

touch with the people as the real source of authority; in short, to give direct and full force to the ballot of every individual elector in Oregon and to eliminate dominance of corporate and corrupt influences in the administration of public affairs. The Oregon laws mark the course that must be pursued before the wrongful use of corporate power can be dethroned, the people restored to power, and lasting reform secured. They insure absolute government by the people.

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## BOOKS

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### THE OLD WEST AND THE NEW.

**Cavanagh: Forest Ranger.** By Hamlin Garland. Published by Harper Bros., New York.

That sterling radical and faithful Single Taxer, Hamlin Garland, has found the inspiration for his latest novel in the timely question of the Conservation fight.

In his new book Mr. Garland gives us a first hand glimpse of the intimate side of this battle for the people's right. His hero is one of the forest rangers appointed by Gifford Pinchot to care for the great heritage of our nation in its splendid forests. This new conqueror of the West meets the last defiant stand of the old reckless lawlessness which characterized the vast cattle ranges and sheep grazing grounds of the limitless Western prairies. This picturesque lawlessness has served often enough, too often perhaps for our proper understanding of right and wrong, for the scene of many a story of adventure, stories so fascinating in their sweep of incident that they blind the reader to the fact that in applauding them he is really condoning brutality and crime.

Not the least of many good points in Mr. Garland's latest book is that he shows so clearly how behind all this colorful recklessness, extolled by writers as "the play of strong human passions," there is nothing but the sordid greed of gain and capitalistic intrigue such as we find in our corrupt politics, and in our dealings with our new found "dependencies." As one of the characters in the novel puts it—

The Old West was picturesque and in a way, manly and fine; . . . certain phases of it were heroic. I hate to see it all pass, but some of us begin to realize that it was not all poetry. The plain truth is my companions for over twenty years were lawless ruffians and the cattle business as we practiced it in those days was founded on selfishness and defended at the mouth of the pistol. We were all pensioners on Uncle Sam and fighting to keep the other fellow off from having a share in his bounty. We didn't want settlement, we didn't want law, we didn't want a State. We wanted free range. We were a lot of pirates from beginning to end and we aren't wholly reformed yet.

Mr. Garland shows how the New West, coming

under the sign of the automobile and the telephone, is bringing largely through the Forest Service the ideal of brotherhood and community interests into this scene of selfishness and lawlessness. Ross Cavanagh dreams of a day when "each of these great ranges will be a national forest and each of these canyons will contain its lake, its reservoir."

Very significant are the words of the indignant forester's assistant:

"The President has fired the Chief, the man that's built up this Forestry Service. The whole works is going to hell, that's what it is. We'll have all the coal thieves, water-power thieves, poachers and free grass pirates piling in on us in mobs. They'll eat up the forest. They'll put some Western man in, somebody they can work."

With his greater outlook of an understanding of basic economic truths, and his ideals of a true brotherhood of man, Mr. Garland has seen the importance of this conflict which those of us who live more to the Eastward do not realize in all its urgency. He has given us a picture of it so intense and vivid that the mere human story built around it, pales into insignificance beside the great theme of the novel. The book should be read by all those who have the true good of our country at heart.

GRACE ISABEL COLBRON.

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### OLD CHICAGO.

**By Gone Days in Chicago.** Recollections of the "Garden City" of the Sixties. By Frederick Francis Cook. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago.

This book is rambling and largely reminiscent, and therefore naturally vague. But in spite of its defects, it is full of interest to those who would glimpse the past through the eyes of one who saw and was a part of it.

The supplementing of reminiscence by historical incident gleaned from 1835 to 1880 would seem to mar instead of adorning the work, but those who were alive and observant during the stirring period of 1857-1867 will recall with intense interest the bitterness of the contest waged between the "Copperhead" and the "Black Republican" of that period, and will philosophize over the peculiar shift in the position of the parties. Democrats, who in 1856-1860 were emphatically the Union savers, became in 1861-1865, rebels and traitors. Anti-slavery men who during the former period were Union haters and the victims of mob law, later became the only Union savers and treated their former persecutors to liberal doses of their own medicine.

It will interest the young of today to learn that none of the men of the sixties were quite as bad as their enemies painted them; and, alas! that none were quite as good as their friends believed them. It will interest the thinker to learn that George M. Pullman disavowed any sentiment of philanthropy

in his operations and asked to be written down as mercenary. Students will not be surprised to read that the utmost secrecy was required in the acquisition of the land on which he built his town, in order to avoid the blackmail of the land speculator. Politicians may learn that the Socialist party polled their largest proportional vote in 1879, and many other details of political strife. Those whose faces are not set to the front so strongly that they cannot look backward will find the book worth reading.

GEO. V. WELLS.

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### AFTER A CENTURY—WHAT?

**The Awakening of Zojas.** By Miriam Michelson. New York. Doubleday, Page & Company. Price, \$1.00.

A bandit condemned to death becomes the willing subject of an experiment by Luigi Rossi, a celebrated scientist. He is put to sleep for one hundred years by a subtle drug compounded by Rossi who had studied and improved on Hindoo arts. For forty-seven years the scientist watches over the splendid form hidden in the secret chamber connected with his laboratory. Then at eighty-two he bequeaths his mystery to his nephew, Paolo Rossi, who religiously presides over the mystic rites of the grotto chamber for fifty-three more years when—presto! the sleeping Zojas awakes.

But how he awakes, and how he takes up the interrupted action of his life the reader will discover when he buys Miss Michelson's book, which contains also the stories, "Peach Blossoms," "The Cradle," "Tares."

A. L. M.

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## BOOKS RECEIVED

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—**Together.** By Robert Herrick. Published by The Macmillan Co., New York. 1910. Price, \$1.50.

—**A Life for a Life.** By Robert Herrick. Published by The Macmillan Co., New York. 1910. Price, \$1.50.

—**Blaze Derringer.** By Eugene P. Lyle, Jr. Published by Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. 1910. Price, \$1.20.

—**Social and Mental Traits of the Negro.** By Howard W. Odum. Studies in History, Economics and Public Law. Vol. XXXV'I, Number 3. Published for

Columbia University by Longmans, Green & Co., New York. 1910.

—**Wage-Earning Women.** By Annie Marlon MacLean. Published by the Macmillan Co., New York. 1910. Price, \$1.25 net.

—**Bulletin of the Bureau of Labor.** March, 1910. Wholesale Prices, 1890 to March, 1910. Cost of Living in Belgium. Court Decisions Affecting Labor. Published by the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C. 1910.

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## PAMPHLETS

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### The Purposes of the Fels Fund.

"The Taxation of Land Values, a Proposal for Economic and Social Reform" (The Joseph Fels Fund of America, Commercial Tribune Building, Cincinnati, Ohio), makes a concise explanation of the purposes of the Fels Fund (vol. xii, pp. 466, 520, 545, 796, 953, 1169). Though distributed free on application, it is not issued for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions. Its publication is to emphasize the far-reaching nature of the social and economic changes that would flow from the reform suggested by Henry George more than a quarter of a century ago. But a hearing, comments, and criticism are solicited. Written by Frederic C. Howe and printed by Horace Carr, this pamphlet is as strong in presentation and interesting in statement as it is handsome in appearance. It brings out with exceptional clearness the answer to the crude notion that the single tax is a mere fiscal reform, or at most a land reform and not a social reform. "The single tax is least of all a taxing measure," to quote from the pamphlet; "this is but incidental, though essential, to a larger social ideal—an ideal as far-reaching in its consequences as socialism but far simpler in its application." How far reaching it is may be inferred from this additional and demonstrable statement of fact, that "land value taxation would socialize from 50 to 75 per cent of the wealth of America."

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## PERIODICALS

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The fisheries—except pearl and shark—of Lower California, a distance of 1,500 miles, are controlled by one company, which holds a concession from the Mexican government so strict in its provisions that no one at any point along the entire coast of the peninsula can take fish for any market without consent of the company. The Consular Report (June 4) of the resultant meager amount of fishing done, serves as a reminder that the earth's re-

## Where the Trouble Lies.

It's not in *holding* Public subscribers, because a subscriber *usually* becomes a Public lover.

The difficulty is to get the new ones.

People do not always know a good thing at a glance, but given a chance to become acquainted with it, there is no danger of separation.

Have you not one or more friends who would thank you for introducing them?

Cincinnati, June 27,

DANIEL KIEFER.