

authorities, in every instance, take care that this is done. In the case of foreigners, they are returned to their native country. This also is good democratic government and strengthens the civic conscientiousness of the people.

If anyone thinks, however, that Denmark is a poor country he is much mistaken. Mulhall, the world famed Dublin statistician, is authority for the fact that among the independent nations of the world Denmark is, per capita, next after England, the richest country, while France comes third and the United States fourth in line. This is probably news to most people.



Between the Danish and American farmer there is quite a difference in the way of utilizing the soil. Late United States government reports show that the average yield of wheat per acre is 14½ bushels in the United States, 26½ in Germany and 32 in England, but in Denmark, in spite of having tilled the soil for over 1,000 years, the farmers raise an average of 42 bushels to the acre. This shows one reason why the Danish farmer cares naught for protection; it is the intensity of cultivation which counts. When the Danish farmer grows wheat, he knows exactly the kind and quantity of the chemicals he extracts from the soil, and which must be returned in fertilizers if he wishes to again raise wheat. This means that the Danish farmer is conscious he must do justice to his soil if he himself desires to prosper by his own toil, and not sponge upon his fellow men through protective tariff duties.



While the serf system in Denmark was abolished about the time of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, the Danish people lived under autocratic government until 1849—just sixty-one years ago. Their political freedom is, therefore, yet young, and may be said to be buoyant. The fire of liberty has not cooled down. It is on the contrary augmented, especially by the farmers' high schools, 27 in number, where the young men attend in winter and the girls in summer mostly. These farmers' high schools are private institutions, though financially aided by the state. Here thousands of happy, young people flock together and drink in the knowledge of life.



The land-owning nobility consists of twenty-two counts, fourteen barons and forty-eight manorial estates of other noble families. They altogether own only five per cent of the land. Of the other owners of large farms less than 800 have more than 150 acres and own in all below eight per cent of the land. Two hundred and fifty thousand farmers own seven-eighths of the land.

The Henry George Society in Denmark consists of the parent organization, and numerous constantly augmented branches, which all act in harmony and have this year arranged over 600 lectures. Among the enrolled members are 49 ministers of the state church, which by itself is a great moral support for the cause. These ministers are no drones, and if not actual leaders, they are good workers, especially among the well-to-do negligent. There is one great annual meeting lasting three days when the propaganda is further organized and all matters of the society vigorously debated. They have a splendidly edited Single Tax monthly called "Ret"—Justice—with 4,000 paid subscribers, and besides, an array of about one hundred books and pamphlets on the cause. They further follow up and answer all articles in the press, at the same time shooting in articles and interviews wherever possible. They have and court adherents in all political parties, without so far appearing independently in the political arena.

As a result of the work of the Single Taxers, there was, in this year's budget, an appropriation of 15,000 kroners (\$4,000) for the purpose of making trial valuations of land in both rural and urban sections, so as to ascertain by experience the best way to proceed with the valuation of all the land in the kingdom. Until the authorities, entrusted with this preliminary, limited valuation work, present their report to the congress, there will, of course, be no further action by the government.

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## BOOKS

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### A JOYFUL EFFORT TO RECTIFY THE WORLD.

Among Friends. By Samuel McChord Crothers. Published by Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston. 1910. Price, \$1.25 net.

Crothers is as delightful as ever in this collection of his most recently published essays. His original quirks of expression and his soundness of humor grant his reader a delicious recreation of spirit. Contentment is lost in the fun of life's aspects; and man—traveler, author, missionary or politician—is willing target for the sweetened arrows of this kind wit.

"The Anglo-American School of Polite Un-learning" is as keen a critique on American versus English national characteristics, as it is fantastic a conception. One is sure that the author has disclosed his own secret mental process for finding literary material in telling of the discovery of this "School."

In London, if one in his secret heart longs for something, he has only to leave the main thoroughfares

and get lost. He finds himself in a maze of narrow streets where shopkeepers make a living by selling unheard-of things to people who have wandered in by accident. These shopkeepers never advertise. Their disposition is secretive, and they trust to the method of ambush. . . . Had I a moderate but assured income, as I trust all these London shopkeepers have, I should follow their example. I have no ambition to be a "captain of industry," and have the magazine writers tell the truth about me. . . . I claim no merit for having one day wandered from the plain path of High Holborn into an obscure street where I accidentally stumbled upon what was to me the most interesting place in London.

"Admirable as is the effort to mark the best," writes Mr. Crothers in his essay on "The Hundred Worst Books," "it is not a sufficient method of charting the vast sea of literature. The lighthouse is not placed in the middle of the channel, but on the dangerous reef. The mournful bell-buoy tells the mariner where *not* to go. . . . For reproof and instruction there is nothing better than the thorough analysis of a book which has no redeeming qualities to distract from its main fault. It must be one of unimagination all compact. There should be a careful anatomy of its melancholy. What is the secret of total lack of charm? How is it that words can be made not only to conceal thought, but also to stifle all natural curiosity concerning the thought that might be concealed?"

"In Praise of Politicians" is a practical handbook for reformers—and their constituents—worth most careful study.

Because the politician is concerned with questions of expediency, it does not follow that his morality is less high than that of his critics. It only means that his moral problems are more complicated than theirs. He has not merely to satisfy his personal conscience, but to appeal to the consciences of those whose co-operation is necessary for any large undertaking. In every decision he has to consider the actual alternative, and assume responsibility for results. He has in mind not a single circumstance, but always a train of circumstances. . . . The private citizen may be content to have a purpose true; a politician must meditate in the night-watches over the best way of making it known. This requires a good deal of moral advertising. Self-assertion is here necessary. Pushing is frowned upon in polite society, but in politics one who is not inclined to push is likely to yield to the pull. . . . The skill of a great politician consists not in the ability to outwit his opponents, but in his ability to keep in check his more impetuous partisans without cooling their moral ardor. . . . The politician aims at success, but it is not necessary that the success should be personal. It is the final issue of the struggle which must be kept in mind. . . . Here good politics and good ethics are one. No cause has ever triumphed through clever management alone. There is always need for the leader, who, without regard to what may happen to himself, is resolved to play the man.

ANGELINE LOESCH GRAVES.

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## BOOKS RECEIVED

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—Barbarous Mexico. By John Kenneth Turner. Published by Chas. H. Kerr & Co., Chicago. 1911. Price, \$1.50.

—The Currency Trust Conspiracy. By Flavius J. Van Vorhis. Published by C. E. Pauley & Co., Indianapolis, Ind. 1910.

—Pragmatism and Its Critics. By Addison Webster Moore. Published by the University of Chicago Press, Chicago. 1910. Price, \$1.25 net.

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## PERIODICALS

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### Single Tax Progress.

The features of the Single Tax Review (New York) for November-December, are an account of the Congressional campaign of Henry George, Jr., and a report and editorial comment on the meeting of the Fels Fund Commission.

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### "The Things That Are Caesar's."

In its December issue the American Magazine (New York) showed how personal property taxes operate with individuals so as to exempt the rich and tax the poor; in the January number it shows how the little corporations are heavily taxed and the large ones escape. This series of articles by Albert Jay Nock is admirably done as far as it has gone, and there is promise in it of better yet.

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### Life and Labor.

The issue of this magazine (79 Dearborn street, Chicago) for January, is the first product of the National Women's Trade Union League's venture into the magazine field. It makes no apology except that "a radical change in the industrial basis of our civilization is as imperative as it is inevitable," and that inasmuch as this must come either through "the crude and primitive method of revolution," or through the cooperative action of the whole community for "the removal of industrial wrongs," Life and Labor purposes doing its share in making the latter course possible. It expects to fall into mistakes, but promises that those it makes shall be its own. With a Christmas story by Samuel McChord Crothers, a Dr. Rast story by James Oppenheim, and a skit on labor and the law by Louis F. Post, the first number of this magazine contains the only informative account yet published (except the one in Morrison's Magazine) of the garment workers' strike in Chicago.

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### Vaccination.

An article on the banishment of small pox from Leicester, England, which appears in the Twentieth Century (Boston) for January, under the signature of J. W. Hodge, M. D., challenges the vaccinationists on their own evidential ground. If the statements are true, they prove—"post hoc ergo propter hoc," which is the only kind of proof on either side in this