

to these the present work will make a most forceful appeal.

J. H. DILLARD.

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GOLDWIN SMITH ON LABOR.

Labor and Capital. A Letter to a Labor Friend. By Goldwin Smith, D. C. L. Published by the Macmillan Co., New York. Price, 50 cents, net.

From the pen of Goldwin Smith have come words of power in the cause of freedom for the bond slave and in the cause of freedom of trade, but he has no clear or strong voice in the present conflict for economic freedom. This brief letter to "a labor friend" conveys no message. It is apparently an attempt to soothe the discontent of labor, but offers nothing toward removing any cause of discontent. Goldwin Smith tells his friend that others suffer as much as he, and that he should therefore be patient in endurance. "Laborers with the brain, as well as laborers with the hand, have their sufferings and their grievances, feel weariness, would like shorter hours and are liable to being underpaid." He states that "the existence of misery on a terrible scale cannot be denied, and must touch the heart of any man who has studied the history of his kind," and then weakly concludes: "We can only trust that this is not the end. But even as things are, there seems reason to hope that the inequality of happiness is not nearly so great as the inequality of wealth."

Goldwin Smith sees that labor of all sorts is essentially the same in economic position, and that labor and capital are necessary to each other, but he cannot see that they are entitled to the wealth they produce, and to have free access to land for the production of wealth. He thinks that "labor is entitled to such wage as the capitalist, allowing for his risk, can afford to give," and that the right to employment cannot "be asserted when no employment offers."

He sees no evil in private ownership of land or land monopoly, and tenancy is to him merely "a share in private ownership under the same legal guarantee as free-hold." He has not a word to say about the possession of wealth by non-producers, or about the exactions by the owners of natural opportunities from the earnings of labor.

He reflects "with sadness on the terrible inequalities of the human lot," but warns his labor friend against adhering to the Single Tax or Socialism, because "this is manifestly an imperfect world," and so on. He wishes labor to be satisfied with the crumbs that fall to it. This book will add nothing to the fame of Goldwin Smith.

J. G. P.

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of child-like affection, sometimes in children and sometimes in grown-ups, which have been lovingly gathered and touchingly phrased by a man of tender thought and broad sympathies. Readers of Bryan's Commoner, of which Mr. Metcalfe is associate editor, will recognize his pen in these tributes to the innocent mind. Their spirit appears in this reflection of the author in one of the essays, "Every tear that falls in sympathy with another's woe, every hand clasp that is meant to assuage another's grief, every word that is given to provide encouragement to one who stumbles and falters on the way, every smile and every cheer, and every sigh and every tear that is the product of our own loving kindness, contributes to the progress of the world, to the advantage of humanity and to the upbuilding of our own precious selves. A man will obtain the best in life when he strives for that condition where thoughtlessness gives way to thoughtfulness, where love for one's self is well balanced with love for one's fellows."

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"What is your idea of the habitability of Mars?" asked one astronomer.

"Well," answered the other, "I don't care much for it as science. But it makes good literature."—Washington Star.

PAMPHLETS

Bigelow on Direct Legislation.

Direct legislation—the initiative and the referendum,—apparently so harmless that the politicians promoted it at first, is proving itself a veritable David in people's politics. When the people can speak directly for themselves, the corrupt day of the misrepresentative representative is done. What direct legislation is where it has been tried, and what are the results, are questions that every citizen needs to know if he would be intelligent; and these questions are briefly answered by Herbert S. Bigelow of Cincinnati. An interesting item in this pamphlet is the letter of Geo. W. Harris, of the Sinking Fund Commission of Cincinnati, which shows how a referendum vote in Cincinnati in 1896, on the question of leasing the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, the property of the city, saved the city \$52,935,000.

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Free Speech.

In his will, the late Dr. E. B. Foote, of New York, requested his sons to give generously from the proceeds of his estate to all good movements for the