

would be as much subject to his will as Friday, the slave; as incapable of claiming any share of an increased production of wealth, no matter how great it might be nor from what cause it might come.

And what would be true in the case of one man would be true of any number. Suppose ten thousand Fridays, all free men, all absolute owners of themselves, and but one Crusoe, the absolute owner of the island. So long as his ownership was acknowledged and could be enforced, would not the one be the master of the ten thousand as fully as though he were the legal owner of their flesh and blood? Since no one could use *his* island without his consent, it would follow that no one could labor, or even live, without his permission. The order, "Leave my property," would be a sentence of death.

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MAKING IT CLEAR.

I like the tariff speeches, for
The more I read of them the more
I do not know, and thus I can
Rely upon my Congressman.
Upon the very slightest hint
He gets unending leave to print,
And when he prints a speech, you see,
He takes and mails it out to me.

He makes it very clear just how
If I pay more than I do now
For socks and gloves and baby's dress,
While I pay more, they cost me less.
And then he shows me where I lose
By paying somewhat less for shoes,
For, though I pay less than before,
My shoes, they really cost me more.

He makes it very clear to me
That what I lose I gain, you see;
And on such things as clothes and shoes
I seem to gain, but really lose.
Thus, if I buy my socks too low,
They'll still be higher, don't you know;
And shoes I thought were high last Fall,
Were really low shoes after all.

You see, if I pay less for shoes
Or hats, the maker has to lose,
And if he loses, then, you see,
He charges up the loss to me.
Now, when I have to pay him more,
He reckons profits to his score,
And thus there is a share for me
In all of this prosperity.

The speeches shed a radiant light
Upon the theme and make it bright;
I merely read them o'er and o'er
And find more's less, and less is more;
In buying hat or coat or vest,
Dear's cheap, and cheap is dear at best;
High's low, low's high, far's near, near's far,
Light's dark, white's black—and there you are!

—J. W. Foley, in New York Times.

BOOKS

INTERNATIONAL FREE TRADE CONGRESS.

Report of the Proceedings of the International Free Trade Congress. London, August, 1908. Published by the Cobden Club, Caxton House, Westminster, S. W., London. Sold by The Public, 357 Dearborn street, Chicago. Price, postpaid, \$1.

This strongly bound volume, handsomely printed on heavy paper and in large black type, is the official report of an international congress of last year which contributed material of the highest value to a world wide question: Commerce, shall it be obstructed or unobstructed?

Among these contributions are speeches by Winston Churchill of the British Ministry, by Prime Minister Asquith, by John A. Hobson, and by the late Theodor Barth of Germany. There are also speeches or papers by John Bigelow, Harvey N. Shepard, John DeWitt Warner, Professor Sumner, Edwin D. Mead, Franklin Pierce, Louis F. Post, A. B. Farquhar, Louis Ehrich, J. Denton Hancock and Herbert Miles, and a letter from William Lloyd Garrison, all of the United States; by Yves Guyot of France; by Joseph Martin of Canada and Max Hirsch of Australia; by Professor Bastable of Dublin; and by several other students of the subject coming from Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Holland and Italy, as well as Australia, Canada, France, Germany, the United States and Great Britain.

A well-considered letter from Edward Bernstein, the opportunist leader in German Socialism (which appears at page 26), is peculiarly significant in its declaration that "more than at any time before is the question of free international exchange a working-class question," coupled with the statement that this is recognized by his party in Germany. Mr. Bernstein truly explains that "as long as society is divided into monopolizing capitalistic and working class respectively, who have to compete for their livelihood, no technical progress of any kind will be an unmixed blessing, and free exchange will have its drawbacks for many members or sections of the community; but the remedy lies not in the return to the erection of tariff walls and toll gates."

Theodore Barth, the German publicist of democratic faith, whose death is just reported, is represented several times in the volume. In one of his speeches (at pages 9, 10), he makes this fine contrast: "There is a modern idea of economic imperialism, the doctrine that markets are to be conquered not so much by the intrinsic qualities of the goods offered to foreign consumers, but by the force and the prestige, and, if necessary, the arms of the producing country. Protection

always has had monopoly tendencies, and monopoly is based upon force. Therefore I believe we may say, just as there is a logical cohesion between free trade and peace, there is a logical cohesion between protectionism and war."

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OUR FOREIGN MARKETS.

Protection's Favors to Foreigners. By James G. Parsons. Published by the Reform Club Tariff Reform Committee, 42 Broadway, New York.

Along in the '80's it began to leak out that protected manufacturers sell goods abroad cheaper than at home. This was a commonplace to the manufacturers long before it was even suspected by the general public. The Reform Club exposed it in 1890, but protectionists denied the truth of the exposure then. It is thoroughly established now, however, and even shamefacedly admitted; and in this little volume Mr. Parsons gathers together the evidence.

Mr. Schwab has testified that American iron and steel products are regularly sold at lower prices for export than for home consumption. The head of the Nicholson file trust has admitted under examination that on the same goods his trust gets from 25 to 28 per cent more in the United States than for its exports to Germany, and that it makes money on its exports. The representative of the varnish trust admitted that they could compete in the world's markets with varnish; and told of his earlier experience with the export of American sewing machines, which went at a profit for \$19.50 abroad when they were selling here at \$65.00. And so on.

Mr. Parsons's book is a complete refutation of the protection plea that a tariff on foreign goods is necessary for the protection of American industries. The facts it produces show that American goods are sold abroad at reduced prices with a profit; from which it follows that the higher prices at home are pure plunder. Evidently this is what the protective tariff is for.

BOOKS RECEIVED

—The Government of American Cities. A Program of Democracy. By Horace E. Deming. With a Reprint of the Municipal Program of the National Municipal League. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London. 1909.

PAMPHLETS

Individual Responsibility for Social Corruption.

To those good people who hold aloof from efforts to eradicate evil from the social man, placing all em-

phasis on individual regeneration, we commend the vigorous sermon preached by the Rev. Harry White at a union service in the Congregational Church at Natick, Massachusetts. He follows the "individual regeneration" idea to its logical conclusion when he holds the buyers of Standard Oil products to a moral accountability, equally with the Standard Oil trust, for the criminality of the trust.

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Abraham Lincoln.

Moorfield Storey's address at Shawmut Congregational Church, Boston, on the occasion of the Lincoln Centennial, is the kind of address that might have been expected of such an orator on such an occasion—simple, democratic, and morally inspiring. They were not assembled, he said, for Lincoln's sake, but to make their own lives better by recognizing in the record of Lincoln's life "a great moral power," and in him "the embodiment and exponent of the fundamental political truth that all men have equal rights and are entitled to equal opportunities under the law." With this sentiment for its keynote the address is devoted to Lincoln's principles in their present day applications.

PERIODICALS

Herbert Quick's, "Virginia of the Air Lanes," has begun to develop in the July number of the Cosmopolitan (New York), what is apparently to be a unique lego-economic outcome of air navigation. The story thus far has been abundantly supplied with thrills.

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Readers of Hubbard's "Phyllistine" who have become acquainted with its own side of the labor controversy in connection with which Mr. Hubbard's printing office has tumbled into the "unfair" list, may read the other side in the American Federationist (Washington) for June.

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To the interesting clerical discussion over the rights and duties of ministers with reference to social or industrial questions, which recently appeared in The Public (pp. 269, 441, 443, 461), the Rev. Edmund A. Wasson, Ph. D., rector of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church of Newark, N. J., contributes a supplementary chapter. It appears in the May issue of "The Crown" (Newark), of which Mr. Wasson is editor. He takes ground which, while apparently different from that of any of the other disputants, seem really to be a judgment upon the essential issue which they would all probably concede. He rests his argument upon the contract between the clergyman and his church organization, which he may cancel if he wishes but must meanwhile in good faith observe.

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"Come with me," said Richard Cobden, as John Bright turned heart-stricken from a new-made grave. "There are in England women and children dying with hunger—with hunger made by the laws. Come with me, and we will not rest until we repeal those