

the land values which they alone create and maintain, and to the injustice of taking from individuals what they alone produce.

For additional information on this subject send 25 cents to Massachusetts Single Tax League, Room 811, 79 Milk street, Boston.

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With capital and improvements exempt from tax, and exchange released from restrictions, the spectacle of willing men unable to turn their labor into the things they are suffering for would become impossible; the recurring paroxysms which paralyze industry would cease; every wheel of production would be set in motion; demand would keep pace with supply, and supply with demand; trade would increase in every direction, and wealth augment on every hand.—Henry George.

BOOKS

BISHOP SEABURY,

Memoir of Bishop Seabury. By William Jones Seabury, D. D., Professor of Ecclesiastical Polity and Law in the General Theological Seminary, New York. Published by Edwin S. Gorham, New York, 251 4th Avenue, cor. 20th Street, and by the Rivingtons, London, 34 King Street, Covent Garden.

This book, like every other good biography of a man who has played his part well according to his conscience and his convictions in the society and times in which he lived, is an interesting human document. Its author, who is a great grandson of its subject, and himself a worthy and eminent clergyman of the church of which his ancestor was the foremost champion and representative in America in his day, is particularly qualified to set forth the character and work of that ancestor. Bishop Seabury appears in his biography as the highest type of a clergyman of the Anglican Church, a zealous, careful, judicious and unselfish pastor of souls, realizing to the full the grave responsibilities which fell upon a man who was called to the highest dignity of a church which he believed to be the pillar and ground of eternal truth. In an atmosphere necessarily somewhat hostile and extremely critical, he was always ready to efface himself and his own personal interests, but never to compromise, minimize, or lower the claims of the church which he believed to be the witness of the true faith, or of the office or mission which he believed to be of divine authority.

One can well understand after reading this book, how inherited qualities have made of Bishop Seabury's descendants, including Judge Seabury of the Supreme Court of New York, the true men we know them to be. But the book has more than this general biographical value. To the American Episcopalian it must be of peculiar ecclesiastical interest; to the general student of

American history it throws sidelights on the position of the Loyalists or Tories during the American Revolution, and on their patriotic acceptance of the new government after it was formed—things often misconstrued and misjudged.

The Episcopal clergy of the colonies were almost wholly dependent on English support. It is no wonder, then, that they looked with apprehension and regret upon the breaking of all their associations—ecclesiastical and social—with the mother country. But they loyally accepted the new order that was established, and, as the author notes with a tinge of sarcasm which Anti-Imperialists will enjoy, had the disappointed loyalists "been able really to penetrate the future and see not only the continued expansion and strengthening of the British Empire, but also the development of the free and independent American States into a consolidation fully as imperial as that of Great Britain, and with all the appropriate accompaniments of distant subject colonies and other facilities for the cultivation of a legitimate despotism, they would no doubt have been persuaded that there was not so much need to dread the results of the temporary triumph of republican principles."

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SPENDING AS A PROFESSION.

The Woman Who Spends. By Bertha June Richardson. Second Edition Revised. Published by Whitcomb and Barrows, Boston. 1910.

To-day, the woman usually buys for the entire household, and this control over expenditures is a great and too little thought of power. Upon its use depend the well-being of the family and the progress of society. After the bare necessities in the home, are spiritual or material comforts to have precedence? Books or fine clothes? Hospitality or furnishings? For the community's sake shall the conditions of production be taken into account, or merely the price of the article? Shall the way of spending constitute a demand for real worth or only for shoddy cheapness? The right answer hangs upon the spender's ideals and her intelligent independence in keeping her course. "It is as an appeal to the conscience of the women of the land to think on these things that this little book is sent forth," writes Ellen H. Richards in her few words of introduction.

ANGELINE LOESCH GRAVES.

BOOKS RECEIVED

—**The Science of Getting Rich.** By W. D. Wattles. Published by Elizabeth Towne, Holyoke, Mass. 1910. Price, \$1.00.

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The possession of land can only be maintained by military power.—John Ruskin.