

My colleagues here on this Democratic side, be not afraid. Courage is what our people want now. They will vote for men, they will support parties that have courage. It is what we most need in this time of our history.

For the high cost of living is the greatest of all questions just now. I come from the part of the country that most needs a reduction in the cost of living. New York City is the greatest, the richest, the grandest of all our cities, and yet side by side with these riches is revealed the gauntest poverty. One of the gentlemen on the other side just a few minutes ago spoke of this. He referred to our towering buildings. We are about to put up a 50-story building. But we have buildings with several subcellars. Yet we have conditions there that, alas, beat the world for degradation of mankind. Nowhere is population so congested. We have village populations in square blocks. We have in two contiguous square blocks enough children to fill a whole public school, and that school is made to accommodate 2,500 children. We bury 10 per cent of our people in potter's field at public expense. We have conditions that were never seen in any civilization of the world. God knows that this question of the cost of living is the direst one that can come before a large part of our people. Then, what shall we do about this tariff? I am here to work for a reduction of it. Let it be ever so little as a start, I will work for that. I will patiently serve for that.

But I hope, Mr. Chairman, that this is but the beginning. My hope is and my feeling is that it is but the beginning. My hope for years has been that once we would raise the tariff issue the whole sham and swindle of it would come tumbling down.

We have the greatest natural resources in the world. We have the most wonderful and potent mingling of bloods. We have the largest homogeneous population. We have the greatest possibilities in production.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I take great pleasure in supporting this bill. Though I be the only man in this House to stand as a free trader, I do so here, because I believe that before a great while the predominant political issue in this country is going to be the straight-out issue, not of percentages, not as to a little tariff reduction here and a little tariff increasing there, but as between the principle of protection on the one hand and of free trade on the other. I long to see that kind of freedom of commerce that will knit together the nations of the earth; that will lead us to perceive the folly of great war navies and the wisdom rather of sinking such navies in the bottom of the sea, and of binding ourselves to the other bodies of mankind by bonds of trade. A free commerce will bind us closer than all the treaties in this world. Then will not rise a question of what the Japanese are going to do to us or what the Germans are going to

do to us, of what the English are going to do to us. It will be a question of better, larger, wider production and exchange. It will build up our factories as nothing else will build them. It will make real progress in the conditions of labor, as against warfare and increasing hardships under the false system of protection. It will mean a prosperity that this country has never before seen. It will mean freedom, the heritage of our Nation, and it will lead to another great step forward in the great cause of progress. Mr. Chairman, I yield back any time I have not used. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

BOOKS

AVERY'S PEOPLE'S HISTORY.

A History of the United States and Its People. From Their Earliest Records to the Present Time. By Elroy McKendree Avery. In sixteen volumes. Vol. VI. Published by The Burrows Brothers Company, Cleveland.

The comprehensiveness of this popular history of the United States (vol. xiii, pp. 20, 974) may be inferred from a comparison of the scope of the volume before us with those preceding it. Although there are to be sixteen and five have gone before, the present volume tells the whole story of the Revolutionary War from the defeat on Long Island to the final victory at Yorktown. And not only that, but it includes also the circumstances following the war which led on to the submission of the Constitution of 1789. Yet this extraordinary condensation is by no means at the expense of human interest in the narrative.

Washington's historic retreat across the East River and Manhattan Island, and then across the Hudson and New Jersey, is described with a sweep of narration that makes the movement picturesque, and with enough of detail of the right kind to make it definite as an elementary study and to give it life as a story of the time and place. This is true also of the important battles, North and South, and of the political and the diplomatic episodes which were as much a part of the war as the marching and the fighting.

Personal touches as to historic individuals in camp and congress add greatly to the life-quality of Mr. Avery's performance; and nowhere do these appear to better advantage than in connection with the treachery of Arnold and the capture of Andre. Toward both men the author prefers fairness to perfunctory patriotism. Likewise with the Tories—"united Empire loyalists" as they are remembered in Canada where their descendants now form a peculiar aristocracy—to whom the volume gives a considerate chapter. It is interesting to note,

as the author does, that one of the distinguished Tories was a son of Benjamin Franklin.

The opening of the West, the famous Ordinance of 1787, and the Constitutional convention as stages in the evolution from colonies to empire, are no less interesting than the war, and they are vastly more important except for the factor of national independence which the war won. Regarding these landmarks the author is not critical.

Only from future volumes may we learn how far the democratic spirit of the earlier part of the work influences his judgment regarding the political controversies of the nationalizing period. From his use, however, of the singular instead of the plural pronoun for United States, it may be inferred that his democracy is no more sympathetic with State sovereignty than the democracy of State sovereignty was with personal liberty for the "lowest" labor class.

Like all the preceding volumes this one is rich in typography and illustration. Paintings and documents in abundance are reproduced in fac simile, often with color; and historic accoutrements, emblems, etc., are pictured faithfully. The general effect of the color-printing is a pleasing result of artistic work.

BOOKS RECEIVED

—The Passing of the American. By Monroe Royce. Published by Thomas Whittaker, New York. 1911. Price, \$1.20 net.

—First Annual Report of the Tax Commissioner of the City of Milwaukee. 1910. Printed by the Edward Keogh Press, Milwaukee.

—Gettysburg. The Pivotal Battle of the Civil War. By Captain R. K. Beecham. Published by A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago. 1911. Price, \$1.75 net.

—The Financial Reform Almanack and Year Book. 1911. Published by the Financial Reform Association, 18 Hackins Hey, Liverpool. Price, paper, 1 shilling; cloth, 18 pence, net.

—Report of the Director of the Mint upon the Production of the Precious Metals in the United States, during 1909. Published by the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1911.

—Report of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments of the City of New York, for the Year ending September 30, 1910. Printed by Clarence S. Nathan, 9 Franklin St., New York. 1910.

PAMPHLETS

Pamphlets Received.

Following are among the pamphlets recently received:

One Big Union. By William E. Trautmann. Published by Chas. H. Kerr & Co., Chicago. Price, 10 cents.

Freedom's Battle. By Ellis Meredith. Published by

Myra Strawn Hartshorn, 6035 Drexel Ave., Chicago. 1911. Price, 10 cents.

Report of the Commissioner of Public Lands to the Legislature of the State of Washington. 1911. Printed by E. L. Boardman, Olympia, Wash.

Proposed New City Charter for Cambridge, Mass. Submitted to the Legislature January 14, 1911, as House Bill 1211, by Representative Russell A. Wood.

The Story of Cherry; Its Mine. Its Disaster. The Relief of Its People. By Ernest P. Bicknell. Published by the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C., 1911.

Annual Report of the Directors of American Telephone and Telegraph Company to the Stockholders for the Year Ending December 3, 1910. Published in New York, 1911.

Principally about Finance. Financiers and the People They Finance. By Henry Clifford Stuart. Published from the Press of Judd & Detweiler, Washington, D. C. Price, 25 cents.

American Ballot Laws, 1888-1910. By Arthur C. Ludington. New York State Library. Legislation 40. Published by the University of the State of New York, Albany. 1911.

Report on the Parcels Post by the Committee on Freight and Transportation of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association of the United States. Frederick F. Ingram of Detroit, Chairman. 1911.

The Rockefeller Sanitary Commission for the Eradication of Hookworm Disease, Organization, Activities and Results up to December 31, 1910. Published at the Offices of the Commission, Washington, D. C. 1910.

Report of the Tax Commissioner of the State of Connecticut for Biennial Period, 1909 to 1910, including the First Quadrennial Statement of Property Exempted from Taxation. Printed by the State at Hartford, 1910.

State of Connecticut, Public Document Number 48. Report of the Tax Commissioner for Biennial Period 1909 and 1910, including First Quadrennial Statement of Property Exempted from Taxation. Printed by the State, at Hartford, Conn., 1910.

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Free Trade and Land Values.

Whatever may have been the relative value of other papers prepared for the Free Trade Congress at Antwerp last year, none could have been needed more on that occasion, probably none were needed so much, as the one submitted by Frederick Verinder, the general secretary of the English League for the Taxation of Land Values. Its theme is two-fold—the necessity for abolishing land monopoly in order to make freedom of exchange, and the necessity of abolishing it in order also to make freedom of production. Mr. Verinder's paper is an excellent example of the best form of British controversy. Solid in argument and serious in style, it is heavy reading only to the sluggish intellect. A quotation from Richard Cobden offers a text for Cobdenites to ponder before they draw the free trade line at tariffs for revenue only. Mr. Cobden held that free trade can be carried "out to fullest extent" only "by removing all existing obstacles to the unrestricted employment of industry and capital." There is a ring in Mr. Verinder's closing words which carries hope everywhere for the industrial masses of Great Britain. He declares that "the new valuation of the land, for which Cobden proposed to petition, is at last provided for by law"; and that "when it is completed it will be used." [Free Trade and Land Values. One penny. Land Value Publication De-