

wits and outstrips his masters. The fantastic tricks of Prince Hagan, who hails from an unknown country and is reported to be fabulously rich, excite the wonder and admiration of the mammon worshipping world he has entered and he becomes the ruler of its social functions and the manipulator and idol of self-seeking politicians. In his sweeping appropriation of the toil of his gold-producing slaves in the under world of Nibelheim, Prince Hagan appears to be a poetical exaggeration of the predicted one-man power which the socialist organization is called upon to subvert. The prince himself gives a fine satiric summing up of the situation which conservative religion and morality are blindly helping to hold and perpetuate.

Extracts from the daily newspaper reports of Prince Hagan's movements give a fair representation of the attitude of the "subsidized press." The "Phantasy" covers a grinning actuality.

A. L. M.

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### COMMON HONESTY.

**Common Honesty.** A study of fundamental principles and their relation to the Labor Problem. By Orren M. Donaldson, Van-American Press, 522 Kimball Hall, Chicago.

This little book is as logical and convincing as it is direct, concise, interesting and sound. Assigning all just property rights to a first principle of common honesty, that "every man has a right to what he produces," the author logically derives from it the second principle, that "no man has a right to what he does not produce," and from a consideration of those two principles evolves the third, which is that "all men have equal rights in the bounties of nature." Upon the firm foundation thus secured, he considers common honesty in connection with the various economic relations of life and produces an exposition of the land reform ideal which we confidently recommend to persons wishing a brief explanation. The concluding paragraph is suggestive of the crisp and vigorous discussion that precedes it: "If the human race were to awaken some morning to find itself endowed with wings, what a flopping and floundering there would be while we were learning to fly. In like manner, having emerged from the long night of animalism to find ourselves endowed with reason, we are still experimenting in the struggle to adjust ourselves to relationships and responsibilities that have come with our new

powers. In some lines of human activity we have made ourselves master of this latest endowment, and we are about to make it in the matter of the righteous distribution of wealth. And now abide these three—Every man has a right to what he produces; No man has a right to what he does not produce; save that, All men have equal rights to land—and the keeping of these is honesty."

Sometimes we are asked to explain the difference between Socialism and Henry George's land reform. Nothing so brief could be also more complete, fair and true with reference to the labor aspect of that question than the one given by this little book. It is appropriately addressed to the wage workers of the world.

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## BOOKS RECEIVED

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—The Poverty of Philosophy. By Karl Marx. Translated by H. Quelch. Published by Chas. H. Kerr & Co., Chicago. 1910.

—The Evolution of Property from Savagery to Civilization. By Paul Lafargue. Published by Chas. H. Kerr & Co., Chicago. 1910.

—Problems of Your Generation. By Daisy Dewey. Published by the Arden Press, 122 E. 25th St., New York. 1910. Price, \$1.00, postpaid.

—Twentieth Century Socialism. By Edmond Kelly. Published by Longmans, Green & Co., Fourth Ave. & 30th St., New York. 1910. Price, \$1.75 net.

—The Class Struggle (Erfurt Program). By Karl Kautsky. Translated by William E. Bohn. Published by Chas. H. Kerr & Co., Chicago. 1910.

—The Theory of Human Progression. By Patrick Edward Dove. Abridged by Julia A. Kellogg. Published by Isaac H. Blanchard Co., New York. 1910.

—American Association for Labor Legislation. Third Annual Meeting, December 28-30, 1909. Labor and the Courts. Published by the American Association for Labor Legislation. 1 Madison Ave., New York. 1910.

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## PERIODICALS

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In the American, Ray Stannard Baker vivisects the Democratic party, and Bishop Williams (with a speaking full-page portrait) figures in the monthly collection of Interesting People.

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Hampton's "makes good" with an installment of Charles Edward Russell's "Scientific Corruption of

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### From A Former Mayor of Syracuse.

I subscribe to about 130 papers, including The Public, of which about 100 go in the waste paper basket, but The Public is religiously opened and read every week and is without a rival in its class.

Syracuse, N. Y.

JAMES K. McGUIRE.