

And the next time he came out his cave about his meal to see
He found that he must hungry go, for he did not own a tree.
For the good of that monopoly he prayed with every breath,
And he took just what they gave him, and he slowly starved to death.
Now, should you be at all inclined to blame this hairy shape,
Remember you would do just so, had you been born an ape/
—Missouri Socialist.

"But why," asked the young Chinaman, "are the powers imposing an indemnity?"

"I am not sure," said his venerable friend, "Some people say it is because we can pay, and some say it is because we can't."—Puck.

"What, another new trust?"

"Yes; the burglars are now forming a combine."

"Oh, just another steal trust."

OTTO K. DORN.

Hazen S. Pingree, of Detroit, is dead, but Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland, still lives.—Chicago Commons.

BOOK NOTICES.

"The Immortal Pilot" (by Richard W. Boddington, Chicago: Press of the Campbell Printers; privately published), is in its dress an attractive bit of artistic book-making. It is no less attractive in its composition and thought. The style, poetic prose, though it interferes at times with the lucidity of the philosophical statements, is on the whole agreeable. But the defective instances, few as they are, are unfortunate; for the book is essentially philosophic. Its aim is to expound the fundamental concept of government by the governed, and to suggest a practical method of realizing that ideal. Mr. Boddington is evidently not a materialist. He deals with the whole man, spiritual substance as well as material form, and not alone with that part of man which consists only of his animate corpse. The book will therefore not interest materialists except as a foil. Neither is it likely to interest pulpsters, or pietists generally, of the atheistic sort. But intelligent theists will find in Mr. Boddington's "Immortal Pilot" much which they will recognize as profoundly true. Its keynote as to government is right as against might and it explains social evils as a resultant of human insistence upon policies of spoliation. Mr. Boddington so far opposes brute force as to deny the familiar maxim that self-preservation is the first law of nature. He maintains that acts in self-defense are but struggles against practical denials of what is indeed the first law of nature, namely "the divine law that all are created equal." Barbarism is due to these denials, for barbarism "is not the seed of nature, but is the creature of the act of mankind;" and what is called civilization "is but an era marking the development of barbaric methods from crude to complicated form," while what "is called degeneration is but the process of enervation by which mankind returns to the ways of simple barbarism." It is to enable society to emerge from barbarism, instead of floundering in it, that Mr. Boddington proposes an automatic mechanism for establishing and perpetuating government upon a popular basis, but by picked governmental agents. The practical purpose of this mechanism

is to secure to each individual absolute freedom of choice in the selection of legislators and administrators. Whether it would accomplish that purpose is doubtful. At any rate Mr. Boddington does not make its practicability clear. This part of his book is very brief and the least satisfactory of all. His idea, in general terms, seems to be a modified town meeting, ward, or precinct system, under which at meetings part of the attendants would each voluntarily name a representative from the body, himself retiring from further participation. These representatives, after performing such functions as might pertain especially to their body, would then in like manner choose from their number for the next highest body, and so on up to the chief administrator or representative. Entirely aside from the merits of this inadequately explained proposal, "The Immortal Pilot" is a conscientious, thoughtful and able as well as interesting contribution to the great social questions of the time.

MAGAZINES.

—No. XI. of the first series of "Facts About the Filipinos" (Boston: Philippine Information Society, 12 Otis place. Two dollars a year; 10 cents a number), being the issue for August 1, which has just appeared, deals with the period of guerrilla warfare.

—The "Expansionist" (New York: The Expansionist Publishing Co., 256 Broadway. Two dollars a year; 20 cents a copy), the publication of which began with July, has issued its second or August number. We commend its motto to the humorists: "Expansion is life; to stand still stagnation; while to shrink would be death. Let us therefore live." It is an appropriate motto for imperialists and cannibals.

—The single tax movement is to be congratulated upon the "Single Tax Review" (edited and published by Joseph Dana Miller, 62-64 Trinity place, New York. One dollar a year; 25 cents a copy), the first number of which has just appeared. It is a quarterly of 64 well-packed pages, the initial number being the midsummer issue for 1901. In appearance this magazine presents a pleasing contrast to the fantastic typography and crazy covers so many magazines now affect. Severely simple, the cover is suggestive of the serious mission of the magazine; and while the typography of the inner pages can and doubtless will be considerably improved in future numbers, it is to be hoped that there will be no departure from the simple style of the first one. Mr. Miller, who is a magazine contributor of note and a writer of a high order of verse as well as a thoughtful economist, contemplates making the Review "a record of the progress of single tax and single tax reform throughout the world." The first number not only gives promise of a successful execution of this plan, but is itself more than a fair approximation to it. Henry George, Jr., contributes a reminiscence paper on the late James A. Herne, the actor who was a leading single taxer; Byron W. Holt dissects Mr. Schwab's testimony on the steel trust given before the Industrial Commission; Lawson Purdy reports the Buffalo tax conference; James Love, who is profound and clear as an economist as well as witty and keen as a satirist, has fun with the mumbly-cum-spludge cult of economic professors; while Thomas Scanlon outlines the single tax movement in Great Britain and A. Pohlman in Germany. The rest of the magazine consists of single tax news from different parts of the world, excerpts from newspapers, and discussion, all relating directly or indirectly to the single tax, besides two portraits—one of James A. Herne and the other of Tom L. Johnson. With the Herne portrait goes a verse by Mr. Miller and with Johnson's one by Frances M. Milne. The Review has an advantage over most specialist magazines. Its peculiar subject is so interwoven with and normally directive of general life and thought—the single tax being neither a hermit reform nor an Adullamite revolt—that the magazine may be made vital with general human interest. Mr. Miller and his associate, Mrs. George P. Hampton, seem to appreciate this advantage and to aim to make the most of it.

The Public

Subscription, One Dollar a Year.

Free of postage in United States, Canada and Mexico. Elsewhere, postage extra, at the rate of one cent per week. Payment of subscription is acknowledged up to the date in the address label on the wrapper.

Single copies, five cents each.

Published weekly by
THE PUBLIC PUBLISHING COMPANY,
1501 Schiller Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Post-office address:
THE PUBLIC, Box 687, Chicago, Ill.

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Volume III of The Public

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