## The Story of New Zealand.

By Prof. Frank Parsons, Ph. D.; edited and published by C. F. Taylor, "Equity Series," 1520 Chestnut street. Philadelphia; 860 pp., over 170 illustrations; \$3 net.

"The Yankees of the South Pacific," as Professor Parsons calls the people of New Zealand, have established a trust by the side of which the Standard Oil, the United States steel, the beef combine, the coal trust, or any other of our combinations, fades into utter insignificance. This trust of southern Yankeedom owns and controis all the telegraphs and telephones in the country, practically all the railroads and banks, and a large part of the farms and forests. It also owns and operates coal mines, steamships, factories and hotels. It does the biggest insurance business, and is the largest employer of labor in the commonwealth. It has resulted in vast economics, and has made New Zealand in fact the richest country per head in the world. It has vast political power also as well as industrial power, for it controls absolutely the making and enforcement of law.

This bears a striking resemblance to the condition towards which our own trusts have been working. Each controls large industrial interests and a large section of governmental power. If the telegraphs, telephones, railroads and banks should unite in a single trust, with big blocks of farming land, mines, factories, etc., it is not unlikely that complete control of the government would go with this gigantic industrial sway. This result has already been attained in New Zealand. There is, however, this vital difference between the New Zealand trust and a trust evolved in this country by the merger of our railway, bank, insurance, telegraph, and telephone companies, viz: that the New Zealand trust belongs to the people while the American trust, if formed on our present lines of trust development, would belong to a few multi-millionaires. Such a trust would concentrate wealth and power in the hands of a little group of industrial potentates, and destroy democratic government and free institutions. The New Zealand trust on the contrary, diffuses wealth and power among all the people and is the acme of democracy both political and industrial.

No more important movement has occurred in the last decade than that in which New Zealand liberals have shown the world how, by the application of co-operative principles and public control, the most gigantic industrial combinations may be made to enure to the benefit of the whole community. And "The Story of New Zealand" contains by far the best and fullest account yet published of this great movement in the little America of Australia. Though many previous writers devoted themselves more or less to New Zealand, they left practically untouched one most important field of research, viz: the order, causes, consequences and fundamental meaning of the politico-economic development of the island commonwealth that leads the world today in political and industrial progress. To this Professor Parsons has devoted himself with the force and clearness, analytic power and constructive vigor that characterizes all his writings. The Story of New Zealand is unquestionably one of most important studies now before the American people. The thanks of the public are due to the public spirited editor and publisher who gave the order for the work, made many valuable suggestions during its progress, and put it on the market at a very moderate price, and to the author whose able and impartial research, keen analysis and luminous English have made the work a remarkable success.

THOUGH HE SPEAK NOT



"A MAN IS KNOWN BY THE COMPANY HE KEEPS."

## Books Received.

Mr. R. A. Dague of Alameda, Cal., has recently published a book, which he is the author, entitled "Henry Ashton," in which he sets forth the advantages of co-operation. It will prove interesting to those who are considering the questions of sociology and politcal economy.

The Broadway Publishing company of New York has recently issued a "The Sinner's volume entitled Friend," containing a poem by . C. G. Samuel of Calhoun, Tenn. The poem, or rather a series of poems, embody a poetical defense of the fundamental tenets of the Christian religion.

Mr. P. M. Sullivan of Oklahoma City, Okla., has recently issued a book in which he charges President Roosevelt and a number of federal judges with conspiring to injure him and deny him

justice in the courts. He invites them ies. These are of great interest. Jefcharges to be false.

Mr. G. S. Iyer, editor of 'United India," has recently published a book entitled "Some Economic Aspects of British Rule in India." His address is 117 Armenian street, Madras, India, and those who are studying the subject of English rule in India will do well to send for this little volume.

The Round Table Press, publishers of New York, have recently issued a very interesting volume edited by Dr. Franklin B. Sewvel, and entitled, "The Complete Anas of Thomas Jefferson." The book contains a brief biographical sketch and aside from that is devoted to notes taken by Jefferson of conversations which he had with various men of his time, and observations in regard to the character and the political views of some of his contemporar-

to indict him if they believe his ferson collected these and put them in form for publication ten years after he left the White house, and he explains his reason for so doing by saying that the historians, in chronicling the events of 1789 to 1808, misrepresented the attitude of the various parties and the positions taken by democratic leaders. It is to correct the false impression made by some of these early historians that Jefferson, in his mature years, concluded to present the facts as they came under his personal observation. He also gives his estimate of a number of men with whom he had intimate dealings.

> While the Anas are given in the complete works of Jefferson, the editor of the volume under consideration has conferred a real benefit upon the public by presenting them complete in a separate volume.

