

But, ye lords who gained the mastery of earth,
Thro weakness of your brother's husbandry,
Or shrewd monopoly of his means of life,
Think ye that august Judge will proudly smile
And say, "Talented builders of earthly palaces,
Accept my mansions incorruptible"?

Or shall ye hear that old Earth was heaven indeed
Until men poisoned it with Greed—
The cunningest and most potent venom of Hell;
A paradise built by God,
Devoured and blasted by tyrants
Brooding like vultures o'er the womb of Life,
Awaiting the advent of the new-born babe
To enslave and barter its sustenance;
And the winds of hate thus sown,
Must needs by laws eternal
Reap vicious whirlwinds of blood and tears;
And the wild wars of patriotic zeal
Put lures to hypnotize our minds from Truth,
Setting us armed and fanged like yelping dogs
At kindred brothers' throats,
Until each nation was with murder cursed.

And ye Intellectuals, ever athirst
For pomp and titles of Worldly Wisdom,
And high seats in exclusive colleges,
While ever fearing an underproduction of the ignorant,
Lest the light of universal Truth should shine
And level your pompous pedestals,
Think ye the Almighty Judge will share
His awful tribunal with ye?
Or will He repeat what His prophet asked of yore,
"How have ye served men,
To claim mastership of all?
Because ye built a cunning world
Of Law, Force, and Vengeance,
Which, like the hatching of a cockatrice,
Perpetuated the serpent's seed of crime
For Law and Vengeance to feed upon?
Even the Christ who gave ye the leaven of Love
Which would have sufficed for all,
Have ye desecrated as a trademark
For the bickering cliques of Bigotry to traffic with,
To keep men ever divided and bound
To your laws and judgments;
But all Power, Judgment and Vengeance is Mine."

Oh! you titled Egotists who pose
As mouthpieces of the Creator,
Than whom lisping babes were wiser,
Shall you not appear at Judgment,
"Clothed with foolishness as with a garment"?

Lords and masters of the earth,
Who have climbed to ease o'er the backs
Of ceaseless, patient Toilers,
When the last trump sounds,
And ye stand stripped naked
Of worldly title and fashion's distinctive trappings,
How abashed and fearful your plight
If the Great Judge hath not more love,
Forbearance and pity than ye,
On that great Judgment Day.

JOSEPH FITZPATRICK.

BOOKS

A HISTORY OF THE FACTORY- WOMEN IN AMERICA.

Women in Industry. By Edith Abbott. Published by
D. Appleton & Co., New York & London. 1910.
Price, \$2.00 net.

"A field in American economic history hitherto substantially untouched is here disclosed," remarks Miss Breckinridge in her introductory note to this history of the part which the women of the United States have taken in their nation's industry. After a most interesting study—full of quotations from quaint old records—of household industries of the Colonial period and their gradual transposing over into the primitive factories carrying the women naturally along with their work, the author gives a lengthy chapter each to the history of five industries in which women's work has largely figured—cotton manufacture, the making of boots and shoes, of cigars, of clothing, and the printing trade. A final chapter compares women's wages with men's as recorded in earliest statements. Several valuable appendices—among them the list of 303 occupations from the twelfth census, in 295 of which women were engaged—a bibliography and a good index complete the volume.

Census tables, greatly in evidence in her book, are notoriously protean in character, so the author has a word to say about her method of deduction: "An attempt has been made in this volume, to study the subject of the employment of women not merely as a statistical problem, but as a chapter in our economic history in order that such material as the census offers may be correctly interpreted and understood. The conclusions drawn, therefore, do not rest alone on census statistics, but on statistics explained and confirmed by the facts in our industrial history." And these conclusions, on the whole, impress the reader as those of a fair and independent inquirer.

Not man's realm invaded but woman's world transplanted, says Miss Abbott about modern manufacture. In the old world of industry, the house and farm, men and women both were productive workers. To the new field of industry, the factory, both have followed their work. But machinery has re-arranged the division of their labor.

In the cotton industry and in the clothing trades, men are doing work which for the most part was once done by women. In the printing trade and in the manufacture of boots and shoes, women are doing the work which would a century ago have been done by men.

Cigarmaking was carried on originally by women, later was taken over by men and now has "come to be women's work again."

It has become something of a public habit to speak of the women who work in factories to-day as if they were invaders threatening to take over work which belongs to men by custom and prior right of occupation. . . . By prior right of occupation, and by the invitation of early philanthropists and statesmen, the workingwoman holds a place of her own in this field. In the days when the earliest factories were calling for operatives the public moralist denounced her for "eating the bread of idleness," if she refused to obey the call.

Children, too, were long ago employed in large numbers. In an appendix on "Child Labor before 1870," the author writes:

It has been assumed by reformers both within and without the labor movement that child labor is a social sin of the present day. Mrs. Kelley dates its growth from 1870, and among labor agitators it has been considered a result of deterioration in working-class conditions which has necessitated an increase in the family earnings by the employment of children. These statements may be true in part. . . . But ample evidence certainly exists to show that both women and children were employed in the earliest factories, and in the early part of the nineteenth century they were the most numerous class of operatives. . . . Looked at through an historical perspective our modern child-labor problem seems to have been inherited from the industrial and social life of the colonies, as well as from the industrial revolution and the establishment of the factory system. The having "all hands employed" was a part of the Puritan idea of virtue, and although the employment of children tended to become more and more for commercial purposes rather than for moral righteousness, the old moral arguments were used and are still used to support the commercialized system.

ANGELINE LOESCH GRAVES.

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A CLEARING-HOUSE FOR IDEAS.

The Dimensional Idea As an Aid to Religion. By W. S. Tyler. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. Price, 50c.

A treatise written—so the author says—with the object of "tidying up" his mind in regard to ideas of a metaphysical nature. There are discursive reflections on "Thought and Language," "Knowledge," "Psychic Evolution," "Truth and Religion," with the "conclusion" that as regards the inwardness of things we should have some working hypothesis. And finally, that "there can be no one hypothesis for all."

A. L. M.

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PRACTICAL THOUGHTS

Searchlights. By George W. Coleman. Boston: The Arkelyan Press. Price, 75c.

A collection of editorials written by the publisher of "The Christian Endeavor World," through the persuasion of its managing editor

who believes in the "practicability of combining religion and business."

The high quality and usefulness of the little essays attractively gathered (without Mr. Coleman's knowledge) in this volume, give conclusive proof that the business man may treat the affairs of life with a more suggestive and helpful pen than the literary man.

A. L. M.

BOOKS RECEIVED

—*Socialism for Students.* By Jos. E. Cohen. Published by Chas. H. Kerr & Co., Chicago. 1910.

—*History of the Great American Fortunes.* By Gustavus Myers. Vol. I. Published by Chas. H. Kerr & Co., Chicago, 1910.

—*The Old Order Changeth. A View of American Democracy.* By William Allen White. Published by The Macmillan Co., New York. 1910. Price, \$1.25 net.

—*The Tariff, Civil Service, Income Tax, Imperialism, The Race Problem, and Other Speeches.* By William H. Fleming. Published by A. B. Caldwell, Atlanta, Ga. 1908.

—*Department of Taxes and Assessments of New York.* Report for the year ending September 30, 1909. Lawson Purdy, President of Commissioners. Published by Martin B. Brown Co., 49 Park Pl., New York. 1909.

PAMPHLETS

A Horrible Economic Example.

The Committee on Congestion of Population in New York (room 672, No. 50 Church St., New York city), which is responsible for much valuable economic exposition, has done nothing better than its pamphlet (price 25 cents) which it entitles "The True Story of the Worst Congestion in Any Civilized City." In these few pages the results of stupendous work are made marvelously clear both as to the facts discovered and as to their significance. Tenement house conditions are described, land values and the land system are plainly set out, industrial conditions are demonstrated, and the causes of the congestion of population are intelligently and candidly indicated.

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Tree-Life.

Did you ever hear of "tolerant" and "intolerant" trees? It is one of their most important silvicultural characters. Do you know how far up the trunk to measure the diameter of your tree when you wish to compare it with other people's? "In forestry it is, roughly speaking, the custom to measure all trees at the height of a man's chest, about 4 feet 6 inches from the ground." Have you any idea when in its life a tree naturally grows fastest, or what actually sets a limit to its final height? Do you know about a forest's struggle for life, and just why sheep are