

her in the later years—always unwavering and clear in faith, but full of fascinating surprises. One of her vivid sayings was: "I can do without some of the necessities of life if I can have some of the luxuries."

In a private letter Charles H. Mann has written of her: "Miss Kellogg was one of the most remarkable women I ever knew, filled as she was with a love of the great principles of democracy and of those forms of political adjustment that would realize democracy. I never knew one more free than she was from everything of a gossip character or interest." Another friend says: "She was an ardent patriot, but better still, a lover of humanity."

ALICE THACHER POST.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN NORTH DAKOTA.

Dickinson, N. Dak., Dec. 28, 1914.

In my former letter on page 1207 of volume XVII I stated that woman suffrage in North Dakota received but 25 per cent of the vote cast.

That was the first word I had received from the election. The information was not correct. The vote on woman suffrage was 40,009 for and 49,410 against. This vote was taken on a proposed amendment to the statutes. The first step necessary to a vote on an amendment to the constitution has been taken by the legislature. If the present legislature passes the amendment it will be submitted to the people in 1916.

If it comes to the people again, the chances that it will pass are not bad, considering the vote this time.

HENRY HEATON.



PROGRESS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 14, 1915.

The following bit of news from the November election in Massachusetts has thus far escaped adequate notice here. On the ballot of five representative districts there appeared the following:

Shall the Representative from this district be instructed to support the Initiative and Referendum, so as to give the voters the power to accept or reject at the polls measures which have been proposed by petition?

Vote of high man among winners for representative:

No. of persons who voted.		Yes.	No.	Votes for successful candidates.
4,815	Eighth Bristol Representative District, New Bedford Wards			
	Four, Five and Six.....	2,655	1,121	2,349
2,022	First Hampden Representative District (five small towns)...	953	300	1,278
6,177	Fourth Middlesex Representative District (Newton).....	3,370	1,566	3,319
5,009	Fifth Middlesex Representative District (Waltham)	2,803	746	2,524
2,535	Seventh Norfolk Representative District (Weymouth)	1,307	274	1,132
	Total	11,088	4,007	

In each case the winning man for the Legislature was Republican; most of these men, at least until this election, were opponents of the I. and R., and some of them strenuous leaders of the opposition.

It should be observed that in four of the five districts the affirmative vote in favor of the I. and R. was more than a majority of the persons who voted in the election, as well as in excess of the total vote of the winning candidate for the Legislature. One of the districts, the Fourth Middlesex, consisting of the city of Newton, a wealthy residential suburb of Boston, and supposed to be unsurpassed in the State of Massachusetts for its general devotion to the Taft type of political philosophy. All five districts are considered districts of a distinctly stand-pat character. Moreover, so far as I am aware, no special campaign for the I. and R. was made in any of them, and the voting was in the face of a long and consistent campaign of opposition by the portion of the press supposed to be influential in such communities.

This result should give striking encouragement to those who believe that the Massachusetts voter is not so reactionary as the present-day defective means of expressing the public-will often makes him appear.

Governor Walsh in his recent inaugural made this comment on the vote in these districts:

The total vote for the Initiative and Referendum was almost three to one, 11,000 voting "yes" and only 4,000 voting "no" in the very districts represented by men who the same year had refused to vote for it. In the light of this evidence of the popular will, the very fact that there are in the Legislature so many who vote against the Initiative and Referendum is proof in itself of its necessity, for it is proof of an alleged representative government which will not represent the popular will.

It may be worth recording also, that the voters of Massachusetts, by a vote of 253,716 yes to 86,834 no, accepted an act (submitted by the Legislature) to abolish the enrollment of members of political parties as a prerequisite to participation in party primaries. Here, again, the affirmative vote was more than 50 per cent of the total vote for Governor.

LEWIS J. JOHNSON.



MANITOBA FARMERS ENDORSE LAND VALUE TAXATION.

Grain Growers' Convention at Brandon Denounces Tariff—Admits Women on Equal Terms With Men—Favors Direct Legislation and Woman Suffrage—Pledges Members to Give the Out Turn of One Acre of Wheat to Defense of Empire.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, Jan. 16.

"A new kind of farmer has appeared on the face of the earth, one who can see more than an inch beyond his nose," declared Rev. Dr. S. G. Bland at the Manitoba Grain Growers' Convention at Brandon, 13th-15th January, in the course of a very eloquent address on "Citizenship," before the 500 delegates there assembled.

The occasion of this remark was the passage of the following resolution with only one dissenting voice:

"Whereas, there is an enormous reduction in the importation of dutiable goods entered for consump-