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## BOOKS RECEIVED

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—The History and Problems of Organized Labor. By Frank Tracy Carlton. Published by D. C. Heath & Co., Boston. 1911.

—The Labor Question. By Washington Gladden. Published by the Pilgrim Press, Boston. 1911. Price, 75 cents, postage, 10 cents.

—Wages in the United States. 1908-1910. By Scott Nearing. Published by the Macmillan Co., New York. 1911. Price, \$1.25 net.

—The Presidential Campaign of 1860. By Emerson David Fite. Published by the Macmillan Co., New York. 1911. Price, \$2.00 net.

—Through the Mill. The Life of a Mill-Boy. By Al Priddy. Published by the Pilgrim Press, Boston. 1911. Price, \$1.35, postage, 15 cents.

—The Land We Live In. The Boys' Book of Conservation. By Overton W. Price. With a Foreword by Gifford Pinchot. Published by Small, Maynard & Co., Boston. 1911. Price, \$1.50 net, postage 30 cents.

—Workmen's Insurance and Compensation Systems in Europe. Volume II, Great Britain, Italy, Norway, Russia, Spain, Sweden. Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the United States Commissioner of Labor. 1909. Printed at the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1911.

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## PAMPHLETS

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### Pamphlets Received.

Among the pamphlets recently received are the following.

Woonsocket Taxpayers. Honest vs. Crooked Taxes. Issued by the Rhode Island Tax Reform Association, Providence, R. I. 1911.

The Grand Junction Plan of City Government and Its Results. By James W. Bucklin, Chairman Charter Convention. Republished from the October, 1911, Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

Educational Opportunities in Chicago. A Summary prepared by the Council for Library and Museum Extension, Aksel G. S. Josephson, Secretary, The John Crerar Library, Chicago. 1911.

The Relation of Wage-Earning Mothers to Infant Mortality. By Louis Curtis Ager. Reprinted from the Long Island College Hospital Chronicle.

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## PERIODICALS

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### The Women Lawyers' Journal.

Two numbers of their new quarterly have been published by the Women Lawyers' Club of New York City (220 Broadway). The brief editorials followed by concise non-technical articles on subjects of general legal interest will prove very readable also to women both outside of New York State and outside of the profession of law.

A. L. G.

### The Woman's Journal.

The "coming victory" in California is the all-pervading topic in last week's number of *The Woman's Journal* (Boston). Prominent speakers from all over the country have gathered on the Pacific Coast to campaign for the State Constitutional amendment which, if carried, will grant suffrage to the women of California.

A. L. G.

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### The Forerunner.

Whether with the horrors of sin or the glories of truth, fascinating Mrs. Gilman's writing always is; and she seems somehow usually at her best in *The Forerunner* (67 Wall St., New York). This month the story entitled "Turned," and the chapter of "The Cruc," lay hold fiercely upon the crime which murders love and unborn children.

A. L. G.

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### "The Woman Voter."

For the cause of woman suffrage in England, the Lord Mayor of Dublin exercised last Spring a privilege belonging only to him and to the Lord Mayor of London, one unclaimed for ninety years—the right to petition Parliament at the Bar of the House of Commons. Lord Mayor Farrell was accompanied "with all the antiquated pomp and ceremonial of the unreformed middle ages," and his petition that the women of Great Britain and Ireland be enfranchised on equal terms with the men "was graciously and gravely received." The details of this and of the part played by Australian women in the Imperial Conference last June come to us in a good suffrage periodical from Melbourne, Australia, "*The Woman Voter*."

A. L. G.

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### "The Ontario Woman" on Public Property.

In the August number of "*The Ontario Woman*" (28 Palmerston Square, Toronto, Canada) we find this interesting and outspoken editorial paragraph: "Still another form of Public Property, not yet fully recognized as such, is the value human beings give to land by living together on it. The greatest values of land are social values. Land in a big city is of great value because of its close relations to the public life. The value is made by the people and their life and what they have done and are doing round about. It is a value proper to the people who have made it; it is a people's property, a Public Property, and the possession by any men or bodies of men of a present legal control over these social values confers no moral right. And wide and sufficiently strong increase in moral sense will take away the legal but unjust control of this kind of Public Property from the present holders of it and will give it to the rightful owner, the community."

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### The French Singletax Review.

The September number of the *French Singletax Review* (La Revue de l'Impot Unique, 3 rue de Furstenberg, Paris) restates its aim to procure for all men access to the use of the earth on equal terms. It repudiates violence which betrayed the

nobler inspiration of the French Revolution, and bases its demand for justice upon the force of reason. In a pungent article entitled "The 80 Poisoners," the editor arraigns the Municipal Council of Paris for its tolerance of conditions which breed poverty and disease, and for its subserviency to the Prefect of the department of the Seine, to whose veto it must submit. The demand for local self-government is supplemented by an exposition of the benefits to be derived from shifting taxation from industry to land values. "In the 13th century an acre (hectare) of land in Paris was worth \$130; in the 20th century it is worth \$260,000. How much of this enormous increment has been received by the population which created it? Not a cent." In an eloquent appeal to doctors the Review recalls the fact that among the Physiocrats, Quesnay, who was a physician, drew his economic conceptions largely from his medical observations; and it contends that "the economic life ought to be as free in the social body as the circulation of the blood in the human body. . . . The mind is dominated by two influences: memory and hope. . . . What nobler, more vital hope for him who has seen human misery, who has wept and seen others weep, than to trust Earth's call to men and aid them to hear the call? . . . The waste of war, the crowding of cities, the ravages of disease and vice, all fall within the doctor's domain. Let him speak! The great economic idea to which we call his attention will make his power irresistible." The number ends with a criticism of the recent strike in Great Britain. Neither side in the falsely termed conflict between Capital and Labor is aware of the natural law of freedom to which both must in time submit. So long as the owner of the soil retains the power of absorbing the fruits of a labor victory what will it profit the striker to win his fight? When will the disinherited learn that nothing permanent can be gained until we establish "the equal rights of all to the chances of life? . . . Sympathizing as we do with the sufferings of the disinherited in revolt, applauding their struggles towards liberty and well-being, it is nevertheless our duty to warn them that their attempts are bound to fail. They know neither how nor whom to attack. The battle to be fought is not one of classes; is a struggle of humanity; it demands not privileges for some, but justice for all. Neither the active violence of the barricade nor the passive violence of the strike will cure social disease; reason, which understands the fundamental cause of the disease, will cure it by the abolition of land monopoly."

F. W. G.

There are many signs of promise in India. The caste spirit is yielding. The high caste eat with the low caste or no caste. Widows of high caste are now being married. There are movements among the Indians to suppress child-marriage. This is especially true in the native state of Baroda. Schools are multiplying and the grade is rising. Less re-

spect is being paid to the Brahman. He does not receive presents as in the past, nor does he receive the "salaams" of the people as in former times. Old temples are decaying and few new ones are being erected, while the number of churches and schools is being rapidly enlarged. Reform sects are springing up in different parts of the country, trying to adjust the old faiths to the new order. There is a rapid increase in the number of Christians and all Christian work is being enlarged.—Christian Evangelist.

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Head Gardener [in the recent hot weather]: "You'd better mow the tennis courts now, then you can roll 'em both ways; it won't do 'em no 'urt. After that, you can dig up that path I want alterin,' and take and make a fire of all that rubbish that's lyin' by the frames. If that don't carry you to tea-time come and look fer me and I'll give you another job. You'll find me busy with the goldfish, very likely, or cleanin' the tap o' the fountain. You don't seem to feel the 'eat so much if you keep on workin'."—Punch.

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In the midst of an election in Denver, a little girl sat in church with her suffragette mother, listening to a minister who was preaching with much earnestness and emphatic gestures. When he had finished, the little girl turned to her mother and asked:

"Mother, was he for or against God?"

—Everybody's.

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Senator (just returned from Washington): "Mr. Eeler, what is the sentiment of the people of your town concerning—"

Rising Politician (sternly interrupting): "Senator, we don't deal in sentiment in our town; we deal in fac's—f, a, x, fac's!"—Chicago Tribune.

## Something You Should Have

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