

have found a quickening truth which has rolled away the stone from their hearts and called to life again a faith that was dead. . . . With advancing knowledge, caprice gives way to law, and men find the highest proof of God in the established justice of a moral order that justifies increasingly the ways of God to men. . . . When a man begins to interpret the facts of life in the light of a general providence, when he sees that cities reap what they sow, and that floods come when public forests are rifled by private greed, his confidence in the integrity of the universe will be restored and he will cry out again, "The judgments of God are true and righteous altogether."

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THE TWO MOST DEMOCRATIC COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD.

Frederic C. Howe in *The Outlook* of January 15, 1910.

Switzerland and Denmark are the most democratic countries in the world. They have demonstrated not only that the people can rule, but rule far more wisely than their betters. Representative government has shifted more completely to democratic government in these little nations than anywhere else on the globe. Switzerland is ruled by public opinion. It expresses itself through direct legislation. The people propose laws as well as amendments to the Constitution by petition. They vote upon their own proposals just as they elect men to office. In consequence, every man with an idea has a hearing. If he is right enough, and persistent enough, he achieves his end. Almost every great democratic reform in Switzerland has come through the initiative and referendum. Not immediately, it is true; but when the public was ready for it. By these means Switzerland abolished the sale of absinthe and took over the alcohol monopoly. After three attempts it nationalized the railways, and is now operating them better than ever before, and with the idea of service paramount. Through the same instrumentality, Switzerland saved her natural resources. She took control of the water power of the country in the interest of all the people. Private monopoly has been barred. The State itself is to become the purveyor of electric water power. It plans to run the railways by the white coal of the mountain sides, to supply all industry, to operate the street railways, and to light the cities. Not content with this, Switzerland plans to carry the electric current to the most obscure country district and to relieve the farmer and domestic industry of the drudgery of manual labor. Country roads and houses will be lighted by the streams from the mountain sides, while the motor will churn the butter, thresh the grain, pump the water, and even relieve the woman along with

the man of the most burdensome kinds of agricultural labor.

Switzerland has done more than this. Formerly she knew the boss. Direct legislation has taken his power from him. Formerly there was corruption, both vulgar and respectable. It, too, has passed away. And now the nation has destroyed monopoly and made the resources of the nation serve the people.

Denmark, too, is a democracy. She maintains a King, it is true; but he enjoys only the shadow of power. Denmark is ruled by peasants who own their own land. Ninety per cent of the farmers own their own holdings. And they work them like a market garden. The State owns the railways and makes them serve the peasant. The State educates the farmer, sends commissions of experts to foreign countries, and stimulates the production of fine stock. It loans money to the individual with which to buy a farm, and through co-operative agencies 90 per cent of the farmers save to themselves the full value of their dairy farms and purchase what they need at wholesale cost.

Democracy in Denmark has made the people among the best educated in Europe. There is no illiteracy there, and extreme poverty has been reduced to a minimum. Denmark is a free-trade country from conviction, in spite of the fact that her farmers were threatened with extinction by the wheat fields of America. The cost of living is low in consequence, and this little country exchanges its exports with all the world, and buys where it can buy to the best advantage.

BOOKS

EMMA GOLDMAN'S BOOK.

Anarchism and Other Essays. By Emma Goldman. Mother Earth Publishing Co., 210 East 13th Street, N. Y. City. Cloth, 277 pp., \$1.00.

Emma Goldman, "the best advertised woman in America," perhaps in the world, publishes this volume with an excellent portrait and biographical sketch. As might be expected, it is really a radical book and surprisingly temperate, but with no idea of the land question. The advertisement says: "The MS. has been refused by several publishers as 'too extreme.' Lacking the advertising facilities of the great publishing houses, we request your help in calling the attention of your friends to the work."

All democrats and idealists should understand what an Anarchist is. Miss Goldman uses the dictionary definition, furnished to the leading dictionaries by herself: "Anarchist—A believer in Anarchism; one opposed to all forms of coercive government and invasive authority; an advocate

of anarchy, or absence of government, as the ideal of political liberty and social harmony."

The author says "property has robbed man of his birthright," and she always blames "capitalism" for this where I would blame monopoly. She writes, however, that "property, or the monopoly of things, has subdued and stifled man's needs."

The publishers justly say: "Whether the book will meet with your approval or not, it will serve to dispel erroneous conceptions regarding both Anarchism and Emma Goldman."

Although she is a careful writer, it is to be regretted that she does not always give the source of her information for startling facts. For instance, at pages 128-29:

Rhode Island, the State dominated by Aldrich, offers perhaps the worst example of "farming out" prisoners. Under a five-year contract, dated July 7, 1906, and renewable for five years more at the option of private contractors, the labor of the inmates of the Rhode Island penitentiary and the Providence county jail is sold to the Reliance-Sterling Mfg. Co. at the rate of a trifle less than 25 cents a day per man. This company is really a gigantic Prison Labor Trust, for it also leases the convict labor of Connecticut, Michigan, Indiana, Nebraska and South Dakota penitentiaries, and the reformatories of New Jersey, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, eleven establishments in all. The enormity of the graft under the Rhode Island contract may be estimated from the fact that this same company pays 62½ cents a day in Nebraska for the convict's labor, and that Tennessee, for example, gets \$1.10 a day for a convict's work from the Gray-Dudley Hardware Co.; Missouri gets 70 cents a day from the Star Overall Mfg. Co.; West Virginia 65 cents a day from the Kraft Mfg. Co., and Maryland 55 cents a day from Oppenheim, Oberndorf & Co., shirt manufacturers. The very difference in prices points to enormous graft. For example, the Reliance-Sterling Mfg. Co. manufactures shirts, the cost by free labor being not less than \$1.20 per dozen, while it pays Rhode Island thirty cents a dozen. Furthermore, the State charges this Trust no rent for the use of its huge factory, charges nothing for power, heat, light, or even drainage, and exacts no taxes. What graft!

BOLTON HALL.

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AID TO THE FLANKING COLUMNS.

On the Firing Line. In the Battle for Sobriety. By Jenkin Lloyd Jones. Unity Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill. Price 50c.

In "A Night in a Saloon," "Two Neighbors," and "The Flanking Columns," Jenkin Lloyd Jones, in his usual forcible fashion, sends out his powerful and incontrovertible arguments against the protection and retention of the saloon in professedly civilized and Christianized communities. The facts presented are such as can be disputed only by the subterfuge and false logic to which evil resorts in self-vindication. Take, for instance, the revenue argument. "To state it is to condemn

and refute it. What! license a saloon in order to get money to pay for the police force and courts to handle the crimes which the saloons have chiefly created? The expensiveness of the constabulary, jails, prisons, fire departments, which everybody knows are largely made necessary by the fell work of the saloons, have been presented so often that our ears have grown dull to it."

The three telling chapters "On the Firing Line" with the Appendix of Letters are strong factors in the temperance work, and the reviewer's copy will be turned over to the service.

A. L. M.

PAMPHLETS

Following pamphlets have been received:

Preliminary Report on The House of Correction. By The Chicago Commission on City Expenditures. 1910.

Preliminary Report on the Department of Electricity. By The Chicago Commission on City Expenditures. 1910.

"Positivism and Socialism." By Philip Thomas. Watts & Co., 17 Johnson's Court, Fleet St., E. C., London. 2d.

"The Great Discovery of Henry George." By Henry Rawie, Columbus, Ohio. Price 15 cents.

Female Suffrage from the Viewpoint of a Male Democrat. By Robert Montgomery, editor of the Puyallup

LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP.

But Don't Stand and Look Till You Haven't a Jump Left in You.



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