

large degree. A taxation of land values along the lines advocated by Henry George, would restore the balance between agriculture and manufacturing industries, and would do away with the last cause of war between nations. No movement looking towards peace, can accomplish anything of permanent value, if this, the fundamental economic cause of war, is not removed with its roots.

ERIK OBERG.

PAMPHLETS

Land Value Taxation in New Zealand.

"Land Value Reform in New Zealand" (Jordvärdering pa Nya Zeeland, by Johan Hansson. Published by Ekon. Frihetsförbundet, Filipstad, Sweden,) is a little pamphlet of not more than 30 pages, written in Swedish, and containing a great deal of interesting information relating to the land value tax reform in New Zealand, based upon the author's personal observations. The most interesting and, in general, the most valuable part of the little book, is the chapter dealing with the results of the local land value tax. Towns and cities that have adopted the reform have grown at a much more rapid rate than those that have retained the old system of taxation. The statistics relating to the growth of the towns which have adopted a land value tax and those which have not, is especially illuminating. In towns not applying a tax to land values exclusively for local purposes, the increase in population from 1901 to 1906 was 15.5 per cent; in those that had adopted the land value tax the increase was 29 per cent. The value of the improvements increased 36 per cent in the former towns and 82.3 per cent in the latter; and most remarkable of all, the value of the land, which the land value tax "robs of its value," increased only 51.9 per cent in the town with the old form of taxation, as compared with 105.2 per cent in the town where the land value was taxed. This is one of the best practical arguments for the land value tax available. By taxing land values only, the source from which taxation is derived has increased at so rapid a rate that the revenue of the towns has been more than doubled in five years with

only a 29 per cent increase in population. And, at the same time, no industry, no private enterprise, no individual earnings, have been called upon to contribute to the common fund. If New Zealand has been able to accomplish so much in so short a time, comparatively undeveloped as it is, what could not be accomplished in a country well established.

R. O.

PERIODICALS

"How to Secure Majority Rule," by Karl A. Bickel, in *La Follette's* for January 29, is a careful explanation of the preferential system of voting as carried out last November in Grand Junction, Colorado, when that city held its first election under the new charter (vol. xii, p. 1088).

A. L. G.

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The Bulletin of the Chicago Department of Health for the week of January 15, contains sensible advice for avoiding the "impure-air diseases"—pneumonia, tuberculosis, etc. Its summing up of counsel, "Breathe good, pure air all the time," is irreproachable and for all of us smoke-eating, steam half-heated Chicagoans, rich and poor alike, utterly impossible.

A. L. G.

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"Why do the heathen rage?" Because they have a Candied, or Preserved or Pickled Friend who provokes them to rage by such brainstorm as this: "In fifty years from now America will be ruled by its millionaires, not as now by indirection and scheming, but positively and without disguise." Neuralgia, said a famous physician many years ago, "is the call of the nerves for more blood." So, much that passes current for philosophy is the wild shout of a liver for a searching pill. Paradoxical as it may seem, a pill will sometimes clear the brain.—*San Francisco Star*.

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"A bas Paulhan!" With great deliberation we say, "Conspuez Paulhan!" He took William Randolph Hearst up in a flying machine and didn't make him

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580 Walnut Street
Cincinnati,
January 31, 1910.

Daniel Kiefer