

people are there who live up to *his* philosophy? I take those lines to be an assertion of Equality, which is so closely allied to Freedom and Brotherhood, that the two latter imply the former. Think for a moment how many strangers will voluntarily speak to one another, and then say whether Whitman's lines are justified or not. His own antithesis to the lines in question is this :

"It shall be customary in the houses and streets to see manly affection;
 "The most dauntless and rude shall touch face to face lightly;
 "The dependence of Liberty shall be Lovers;
 "The continuance of Equality shall be Comrades."

The Editor's concluding remark, that Witman's popularity is closely connected with the stir which will always be unfailingly produced by any free discussion of the "questionable passages" is, I think, incorrect; for several years after I had recognised the beauty of *Leaves of Grass*, I did not encounter the book in its complete form—having to content myself with Stead's *Penny Post* edition, the selection edited by Mr. W. M. Rossetti and published by Chatto & Windus, and the little *Canterbury Poet* edition, edited by Mr. Ernest Rhys and published by Walter Scott; and I am fully aware that most of the admirers of *Leaves of Grass* whom I met are quite unacquainted with the *Children of Adam* series, and that some are not even aware of its existence. If in America that is not the case, then all I can say is that the sooner an "expurgated" edition is published there, and the "harmless" poems circulated far and wide amongst the people whom Whitman loved so well, the better.

The Editor complains that "long strings of enumerations are not poetry"; perhaps not; like the Editor, I have never "had the patience to read them through," but it has occurred to me that the author may have had a definite purpose in inserting them, and that perhaps the *Song of the Broad Axe*, which otherwise contains some noble sentiments, would be incomplete without such enumerations. I have no wish to represent Whitman as faultless, and admit that much of his work is "mere talk" and that it is "sometimes shallow."

"Most of the admirers of Walt Whitman belong to the class of eccentrics whose indorsement of a cause is not always a recommendation"; perhaps the present writer is one of these; but, if in this respect he is a sinner, he at least sins in good company; for he has always understood that the lucid *Open Court* contributor, Dr. Moncure D. Conway, was one of Whitman's warmest admirers and friends; in *Liberty in Literature* the late Robert G. Ingersoll extolled and eulogised *Leaves of Grass* and its author; Wm. M. Rossetti (of a poet and artist-family) calls Whitman one of the "great" poets; and *Leaves of Grass* has drawn admiration from such literary men as R. L. Stevenson, Sir Edwin Arnold, Havelock Ellis, Robert Buchanan, J. A. Symonds, John Burroughs, Professor Clifford, and others. These may belong to a "class of eccentrics," but whether or no, I should feel disposed to take their "indorsement of a cause" as "a recommendation."

W. H. TRIMBLE.

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NEW WORKS ON POLITICAL ECONOMY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

One of the latest enterprises in the publishing world is the *Citizens' Library of Economics, Politics, and Sociology*, conducted under the general editorship of Richard T. Ely, Professor of Political Economy and Director of the School of

Economics, Political Science, and History, in the University of Wisconsin. It is published by the Macmillans. The design of the library is to "afford such complete information concerning the theory and facts of the three sciences mentioned, that the volumes will have some of the advantages of an encyclopedic work combined with those of separate and distinct treatises." Its new and valuable feature is the giving to the public of information of importance to every citizen, which must now be sought in a great multiplicity of sources, and often sought in vain. We have the explicit statement of the editor to the effect that the "utmost pains will be taken to secure the greatest possible accuracy in all statistic tables and statements of fact and theory, and that no partisan bias will disturb the conclusions." Furthermore, while every attempt will be made to obtain in these volumes clearness of statement and finish of literary style, the interests of science will in no case be sacrificed to popularity, the expressed aim being to bring every volume of the library up to the present standard of science in every respect.

Two of the published volumes of the *Library* are by the editor, Prof. Ely, himself. The first is apparently a reprint of an older work, *Outlines of Economics* (New York and London: the Macmillan Co. Pages, xii, 432. Price, \$1.25), which was begun as a revision of his well-known *Introduction to Political Economy*, but became in the re-elaboration a perfectly new work. The aim of the *Introduction* was to furnish historical and descriptive material chiefly, while the aim of the *Outlines* is to give a systematic sketch of theory. It begins with the traditional "Historical Introduction," and afterwards takes up its subject proper under the following headings: Production, Transfers of Goods, Distribution, Consumption, Public Industry, and the Relation of the State to Private Enterprise, Public Expenditures, and Public Revenues, ending with a sketch of the origin and development of economical theories. The book is a text-book in every sense of the word, and is supplied with summaries of chapters, set questions on the chapters, a list of subjects for essays, discussions, and debates, courses of reading, and a general bibliography. The book is simply and clearly written, and excellently adapted for private study. The second work by Prof. Ely is entitled *Monopolies and Trusts*, and forms part of a very large and comprehensive treatise on which he is engaged, to be called *The Distribution of Wealth*. The book is a timely one. The author believes that he has made an original, though not a definitive, contribution to economic theory, and has presented in a clear manner the main known facts and the main points of view necessary to the study of trusts and trust-legislation. (New York and London: The MacMillan Co. 1900. Pages, xi, 278. Price, \$1.25.)

The Economics of Distribution, by John A. Hobson, is the third published volume of the *Citizens' Library*. It "endeavors to construct an intelligible, self-consistent theory of Distribution by means of an analysis of those processes of bargaining through which economic distribution is actually conducted, the results of industrial co-operation being apportioned to the owners of the factors of production in the several stages of production. . . . In particular, it claims to prove that all processes of bargaining and competition, by which prices are attained and the distribution of wealth achieved, are affected by certain elements of force which assign 'forced gains' and other elements of 'economic rent' to the buyers or the sellers. There is thus established the existence of a large fund, partaking of the nature of those monopoly and differential rents, long ago recognised in the case of land, which furnish no stimulus to voluntary industrial energy, and which can be taken for public service by taxation without injury to industry." Surplus value emerges from all forms of bargaining, but is greater in the case of capitalistic bargainings.

Inequality is ineradicable ; it should be redressed by taxation ; but if that is impossible, public monopolies will have to be substituted for private monopolies. (New York and London : The Macmillan Co. 1900. Pages, vii, 361. Price, \$1.25.)

A second revised and enlarged edition of Dr. Carl C. Plehn's *Introduction to Public Finance* has just appeared. It is intended as an elementary text-book containing a brief and simple outline of the knowledge necessary to prepare students for independent research, brief discussions of the leading principles that are generally accepted, a statement of unsettled principles with the grounds for controversy, and sufficient references to easily accessible works and sources to enable the student to form his opinions for himself. The renewed interest which is now being taken in our system of taxation has given a present import to the financial questions connected with the conduct of the government, and Dr. Plehn's book is one that will help us to inform ourselves concerning the difficulties of the present situation and the most likely paths leading to its reform. (New York and London : The Macmillan Co. 1900. Pages, xii, 384.)

We have at last a text-book on political economy designed especially for farmers. It is by Dr. George T. Fairchild, LL. D., of Berea College, Kentucky, and bears the title, *Rural Wealth and Welfare*. The author believes he need offer no apology for his restatement of the fundamental principles of economics. "Economic literature," he says, "has usually dealt too exclusively with the phenomena of manufactures and commerce to gain the sympathy of rural people." And if the rural population of the country is ever to obtain a sound comprehension of the facts and theories of the science of public wealth and welfare, it can be done only by bringing the subject home to farmers' families in an elementary way, and in connexion with subjects with which they are by experience acquainted. (New York and London : The Macmillan Co. 1900. Pages, xiii, 381. Price, \$1.25.)

Mr. Alfred J. Ferris has presented some very readable considerations in his book, *Pauperizing the Rich : An Inquiry into the Value and Significance of Unearned Wealth to Its Owners and to Society*. They may be regarded by some thinkers as Eutopian ; they may be illogical ; but they at least have the merit of being presented with conviction and naturalness. The central idea of the book is that of a redistribution of incomes on a basis of the people's property in ideas. "We do not wish," the author says, "to repudiate the well-founded claims of the Self-Made Man ; we have no thought of denying to industry its just rewards. But let us render to industry the fruits of its labors : to the whole human race let us render the fruits of its glorious inheritance,—its property of ideas." The author is opposed to the indiscriminate administration of charities, which results in pauperisation, but includes in the "charitable list" of the world all persons who have inherited fortunes and shown themselves unequal to the task of making them productive both for themselves and the human race. He terms this class "millionaires-by-charity," and hence the title of his book, *Pauperizing the Rich*. (Philadelphia : T. S. Leach & Co. 1899. Pages, xiii, 432. Price, \$1.25.)

Every one has experienced the difficulty of obtaining trustworthy information concerning the "Welfare-Institutions" and the profit-sharing systems which numerous employers of labor maintain for their employees ; but the difficulty has been

removed by a recent work by Nicholas Paine Gilman, having the title, *A Dividend to Labor*. "Welfare-Institutions" is the name given in economic parlance to the libraries, hospitals, baths, improved dwellings, theaters, gymnasiums, schools, savings banks, etc., etc. conducted in connexion with the great industrial organisations of the world. They all of them are of the nature of an "indirect dividend to labor," as Mr. Gilman phrases it, and form an intermediate stage between the old wages system pure and simple and the more modern profit-sharing system. Mr. Gilman prefaces his work with an exposition and discussion of existing industrial conditions; narrates the life of Robert Owen, the great English manufacturer, who was a pioneer in this direction; describes the welfare-institutions of Germany, the patronal institutions of France, Holland, and Belgium, the British employers' institutions, and lastly, the numerous but less systematic instances of American liberality to workmen. The most famous cases of profit-sharing institutions are carefully discussed, such as the Maison Baille-Lemaire, the Bourne Mills, the Proctor and Gamble Company, the South Metropolitan Gas Company, and the N. O. Nelson Company. Mr. Gilman is fair to both sides in his expositions, and his work may be consulted with confidence in all cases. (Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1899, Pages, viii, 400. Price, \$1.50.)

We have not the space to enter into either a criticism or a discussion of Mr. Charles H. Chase's *Elementary Principles of Economics*. It is a very pretentious book, having been presented to the public in the firm conviction that it will prove to be "the beginning of a *science* of political economy." With all his admiration for the great writers of the past, Mr. Chase is forced to confess that they "have failed to lay a solid foundation for the science in an adequate nomenclature with exact definitions, in the clear and definite statement of the object of economics, or political economy, and in the formulation and statement of the fundamental propositions,"—all of which he believes he has supplied. We shall mention as a specimen of his reflexions the discussion of the standard of value: neither gold, nor silver, nor copper, nor iron, nor any commodity whatever is, in Mr. Chase's opinion, a true standard of value, neither is labor; the true standard is *the average of commodities*—the average price of commodities uniform under all conditions. The practical difficulty, however, is to get hold of this average commodity, and we are consequently obliged to assume a fictitious commodity moving along the lines representing the average change in the labor cost of commodities. The government by its bureau statistics would determine the total amount of new wealth reserved each year for the satisfaction of desires pure and simple. The amount of this wealth would then be divided by the total number of individuals producing it, and the comparison of the resulting quotients for the successive years would give an unvarying unit or standard of value for these several years. (Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. 1900. Pages, xvi, 405.)

Prof. Franklin Henry Giddings, of Columbia University, has attempted in his work, *Democracy and Empire* (New York and London: The Macmillan Co. 1900. Pages, x, 363. Price, \$2.50), the rather difficult task of supplying the psychological, economic and moral foundations of the two popular impulses which are now uppermost in determining the political conduct of modern nations, and for America especially his lucubrations are in the highest sense opportune. His studies in theoretical sociology long ago led him to the belief that the combining "of small states into larger political aggregates must continue until all the semi-civilised, bar-

barian, and savage communities of the world are brought under the protection of the larger civilised nations." And further studies convinced him that the future of civilisation depended largely upon the predominant influence of either the English-speaking people of the world or of the Russian Empire. He saw here a steady trend toward imperialism. On the other hand, he remained convinced "that the democratic tendencies of the nineteenth century are not likely to be checked or thwarted in our own or in future generations." There existed here plainly two antithetical tendencies which demanded reconciliation. There is no mistaking of the real issue. "Democracy and empire, paradoxical as such a relationship seems, are really correlative aspects only of the evolution of mankind." This is the problem of the present crisis, and one which calls for explanation by means of a thorough study of the psychology of society and of the fundamental economical and ethical motives of human effort. The titles of the chapters, which will indicate the general trend and scope of the discussions of this bulky volume, are as follows: The Democratic Empire; The Ethical Motive; The Psychology of Society; The Mind of the Many; The Costs of Progress; Industrial Democracy; The Trusts and the Public; The Railroads and the State; Public Revenue and Civic Virtue: Some Results of the Freedom of Women; The Nature and Conduct of Political Majorities; The Destinies of Democracy; The Relation of Social Democracy to the Higher Education; The Popular Instruction Most Necessary in a Democracy; The Shadow and the Substance of Republican Government; The Consent of the Governed; Imperialism; The Survival of Civil Liberty; The Ideals of Nations; The Gospel of Non-Resistance.

Prof. Frank J. Goodnow has aimed in his *Politics and Administration* to show, "from a consideration of political conditions as they now exist in the United States, that the formal governmental system as set forth in the law is not always the same as the actual system"; and he has coupled with this aim the endeavor "to indicate what changes in the formal system of the United States must be made, in order to make the actual system conform, more closely than it does at present, to the political ideas upon which the formal system is based." All this has involved a study of the operations of our government, of the nature and mechanism of our political parties, and of its distinctive type of leader, the "boss." The concrete remedies which he proposes for the amelioration of the present state of affairs is a greater centralisation of our state administrative system on the model of the national administrative system, and the subjection of the political party to effective public control, with the view of making the parties and its leaders more responsive to the public will. (New York and London: The Macmillan Co. 1900. Pages, xiii, 270. Price, \$1.50.)

Our own nation having entered upon a colonial career in the Philippines, Porto Rico, and in a measure also in Cuba, all thinking Americans will be in favor of establishing a colonial system of civil service which shall be efficient and absolutely free from political pressure. It will be instructive, therefore, to learn what light can be derived from the experience of other nations in this field. Since the excellent work of the late Dormer B. Eaton on English civil service was published, there has been a radical change in the British system, and on the other hand there is no book in any language containing the latest information on the methods of recruiting officials for the colonies of Holland and France. A new book by A. Lawrence Lowell, entitled *Colonial Civil Service* and treating of "the selection and training

of colonial officials in England, Holland, and France," will accordingly be welcomed by students of political affairs. Appended to the volume is an historical account of the British East Indian College at Haileybury, by Prof. H. Morse Stephens. (New York and London: The Macmillan Co. 1900. Pages, xiv, 346. Price, \$1.50.)
T. J. McC.

BOOK REVIEWS AND NOTES.

DER SCHMUCK DES MENSCHEN. By *Emil Selenka*. Berlin: Vita, Deutsches Verlagshaus. 1900. Pages, 72.

This is an extremely attractive book, elegantly got up, with ninety reproductions from photographs taken by Prof. Dr. Hans Meyer, Prof. Dr. M. Buchner, and others on their travels round the world.

The author's problem is the nature of ornament, and the treatment betrays the æsthetician, as does also the style of publication. Seeing that ornament tends to become a part of ourselves, Professor Selenka endeavors to discover the law of ornament as well as its social significance.

Professor Selenka emphasises the fact that ornament is a kind of pictorial language; its purpose is to tell our neighbors of our preferences, be they imaginary or real (p. 13). He compares it to the language of physiognomical expression as treated by Darwin, and regarded among natural scientists as common to all the races of the earth. Further our author insists that he has discovered a law of ornament, and that its development is not a matter of subjective imagination, but of objective facts which, according to him, are determined by the bodily form of man. He distinguishes six kinds of ornament: (1) There are two which are intended to show to advantage man's upright gait, finding expression in hanging ornaments; (2) direction ornaments, which latter are indications of the direction of his movements, as for instance the feathers in the hair of the Indians; further, there are (3) ring ornaments, such as bracelets, collars, etc.; (4) ornaments of aggrandisement, that is to say, things that increase the size of certain limbs,—epaulets and various kinds of headgear; (5) ornaments of color, such as flowers stuck in the hair; and (6) dress to set the color of the body in relief.

These subjects are treated in several chapters, and illustrated by fine figures. The author sums up his opinions with some æsthetic remarks on true and false ornament, and concludes his book on initial and final forms of ornament.

While we appreciate the fact that the book is tastily gotten up and the subject interestingly treated, we cannot help saying that Professor Selenka's discrimination of the various kinds of ornaments dwells on externalities and scarcely touches the main problem he has set out to solve. Our author might have enhanced the treatment of the subject by explaining the historical origin of ornament, which (as anthropology is likely to prove) did not rise from the æsthetics, but *vice versa* is giving rise to conditions which slowly produce an æsthetic instinct. It is a significant fact that all ornament originally served a religious or better talismanic purpose before it became ornament. The first ear-rings, nose-rings, and lip-rings were not worn to satisfy man's æsthetic judgment but served the purpose of protecting these entrances against the influence of evil spirits; so did the amulets which are now worn as ornaments on necklaces. They became ornaments only when their significance as amulets was no longer understood.

An anthropologist might thus be disappointed in the author's treatment of the