

imposing number (50,873) of New England natives in fulltime residence there; as well as 41,000 more who were born there of New England parents, and at least 27,000 additional Californians who said their grandparents were native Yankees. Many others have since followed them, and their boosterism for California is so deadly serious as to have long since become a by-word. In other parts of the West, all Californians are known as Orange-Knockers. In other parts of the West, there is no new cult that did not originate in California.

We can hope that one and all, the Californians, know of and honor the

first of their kind, good Booster Larkin, the immigrant from Massachusetts, who composed his pæans as early as 1832; and honor energetic Sam Brannan, from Maine, who in 1848 brought the first dust out from the diggings; and honor, too, Maine's Luther Calvin Tibbetts, whose seedless oranges accounted for more wealth than the Mother Lode ever produced; and Mr. Tibbetts' spouse, Eliza T., founder of the first cult in the Land of Cults.

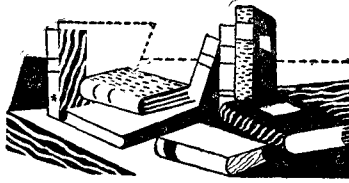
No matter where one goes to live in California, or merely to look, one will find a land in which New Englanders played notable parts.

HOUND OF DAY

BY JOSEPH JOEL KEITH

The hound of day has bit the heels
of haste, and, through the panting trek,
the hare of chase, elusive, hot,
goes nightward. In the savage wreck,
beyond the peace of heart and grass,
beneath the sun and calming shade,
the hours, clawed by speed, are torn
from calmness waiting, unafraid.
But waste and greed and fury end.
Here, where the hound and hare are spent,
the lark of twilight comes from sky,
the lamb of evening lies content.

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THE PROBLEM OF POWER

by **BERTRAM D. WOLFE**

IF THE reader would not have his sleep wracked by nightmare and his waking hours tormented by unending question, let him not gaze upon the face of power as portrayed by Bertrand de Jouvenel. [*On Power*, by Bertrand de Jouvenel. \$5.00. Viking.] For this picture of the modern power State, which the author calls "the Minotaur," is calculated to chill the blood of the beholder, while the thread he provides to lead the reader into the monster's labyrinthine lair, and, perchance, out again, seems too tenuous for its task.

The power of the State, measured by the fields it embraces and the amount it can take for taxes and for war, has steadily increased during the last eight or nine centuries. If we go back to the beginning of the

modern period, we find armies diminutive, unstable, mustered but for forty days, paid for out of the private resources of a king who is but the first among his peers. War lacked scope then, since Power lacked scope; it could neither impose taxes nor conscript men. Slowly, in the course of centuries, monarchs centralized their domains, with plebeian support, against aristocratic privilege and aristocratic liberties. Indeed, liberty itself, according to our author, is aristocratic in its origins and supports. When the monarch had so far centralized his realm that he could impose taxes, he set up a standing army. But, "so long as the monarchy lasted, it never dared attempt the conscription of men." It took the great French Revolution, which overthrew the monarchy, to complete the latter's task of centralizing France, sweeping away all private interests, all local jurisdictions and loyalties, all non-

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