

for transportation. If we would improve upon our postal service we can do so only by recognizing the true nature of our express service and railroad monopoly.

ERIK OBERG.

* * *

FREE TRADE POETRY IN 1847.

Lines Cut from a Newspaper and Quoted at an English Banquet in October, 1847, by Mr. William Crawshaw, "the Celebrated Ironmaster." Reprinted Here from the Times of Hereford, England.

If God's free bounty bids the globe produce
More than enough for all its creatures' use,
Shall man monopolize the free supply?
See brutes well fed while human beings die!
Forbid it, heaven! While earth's prolific fields
For man and beast alike abundance yield,
Free as the winds, and changeless as the sea
Should intercourse between all nations be.
Wherever land is found, or oceans roll,
Or man exists from Indus to the Pole,
Then would unfettered industry be paid
In the rich wealth its own free hands had made;
Then would mankind fulfil high heaven's decree,
And earth with fruitfulness replenished be.
Then would war's blood-red banner soon be furled
And peace and plenty reign throughout the world;
While freighted fleets would traverse every sea,
And commerce wing her way unchecked and free,
Island be linked to island, main to main,
Binding all Nature fast in love's harmonious chain.

* * *

"No," said the authoress, with a sweet, haunting smile, "my ideals are too high to permit me to marry, unless it were, perchance, to advertise my books!"—Life.

* * *

Rector: I'm glad to see you are such a constant attendant at church, Patrick.

Patrick: Oh, I enj'ys it, sorr. I sits me down and lays me legs up and thinks o' nothin'.—Life.

* * *

"Mister Jedge," called out the colored witness, after he had been on the stand a full hour, "kin I say one word, suh?"

"Yes," replied the judge. "What is it?"

"Hit's des dis, suh: Ef you'll des make de lawyers set down en keep still two minutes, en gimme a livin' chance, I'll whirl in en tell de truth!"—Atlanta Constitution.

BOOKS

DEMOCRACY IN HISTORY.

A History of the United States and Its People, from the Earliest Records to the Present Time. By Elroy McKendree Avery. In 15 volumes. Volume II. Published by The Burrows Brothers Company, Cleveland.

The primary object of this unique history, the first volume of which was reviewed in these columns about a year ago (vol. viii, p. 110), is to make an accurate record of the birth, growth and maturity of the American Republic which will be generally read. Whether this result will be attained remains yet to

Religion and Politics

By Rev. ALGERNON SIDNEY CRAPSEY

Rector of
St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church
of Rochester, N. Y.

The author's thesis is as follows: "There are in Christendom two institutions, the church and the state, which, from the beginning of Christian history, have borne a varying relation to each other. It is to this constantly varying relation of the church to the state that I now invite your attention, not as a matter for mere academic discussion, but as of vital interest to our social, our political, and our religious life."

The book stands the test of the scholars. It proves the author conversant with the history of the church and intensely interested in the economic problems of the day. It is a little epitome of the Christian church from Jesus to the present time, where he finds "a commercialized church in the commercialized state."—*Unity, Chicago*.

Dr. Crapsey strikes a higher note. His complaint is concerned about the alliance of Christianity with the very institutions against which its founder rebelled, and the substance of his cry is, Back to Jesus! "The Kingdom of God, which Jesus lived and died to establish, was to be all that the Roman empire was not—a kingdom of peace instead of war, a kingdom of righteousness instead of injustice, of mercy instead of cruelty." But the churches of to-day, do they stand for peace, for justice, for mercy? Do they not stand rather essentially for those conditions for which the Roman empire stood. "We are at the beginning," says Dr. Crapsey—"we are at the beginning, not at the end, of the Christian era."—*The Public*.

A discussion of society as politically and ecclesiastically organized, from the point of view of the religion of Christ as conceived by the author. * * * It is suggestive in certain places, and it bears witness to at least one minister's zeal for social righteousness.—*The Outlook*.

12mo, cloth, 326 pages, \$1.25 (postage 9 cents)

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FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, CHICAGO

be seen, but the second volume as well as the first justifies the highest expectations. The author has performed his task so well that the readers have no task at all. They may give themselves over to the enjoyment of a fascinating narrative with all confidence in its accuracy.

To make the work trustworthy without loading it down with documentary evidence, to invest the narrative with personal interest and tell it in clear English, to enhance its clarity by a liberal use of maps, and to supplement the literary performance with the most artistic aids of beautiful book making, are declared purposes of both publisher and author, which have thus far been faithfully adhered to. Eminent experts have been called into consultation to assure accuracy, and to make the work beautiful the manufacturing details have been attended to with reference to the highest accomplishments of the bookmaker's art. Originally planned for a 12-volume work, the number of volumes has been increased to 15 in order to fulfill the promise of completeness. But what most strongly commends this history to us is the fact that along with accuracy and attractive style it is profoundly though not partisanly democratic. The democratic spirit is not injected into the narrative, but is recognized and given its value as the facts reveal it.

The present volume, beginning with Champlain's expeditions, covers the period from 1600 to 1660, and deals with colonial affairs. Here, then, is the story of the pilgrims and the settlement of New England, with such incidents as the despotic expulsion of Roger Williams and the democratic immigration to Connecticut, together with the story of the contemporaneous settlement of Virginia and Maryland, and the struggle of the English against the Dutch for the possession of Manhattan. Readers to whom the period is a recollection of school studies from books that were mere skeleton histories of colonial times, will find the skeleton here covered with the flesh of vital narration. The mere outline of the colonial period is, in point of interest, as a chart to a romance in comparison with this picturesque narrative.

As with the first volume so in the second, special papers on related subjects supplement the narrative. The special paper with which the second volume opens explains the difference between "old style" and "new style" calendars; while one of the concluding papers treats of "the puritan and the heretic," another offers "a glimpse of Plymouth," and in an appendix are collected the list of the Mayflower passengers and a bibliography of the colonial period.

* * *

A STORY OF DOUBLE CONSCIOUSNESS

Double Trouble; or, Every Hero His Own Villain. By Herbert Quick, author of "Aladdin & Co." and "In the Fairyland of America." With illustrations by Orson Lowell. Published by the Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis.

Taking his cue from the occasional newspaper reports of instances of double identity, Mr. Quick has written a witty and entertaining novel, in which the double meaning of the "double trouble" of the title is humorously sustained and the hero made indeed to meet as his own villain. The love plot is a novel-

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