

period of constructive thought may be mentioned "The New Conscience," and "The Money of the New Conscience," in which is sketched a financial system based on much higher laws than have been recognized by bankers and money lenders in general and therefore, for the present as impracticable as are so many of the visions of our so-called dreamers. The volume of his journalistic work is given in a complete list at the close of Volume II, and comprises subjects interesting to all who are making a study of social problems.

In the records of Lloyd's later life, his association with progressive thinkers, his co-operative land studies, his travels in New Zealand and his investigation of Socialistic ventures are exceedingly interesting from his point of view which is always directed to the advancement of the common welfare of the people. His active participation in the troubles of the coal strikes and his latest labors in behalf of municipal ownership are vividly described by the sympathetic biographer who, throughout the splendid story of Lloyd's life, gives the inspiring vision of noble motives that prompted the work which others are left to finish.

A. L. MUZZEY.

PAMPHLETS

Reformatory Proposals.

"Prostitution—A Remedy" is a collection (published by The Liberty Press, Roxbury P. O. Station, Boston; price, by mail 6 cents) of bills and petitions presented to the Massachusetts legislature at its last session by Morrison I. Swift. The proposed measures relate to schools, prisons, divorce, unemployment and strike-breaking, as well as prostitution.



A Talk on Taxation.

This is a heart to heart talk, by Stephen A. Royce of St. Albans, Vt., to his neighbors in a farming community. It is as readable as a story, notwithstanding its subject. Although open no doubt to controversy at some points, as any discussion worth while must be, Mr. Royce's pamphlet is on the whole, as good a document on taxation for farming communities, like his own, as could be desired. Its lively and interesting style and direct and pungent arguments, especially adapted to agricultural interests and points of view, give it an exceptional value.



Pamphlets Received.

An Individualist's Utopia. By J. H. Levy, Published by Lawrence Nelson, 11 Abbeville Road, S. W., London.

Preparing for Social Work: Year Book, 1912-1913, of the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy, 31 W. Lake St., Chicago.

Report of the Special Committee on Initiative, Referendum and Recall of The Pennsylvania Bar Association. Printed at Cape May, New Jersey. 1912.

Finding Employment for Children Who Leave the Grade Schools to Go to Work: Report to the Chicago Woman's Club, the Chicago Association of Collegiate Alumnae and the Woman's City Club. Published by the Depart-

ment of Social Investigation, Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy. Price, 25 cents.

Adam Black (Miner): His Letters to His Son, Jim, on Matters Interesting and Important to Workers. By Albert Dawson. "The Daily Herald," Printers, 117 Grenfell St., Adelaide, South Australia. 1912.

PERIODICALS

For Woman Suffrage in Ohio.

"We find everywhere a remarkable open-mindedness upon our question among the voters," writes Elizabeth J. Hauser concerning the Ohio woman suffrage campaign. "The Woman Voter" (30 E. 34th St., New York) for August is an Ohio number and a very good campaign document. Among the great democrats who contribute short letters on "Why Ohio Women Should Vote" are Mayors Baker and Whitlock, Herbert Bigelow, Bishop Williams and Harris R. Cooley. Mayor Whitlock says: "I should a little bit rather discuss the proposition of why they should have the right to vote, since it is the right that is important, rather than the exercise of it. And it is the right, you will notice, that the 'antis' deny; and they deny it because they do not believe in rights, they believe only in privileges. They are opposed to democracy. . . . Now, as I have said so often, I believe that women should have the right to vote because I believe in democracy. The women of Ohio should vote because they are women, just as the men vote because they are men, and for no other reason in the universe. And there is no argument against women's voting—indeed, there is no argument against the enfranchisement of women that could not with equal force be used for the disfranchisement of men."

A. L. G.



From Bodenreform, June and July.

Resolutions looking to the draughting during the next session of bills for housing reform were passed by the German Reichstag in May. There seemed, however, to the League of Land Reformers nothing fundamental in the proposed measures and this body therefore drew up an additional resolution asking the separation in mortgage transactions of the value of improvements from the value of the land itself. Dr. Jaeger and Mr. Mumm spoke in the Reichstag for this resolution, maintaining that at bottom the housing problem is really the land question.

Unlike Prussia, where the government has just clasped hands with the coal syndicate, Saxony is considering the best way of acquiring control over her coal resources. An administration report on the subject to the assembly recommends outright purchase of all unworked coal fields in the kingdom, the total cost of which it is estimated will be 56,700,000 marks (\$14,185,000). The little town of Winkel in Prussia recently resorted to a simple referendum. The burghesses there were divided about the municipality's buying a piece of land costing 57,000 marks (\$14,250). So the citizens voted on the question, and decided for the purchase. The city of Metz in Lorraine has this summer engaged in the vacant lot industry. There is in the city's extreme outskirts municipal land which this year the city has loaned in

plots to its dependent poor—an experiment considered by all highly successful. The land reformers are not only watching and reporting to one another these little steps toward land reform all over Germany, but are taking active part wherever they can—in Spandau, for instance.

In this city—close to Berlin—it was discovered last spring that the magistracy was, in secret sittings, negotiating for the sale of over 500 acres of the municipal forest. The land reformers gathered a great mass meeting of protest, the press took sides and a citizens' committee was appointed to carry on the fight. To no purpose. The city council agreed with one of its members that Spandau could not "afford the luxury of a great municipal forest. From the sale the city will receive nine million marks (\$2,500,000). Then the taxes can be lowered." Now Spandau is only a few miles from Berlin and was to be included in "Greater Berlin"—a bill for which was then before the Prussian Diet. Naturally those hoping and working for Greater Berlin would not care to see any of its towns sell off their wealth before annexation. To these interests the land reformers appealed in Berlin and with telling effect. Berlin, people, press and officials, were all against the Mayor of Spandau; the question was carried up to the Kaiser, and the citizens of Spandau are still in possession of their forest.

A. L. G.

A Chicago physician recently motored to Columbus, where he spent several days with friends on the East Side. While downtown one day he left his touring car standing in front of a hotel, and when he came out he saw the Negro doorman standing back of the machine, laughing.

"What's the giggle?" queried the doctor.

"Nothing, boss," answered the Negro. "But you're a physician, aren't you?"

"Yes."

"I thought so when I saw the red cross on the

front of your machine, but if I owned that car I'd take that sign off the back."

The doctor went around to the rear and looked at the license tag. It read: "35,000 Ill."—Columbus Dispatch.



"Who are those fellows over in the corner?"

"They are Socialists."

"They seem to be engaged in a very earnest discussion."

"Yes. I suppose they are trying to invent new theories of government."

"I thought they had plenty of new theories."

"They did have, but the rest of the people have caught up with them, so they've got to invent more in order to keep ahead."—Chicago Record-Herald.



"Why do they call Washington the city of magnificent distances?"

"Because," answered the office-seeker, "it is such a long way between what you go after and what you get."—Washington Herald.



"What did Mrs. Kloseman give you for cutting her grass?" asked Tommy's mother.

"Nothin'," replied Tommy.

"Why, she promised you ten cents, didn't she?"

"Yes, but then I used her sickle to do it with, and she charged me ten cents for the use of it."—Catholic Standard and Times.



Large pictures of Henry George are displayed upon thousands of walls and billboards throughout the land. Why? Because somebody named a 5-cent cigar after the great single taxer. Recently there has appeared in many of the newspapers and magazines a portrait of Tom L. Johnson, another great single taxer, who is represented as smoking a pipe, the ob-

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