article on the new Riksdag (parliament) indicates that in the upper house the conservative element has some 85 members, to 65 liberals and socialists. In fact, there are not less than 12 socialists in the upper house. In the lower house there are 101 liberals, 65 socialists, and 64 conservatives, so that here the latter element is distinctly in the minority. As the two houses vote "in common" on questions on which they cannot agree, the progressive elements at such common

voting have a total strength of 230 to 150 of the conservatives. Among other articles of interest is one dealing with the conditions under which the state has been "parted" from some public lands. In this connection, however, it may be mentioned that the Swedish government still has possession of vast areas of forest lands, and receives a considerable income from this source. An article on the subject of the prevention of emigration from Sweden shows how the economic conditions in America are the sole cause of the emigration, and the writer, Erik Oberg, points out that there can be no effective work done to stem the tide of emigration from Sweden before such measures are taken as will serve to place Sweden on an economic plane where it cannot be excelled by living conditions in the United States. Another article deals with the always "open" and somewhat "hackneyed" question whether the land value tax can be shifted. The news section gives a review of the progress of land-value reform during 1911 in Norway, Denmark, France, Spain, England, Africa, Canada, United States, Australia and China.

E. O.



A Singletaxer to Singletaxers.

There is in The Westminster Review for February an article by Alexander Mackendrick on Henry George's Teaching which must express for many a Singletaxer his own spiritual experience. Mr. Mackendrick contrasts the Singletaxer's outlook on life with other men's. "The ordinary philanthropist," he writes, "equally with the Socialist and the unthinking man of the world believes, or acts as though he believed, that the social hell is the normal condition of society, unless when buttressed and bolstered and tinkered with by kind-hearted persons. . . . Such people seem to think things have a perverse tendency to go all wrong, and the natural way for wealth to distribute itself is for some to have more than they can wisely use, and others to have less than sufficient to keep body and soul together. . . . Under such a theory of life as this it is obvious that no man should be able to retain his reasoning powers intact, and continue to believe that any beneficent power, either of a personal or impersonal kind, guides the destiny of this world." "The follower of Henry George, on the other hand, believes that the misery of the world is not due to natural causes, but entirely to artificial or man-made laws, which permit certain men, or classes of men, to shut others out from the universal workshop, which is the physical basis of life." With this outlook on life, "it becomes possible to entertain the idea of an overruling and beneficent power at the back of phenomena. It suggests the liberating of an immense amount of spiritual energy engaged in righting wrongs, and setting it free to develop human life in the direction of its higher potentialities."

A. L. G.



The Chinese are, in their own way "the best educated people in the world," according to the New York Commercial, as quoted by the Literary Digest. "Every coolie can read and write his own complicated language, and the news can be spread throughout China once the way is opened to distribute pa-

pers. Illiteracy, therefore, will not bar a campaign of education that will teach the people the meaning of self-government and the way to elect representatives. Whether a republican form of government is best suited to the Chinese temperament remains to be seen, but there will be no trouble in making the people understand what the change means, provided that those who assume control at the beginning are honest in their endeavor to impart the knowledge. The Western world does not grasp the fact that there is no illiteracy among the men of

IN MEMORIAM

JOHN P. ALTGELD

Died March 12, 1902

**Orchestra Hall, Sunday, March
10, 1912, 2:30 P. M.**

DANIEL L. CRUICE, Chairman

Music by the Sinai Congregation Choir

Mr. Arthur Dunham, Organist and Director

ORDER OF EXERCISES

Organ - - - Mr. Arthur Dunham

PRAYER BY THE REV. THOMAS E. COX

"Hymn to the Homeland" - - Sullivan
BY THE CHOIR

Address - - Hon. Edward F. Dunne

"How Blest Are They" - Tschaikowsky

Address - - Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow
President of Ohio Constitutional Convention

"America" - - - - - Smith
BY THE CHOIR AND AUDIENCE

Oration - - - Hon. William J. Bryan

"God Be With You Till We Meet Again" - Rankin
BY THE CHOIR

Public Invited - Seats Free