

slavery, will the danger of ultimate resort to blind brute force against the present reign of blind brutal privilege be averted, and the coming of the era of the real democracy, the real brotherhood of man, be assured.

It is in the cities that these economic injustices are most painfully acute and their horrible results so persistently intrusive. And it is in the city that the problem will, in large measure, be solved.

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AN ABSORBING TOPIC.

A Worm in search of modern culture
Removed his hat and asked a Vulture,
"Excuse me, sir, I'm rather green—
But what's the difference between
The process called financial dealing,
And plain, old-fashioned, honest stealing?"

The Vulture merely shook his head,
"Please crawl away, I'm tired," he said.

"But, sir," the little pest persisted,
"I know my views are rather twisted;
But why, when you're considered great,
Should I be merely used for bait?
Why should I be the butt of nature
When you control a legislature?"

The Vulture ruffled up a wing,
"Squirm on," he said, "you tender thing!"

"Oblige me, please," the poor Worm guggled,
"With rebate cases oft I've struggled—
O pray elucidate to me
The way the rebate cases be"—
Here came a pause—and very neatly
The Vulture ate the Worm completely,
Remarking, "Whence this useless debate?
I am a Trust, and you're a Rebate."

—Success Magazine.

BOOKS

EDWIN BURRITT SMITH.

Essays and Addresses by Edwin Burritt Smith.
Edited for the Chicago Literary Club by George
Laban Paddock, Albert Harris Tolman and Fred-
erick William Gookin. Published by A. C. McClurg
& Co., Chicago. Price \$2.50.

The publication of this volume is as well conceived as it is finely executed. For Edwin Burritt Smith was almost unique among Western lawyers of eminent clientage, as a man of uncompromising democratic sentiment.

His adherence to democratic principle, academic in its fidelity, was unyielding. So academic was it always that in the confusions of the political battlefield it sometimes aligned him with undemocratic influences. But the democratic notes he struck nearly always rung true.

The traditional democracy of his theory of

American sovereignty, indicated in one of these essays and alluded to in others, might be questioned. The historical fact seems to be that the States retained their sovereignty in all respects except as they surrendered partial sovereignty to the Federal government. Yet Mr. Smith's contention that they are, in all their statehood, merely agents of the Federal government, has certainly come to be the accepted doctrine in practice. But while the traditional democracy of Mr. Smith's view may be questioned, its essential democracy is not so dubious. For it is the people, and not the government, either State or national, in whom he finds sovereignty to rest. "The aggregate people of the United States is sovereign," he says; "the aggregate people of the local State is merely an agent exercising great but delegated powers," the former owing "obedience to no human superior, while the latter is bound by the Constitution of the United States."

This democratic concept of the sovereignty of the people in their several spheres of political life, is emphatic in nearly every essay and address of this rich collection. It found impressive expression in Mr. Smith's address on "Liberty or Despotism" at the beginning of our Imperial regime, when he said: "Self government has never fallen upon a people like manna from above; it has everywhere been a self achievement, a growth from within, not a deposit from without."

In a paper originally published in the Atlantic Monthly, he carries out to its democratic ultimate this theory of the supremacy of the aggregate people of the United States. "The supreme authority in our system," he says, "is the people of the United States. They, as an aggregate sovereign, by means of the Constitution, created a national government, with certain well-defined general powers. Incidentally and to guard the exercise of the powers thus conferred, they imposed limitations on the States. By the tenth amendment they reserved to the States and to themselves the power not delegated to the national government. The State has appropriated to itself these reserve powers. It should have left to the people those of local concern, to be by them conferred on the city. This would have carried out the democratic scheme of government devised by the fathers, and by them in part applied." And so he would have had the aggregate people of the city as free as those of the State to control their own local affairs. Nor by representatives alone. For even at that early day Mr. Smith advocated the referendum, as this Atlantic Monthly paper testifies. "It is now clear," he wrote, "that there should be ratification, express or implied, by the people, of the more important acts of their representatives."

The volume opens with a friendly and considerate appreciation by one of the editors, George L. Paddock. Col. Paddock tells the story of a country boy of the sixties who worked his way from

the plough and as a teacher through a well rounded professional education and into a large law practice of the upper grade. It is the story of one, however, who from first to last clung to the body of opinion which reveres the Declaration of Independence "as a sacred book wherein are inscribed the symbols of a public religion—a religion of human equality and equity."

BOOKS RECEIVED

—Responsibility for Crime. By Philip A. Parsons, Ph. D. New York, Columbia University; Longmans, Green & Co., Agents. Paper, price, \$1.50.

—The Tariff: What It Is; How It Works; Whom It Benefits. By Lee Francis Lybarger. The Beaver Printing Co., Greenville, Pa. Green paper, price 25 cts.

—Social Reform and the Reformation. By Jacob Salwyn Schapiro, Ph. D. New York, Columbia University; Longmans, Green & Co., Agents. Paper, price, \$1.25.

—A Study of the Population of Manhattanville. By Howard Brown Woolston, Ph. D. New York, Columbia University; Longman's, Green & Co., Agents. Paper, price, \$1.25.

—Sources Relating to the Germanic Invasions. By Carlton Huntley Hayes, Ph. D. New York, Columbia University; Longmans, Green & Co., Agents. Paper, price, \$1.50.

—Transportation and Industrial Development in the Middle West. By William F. Gephart, Ph. D. New York, Columbia University; Longmans, Green & Co., Agents. Paper, price, \$2.00.

—The Conflict Over Judicial Powers in the United States to 1870. By Charles Grove Haines, Ph. D. New York, Columbia University; Longmans, Green & Co., Agents. Paper, price, \$1.50.

—Vámvédelem vagy Szabadkereskedelem. Irta Henry George. Angolból fordította Braun Róbert. Budapest, VII., Nyár-utca 1. (Protection or Free Trade. By Henry George. Translated into Hungarian by Dr. Robert Braun. Published at Budapest Hungary.)

PAMPHLETS

Poverty.

"The manufacture of poverty consists first of all in reversing the process of manufacturing such commodities as bread, clothes and furniture," says John Orr, in his essay on "Poverty, Its Cause and Remedy," ("Land Values," Publication Department, 13 Dundas St., Glasgow, 17 North St., Keighley, and 376 Strand, London, W. C.), adding that the "processes of its manufacture is studied and carried on with as much deliberation and scientific exactness as the process of making steel." Its remedy consists obviously in stimulating the process of manufacturing commodities, and there is no mystery in it all. Of the pain of poverty Mr. Orr makes quick work. Everyone realizes it. Even the men who "calmly and seriously tell us that this evil . . . is good and full of blessings for its victims," shun it like the plague.

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If Peter Piper picked a pile of people's pockets, then where's the pile of people whose pockets Peter Piper picked? You'll find 'em mostly in the G. O. P., for only as they stand staunchly by the principle of protection can be preserved that Sacred Tariff in virtue of which Peter Piper is provided with pockets from which to pick his pile.—Life.

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"Ladies and gentlemen," he said, exhibiting considerable nervousness, "if I had known that I was to be called on to-night I should have taken the trouble to look up—ah—that is, I should have fortified myself with—ah—as I have just said, if I had been aware that I was to be asked to address you on this suspicious occasion—I mean auspicious occasion—I should have primed myself with facts concerning the subject to which I have been—or rather the subject that has been assigned to me. I assure you, ladies and gentlemen, that it gives me great pleasure to—ah—to—it is one of the most pleasant moment of my lives—to—most pleasant moments of my life to meet you here to-night. There is a story of

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