

will see that the true happiness of life is not in devising schemes of power, but in realizing in themselves the common aspirations of the race.

Just as in the great literature there come to expression the great emotions of mankind, so in politics there come to realization the great actions of mankind, so that men are partners with each other in the hopeful enterprises of human perfection and the hopeful enterprises of justice to which all government is consecrated. Let us not be jealous of the radicalism which seeks to derive all our forces from this single root of perfection.

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L'ENVOI OF HOUSE CLEANING.

(With apologies to Kipling.)

Laura Simmons in "The Circle."

When Earth's last picture is dusted,
And the floors are painted and dried—
When the oldest carpet is beaten,
And the youngest spider has died—

We shall rest, and faith, we shall need it;
Lie down for a moment or two—
Till the dust on the grand piano
Shall set us to work anew.

We shall have real paint to lean on;
Pile everything into the hall,
And scrub for hours at a sitting—
And never be tired at all!

And they that are clean shall be happy;
They shall eat off a kitchen chair,
And splash with a seven-foot dust mop
At the back of the chiffoniere.

And the Man of the house may praise us—
But shall (more than probably) blame;
And we never shall get any money—
(And certainly not any fame.)

But each for the joy of the cleaning,
And each in her feminine glee
To look just as well as the neighbors,
For the sake of Things They Might See!

BOOKS

CONSERVATION.

Irrigation and soil productiveness will probably be the most important factors of industrial development in the immediate future in our country. For this reason "The Conservation of the Natural Resources of the United States," by Charles R. Van Hise, of the University of Wisconsin, is of peculiar interest; and not only to technical engineers, but also to farmers and political economists. It is apparently without a rival among books, for information covering the principles and the principal facts pertaining to our natural re-

sources and their relation to our industrial development.

The settlement of open prairies, available as agricultural lands without irrigation, is complete. What remains of public land is either mountain or desert (including semi-arid land in the latter), and useless without irrigation. Largely for this reason the people of the United States are turning more and more to manufacturing as a means of livelihood; and this movement can be balanced off with agriculture only by governmental development. If left to private capital, the necessity for immediate returns on money invested in any given drainage area, will tend to limit irrigation and water power projects to the cream of that area, which may represent a very low percentage of its possibilities. The government can develop fully and wait many years if need be for investment returns. But if government is to undertake that work, it is essential to success that public opinion understand the questions involved. This book opens the door to more serious thought along this line than anything heretofore written.

Natural resources are doubtless more abundant than we can realize: as lumber disappears, for instance, cement comes in to take its place. But Nature's generosity is no excuse for human waste. Thriftlessness regarding natural resources must be stopped. The day cannot be far off when we shall be expected to use and conserve our resources through advances in scientific knowledge. It is scientific knowledge, indeed, that makes Nature inexhaustibly responsive to human needs. Not from waste of lumber has cement come, but from scientific interrogations of Nature; and herein Conservation travels double with Discovery.

F. L. CRANFORD.

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EVERY'S HISTORY.

A History of the United States and Its People. From their Earliest Records to the Present Time. By Elroy McKendree Avery. In Sixteen Volumes. Volume VII. Published by The Burrows Brothers Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Beginning with the campaign for adoption of the Constitution, with the making of which the sixth volume closed,* the seventh volume of Avery's series of sixteen carries the story of the American federation of States down to 1806.

The current which, before that century closed, turned the federation into the centralized Nation which the title of this work hints at grammatically in its use of the singular pronoun instead of the plural for the United States, had then begun to set in. Hamilton's financial policy is of course presented, and with fair judgment, and so is the development of new political parties. As an historical study of the way in which political

*See current volume, page 403.

parties are born in the United States, this first experience is especially interesting at the present time. The enactment of the alien and sedition laws, so disastrous to our earliest party of aristocracy, the Federalist, which went down in political form only to be resurrected judicially in principle by the Supreme Court, is dwelt upon considerably. Industrial changes destined to make of slavery the cause of civil war, fall into their proper place chronologically; and the accession of Jefferson with the downfall of the Federalists is introduced with a denial of the tradition that he rode on horseback and alone to the capital to take the oath of office. It seems that Jefferson walked from his boarding house to the capitol, only a stone's throw apart, escorted by a body of militia and a number of political friends.

The author refers slightly to ex-President John Adams for leaving the capital before daylight on the day of Jefferson's inauguration; but this childishness is rather small matter for criticism in comparison with the appointment of a bitter anti-democratic partisan to the Chief Justiceship just as Jefferson came in, almost at the hour, in order to rescue the class-power doctrines of Federalism by judge-made law from the death they were dying in politics. Mr. Avery regards this appointment as one of the highest value, and such is the opinion that generations of lawyers have been educated in; but it is becoming clearer now that the service of Chief Justice Marshall was a service to plutocratic interests and class-power as opposed to the common interests and people's power. It is to be regretted that Mr. Avery is not as sensitive to this fact in his capacity as historian as in his activities as a citizen.

Among the illustrations that have enriched these volumes, there are two of peculiar interest in the present volume. One is a colored portrait of Washington reproduced from an oil portrait painted by Sharpless and owned by Yale University. The other is a picture of a bust of Washington by Trentanove, part of the collection of the Boston Athenaeum. They are evidently portraits of the same person, and apparently more diagrammatic than artistic. When contrasted with Stuart's idealization of the Egyptian Sphinx, which passes as the portrait of Washington, they tempt one to wonder whether Washington's saying "damn" at the battle of Monmouth would have been necessary to prove him a "mere man" to any one who had seen him face to face. At any rate, neither Sharpless nor Trentanove succeeded as well as Stuart did, if they were trying to idealize the "Father of his country."

With this volume, the Avery history clears the way for that momentous period of American politics, which is distinguished by twenty-five years of government by one party, culminating in a faction frenzy called the "era of good feeling," out of which emerged the Democrats and

the Whigs, and in the midst of which the second war with Great Britain was fought and the Protection doctrine got a strangle hold upon the people.

Mr. Avery's work may not measure up to the standards of history-writing cults, but it fills the purpose of a narrative of a nation so written and illustrated as to attract and hold the attention of citizens more interested in knowing what has happened, and in orderly sequence, than in bothering themselves with thinking about what this or that historian may guess the reason for it to have been.

BOOKS RECEIVED

—Yellowstone Nights. By Herbert Quick. Published by the Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis, Ind. 1911.

—The Sphinx Catechism. By Henry Rawie. Published by Henry Rawie, 910 American Bldg., Baltimore, Md. 1911. Price, \$1.00 net.

—Psychic Phenomena. Science and Immortality. By Henry Frank. Published by Sherman, French & Co., Boston. 1911. Price, \$2.25 net.

—City Government by Commission. By Ford H. MacGregor. Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin, Number 423. Published at Madison, Wis. 1911. Price, 40 cents.

—Kormányzóságom Története. The Story of My Dictatorship, in Hungarian. By Robert Braun. Kalvineum wü-és Könyvnyomda Rész. Társagág Maros-Vásárhely, 1911. Ara 1 Korona.

PAMPHLETS

Pamphlets Received.

Among the pamphlets recently received are the following:

Henry George. By George N. Barnes. Published by the Independent Labour Party, 23 Bride Lane, Fleet St., London, E. C. Price, one penny. A sympathetic appreciation by a Parliamentary Leader of the Independent Labour Party of Great Britain.

Pinhead's Thrift, or The Financiers. Consecrated to the Abolition of Public Debt. By William W. Clay. Humorous Illustrations by the Author. Chicago, 1911.

Something for Nothing. By George W. Slocum, 337 N. Main St., Los Angeles. 1911. Price, 25 cents.

PERIODICALS

A Japanese Edition.

In The Progressive Woman for May (5445 Drexel Ave., Chicago) appear two articles by the former editor, a Japanese-American Socialist now dead, Mr. Kaneko; one on "Japan: Its Problems," the other on "Foreign Books Read in Japan," and further, a score of letters to Mr. Kaneko from D. Kotuko, one of the twelve radicals executed last January by the