

Never a kinder heart had been
Than this, to their lack and woe."

"Thou knewest well how the message reads,
That inasmuch as to one was given,
As brother gives to a brother's needs,
'Twas done to the King of Heaven.

"Yet, thou didst live in thy palace ease,
And they as beasts in an earthen den.
This portal opens alone for keys
Of love and pity to one of these,
And not to the fame of men."



Flag half mast on the castle wall,
Slavish hush on the country side,
Dead is the lord of Wealthy Hall,
And the other gate stands wide.

BOOKS

SOCIALISM.

Import and Outlook of Socialism. By Newton Mann, author of "The Evolution of a Great Literature," etc. Published by James H. West Company, Boston. Price \$1.50 net.

Two fundamental purposes are here attributed to socialism. To quote, they are (1) "collective ownership of the instruments of production—land, factories, utensils, machinery—lifting labor out of bondage to capital"; and (2) "the abolition or great restriction of inheritance, so that every person may (except in so far as natural endowments differ) have approximately an equal chance in the world."

As may readily be seen, the first fundamental purpose thus stated is not collective ownership, etc.; it is the lifting of labor out of bondage to capital. Collective ownership, etc., etc., are only the means proposed for realizing that purpose, and not the purpose itself. So of the second fundamental purpose. It is to establish approximately an even chance in the world, the abolition or restriction of inheritance being only the means proposed for that end.

But why are these purposes treated as twofold? If labor were lifted out of bondage to capital, wouldn't there be an even chance in the world? Where is the necessity, then, for abolishing or limiting inheritance? And if land were collectively owned, why would it be necessary to have collective ownership of utensils also? To control land is to control all that is produced from or used or done on the land.

The only answer to those questions is that the author does not analyze definitely. And this defect is constant. At page 125, for instance, he treats railroads and mines as wholly different from land, although the principal element in both is

land monopoly. This kind of confusion is common with socialistic writers, college professors and capitalistic business men.

Since the real purpose of socialism is to lift labor out of bondage to capital, no socialistic writer would lessen the value of his work by asking himself what it is that now keeps labor in bondage to capital. To attribute it to monopoly of land, factories, railroads, mines, etc., is to mix factors hopelessly. The task of abolishing monopoly is serious enough to make it worth our while to attack the prolific mother monopoly, monopoly of natural resources, and leave the rest until we get our second breath. It will be easier then. It may not be necessary; who knows?

As a story of the development of socialistic thought, and as a socialistic criticism of some socialistic vagaries, the book makes valuable reading for both socialists and non-socialists; and its spirit—"he who is not against us is for us"—is the spirit in which social problems must be worked out if they are to result in the release of workers from exploitation by capitalists.



FROM WITHOUT OR FROM WITHIN?

Problems of Your Generation. By Dalsy Dewey, New York. The Arden Press. Price \$1.00.

As the title page indicates, the "problems" of human life, are dealt with from a superior plane in this book, whose author claims only the privilege of transmitting to the reader. The wisdom involved in the discussion of various "Problems of Your Generation" does not appear to transcend that of thinking minds on a simply human plane. But it is well worthy of comparison and generous acceptance so far as it accords with the "inward light" which is the true guidance of the soul.

A. L. M.

BOOKS RECEIVED

—**Social Adjustment.** By Scott Nearing. Published by the Macmillan Co., New York. 1911. Price, \$1.50 net.

—A history of the United States and Its People, From their Earliest Records to the Present Time. By Elroy McKendree Avery. In sixteen volumes. Vol. VII. Published by The Burrows Brothers Company, Cleveland.

PERIODICALS

"Tax Nothing That Can Move."

To that conclusion has Albert Jay Nock been driven by his investigation of the tax methods of the United States in his interesting series of articles (vol. xiii, p. 1196) in the American Magazine, under