

test, a premise, as he says, to which Edwin D. Mead, William Lloyd Garrison and President Elliot among others do not agree, namely: Because this is a great and unique experiment in democracy for the good of the whole world, we Americans have the right to regulate the conditions for our experiment; that is, to debar all elements which may disturb its highest success.

It might be remembered here that for every experiment a working hypothesis is necessary. In this case a certain conception of democracy must form that hypothesis. In shutting out immigrants the exclusionists must say, "We are more democratic, that is, better as to democracy than you," to other normal, adult human beings. Whether or not this predication of superiority to which the exclusionist is forced, is in itself essentially opposed to democracy, whether it vitiates the hypothesis and therefore invalidates the experiment—this is the question involved.

ANGELINE LOESCH.

BOOKS RECEIVED

—Looking Forward. A Treatise on the Status of Woman and The Origin and Growth of the Family and the State. By Philip Rappaport. Chicago, Charles H. Kerr & Company. Price \$1.00.

—Chicago Traction. A History Legislative and Political. With Supplement: Shall the Pending Ordinances be Approved? Seven Illustrations. By Samuel Wilbur Norton, Ph. D., Member of the Chicago Bar. Published by Samuel W. Norton, 409 Ashland Block, Chicago.

—The Psychic Riddle. By I. K. Funk, D. D., LL. D. Editor-in-Chief of "The Standard Dictionary"; Author of "The Widow's Mite and Other Psychic Phenomena"; "The Next Step in Evolution," etc. Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York and London. Price \$1 net.

PAMPHLETS

The Danish Peasant of To-day.

A pamphlet entitled "The Danish Peasant of To-day" is a lecture by Jakob E. Lange to a party of Englishmen visiting Denmark to see its people's institutions and work. The author shows the preponderance of the peasant in Denmark not only in numbers but in intelligence and in influence social and political. A steady, thorough, far-reaching advance toward democracy has been accomplished; and this has come about through the initiative and co-operation of the farmers themselves. The peasantry of Denmark, small-farm owners (p. 1013) and tenants have united in their political struggle against the ruling parliamentary minority which is supported by the landed aristocracy and the bourgeoisie. Economic co-operation naturally followed. Co-operative dairies, etc., are numerous and successful, undertaken by the people themselves for their own good, and are governed in a wholly democratic way, "excluding no one and allowing nobody more than one vote, so that a poor fellow with but one cow has as much to say as a 'big'un' with a hundred." Along with the advance toward economic independence and political freedom has gone the wide-

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spread improvement in education. This the peasants themselves have demanded and obtained. Educationally, economically, politically, the common people of rural communities dominate Denmark. Whether they shall keep on advancing "toward light and freedom" depends largely on whether they shall maintain their "unity in advance." "Strong forces are abroad to drive in a wedge of partition between the [hitherto united] land-owning peasantry and the landless or landpoor." "The only way to prevent a split when lifting a heavy and bulky weight is to lift from below, putting your hands under the lowest part. If you would prevent a fatal rupture when elevating a people, you must act upon the same principle. This is why the 'Husmand' movement (the movement for elevating the very smallest farmers and agricultural laborers and strengthening their economical position) has of late gained such prominence with us."

A. L.

Elbert Hubbard on Henry George.

The second of Elbert Hubbard's "Little Journeys to the Homes of Great Reformers" (East Aurora, N. Y.), is a sympathetic and characteristically entertaining essay on Henry George. All the statements of fact are picturesquely presented, of course, and some of them are literally true, while the statement of George's philosophy is extraordinarily accurate.

"The problem of civilization," so the statement runs, "is to eliminate the parasite. The idle person is no better than a dead one and takes up more room. The man who lives on the labor of others is a menace to himself and to society." That excellent paraphrase of the evil as George saw it is supplemented with this outline of the remedy: "The remedy proposed by Henry George is simply the single tax, and this tax to be on land values and not on improvements. . . . The immediate tendency of this policy would be to cause the gentleman who owned the vacant lot devoted to cockle burrs to put up on it a sign 'For Sale Cheap.' . . . The single tax would give the land back to the people, at least make it possible for people who want it to get what they could use. . . . We will grant, of course, that what a man produces and creates is his, but the land to which he may be legal heir and which probably he has never seen, and which certainly he does not use or improve, is his only through a legal fiction. . . . Tax the land, and the man who owns it will have to make it productive by labor or else get out and allow some one else to have a chance."

I intend no modification of my oft-expressed wish that all men everywhere could be free.—Abraham Lincoln to Horace Greeley.