

tion of producers and the abolition of "the capitalistic system."

In advocating the abolition of written constitutions, Mr. Berger compared them to garments made for a child, which it is compelled to wear after it has developed into a man. For Governor, W. A. Jacobs of Racine was nominated; and for Secretary of State, the Socialist Mayor of Washburn. Mayor Seidel of Milwaukee was nominated to succeed Robert A. La Follette in the United States Senate.

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Women's Single Tax League.

At the ninth annual convention of the Women's National Single Tax League, held in New York City on the 28th, 29th and 30th, in the hall of the Women's Municipal League Building, 19 East 26th street, Mrs. Susan Look Avery, of Kentucky, in her 92d year, joined the League. Her encouraging letter and one from Mrs. Lona I. Robinson of Des Moines were received with applause. Addresses were made by Mrs. Horace Ruggles of Orange, and Miss Amy Mali Hicks of New York. At the Saturday public meeting George L. Rusby, Miss Jennie A. Rogers, Mrs. MacKenzie, Bolton Hall, Henry George, Jr., and Miss Grace Isabel Colbron spoke, the latter describing the important developments of the unearned increment tax in Germany. On Sunday afternoon Mrs. Ella M. Murray, Mrs. Belle de Rivera, Herbert S. Bigelow and John S. Crosby were the speakers. The president of the League is Miss Charlotte O. Schetter of Orange, N. J.

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Teachers' Reception to Chicago's Superintendent of Schools.

The elementary teachers of Chicago gave a gigantic and beautiful reception at the Auditorium theater on the evening of June 3 to Dr. Ella Flagg Young, superintendent of the Chicago public schools (p. 531). Dr. Young, who is a graduate of the Chicago Normal school and a Ph. D. of the University of Chicago, began teaching in the public schools of Chicago in 1862. She held the position of assistant superintendent of schools from 1887 to 1899; was professor of education at the University of Chicago from 1899 to 1905, and principal and head of the department of education of the Chicago Normal school from 1905 to 1909, when she was first appointed superintendent of schools.

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The floor seats of the Auditorium were decked over for this reception as for the great balls. Mrs. Young was received by a committee of 250 teachers, one from each of the elementary schools of the city, and by a guard of children from the practice schools, each bearing a long stemmed rose. Mrs. Young passed beneath these roses held up to

make a long arched way, to reach her seat of honor before the great throng, and then the roses were laid at her feet and gathered in sheaves for her. The huge building was filled with teachers of all grades and other guests, to the little topmost afterthought of a loft. Music, handshakings by the thousand, and dancing occupied the evening. This is said to have been the first occasion at which a greater part of the more than 6,000 teachers of Chicago have met each other.

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Taxation Reform in Ontario.

Under the direction of F. E. Coulter, secretary of the Single Tax and Direct Legislation League, with headquarters at 75 Yonge street, Toronto (assisted by Cyrus B. Nowton), extraordinary headway has been made in the use of the Fels fund for Canada and supplementary contributions, toward the promotion of fairness in municipal taxation. The Ontario league is working along the line which the more western Provinces, especially British Columbia, have popularized—that of lessening taxes on improvement values relatively to taxes on land values. This policy has been carried to the extreme of abolishing taxes on improvements in Vancouver (p. 444); but the Ontario government has refused to adopt the policy because there was not sufficient demand for it on the part of the public. The League has therefore made an appeal to the people of Ontario, and with telling effect. Twenty-seven branch associations have been organized, with 500 members; and the support of over thirty papers—15 of them dailies—has been secured. But this does not measure the full effect of the work. Over 250 municipalities—7 cities, 26 towns, 37 villages, and 192 townships,—have, through their councils, petitioned the Ontario parliament to permit municipalities to tax improvement values at a lower rate than land values. These official petitioners represent a population of nearly 1,000,000.

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Manitoba Labor Party.

In anticipation of approaching elections a Labor Party has been organized in Manitoba upon a platform which, in addition to numerous specific demands affecting organized labor, sets out the following general demands:

The industrial and political organization of the working class.

The abolition of property qualifications for all public offices.

The raising of the age of child labor to 16 years.

The abolition of the power to issue injunctions against organized labor, by immediate legislation.

Direct legislation, through the initiative and referendum, with the right of recall.

Proportional representation and abolition of municipal wards.

The abolition of the Dominion Senate.