

voters can never get too much or too direct power of government, nor become too perfect in its practice.

These resolutions were adopted by the Grange upon the recommendation of B. F. Laughlin, J. E. Clark, W. Morrill, J. C. Miller and A. C. Staten, the committee on legislation.

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Perhaps, to a man outside of Oregon, those recommendations don't seem to touch any political jade on a raw spot; but the man on the inside sees that they are a left hook on an ulcerated political tooth belonging to special privilege, which is working three shifts a day this year to defeat the "more power" measures that will be on the ballot next November.

More power for the people means less power for special privilege, as special privilege has discovered since the initiative and referendum, the direct primary law, and other "people's power" measures have trimmed the politicians and ex-bosses up and down until they have to wear labels to recognize one another. The noise made by them and their newspaper organs is a daily reminder to the whole State of Oregon that if you walk through a bunch of cats and happen to step on one tail, you can always tell which cat that tail belongs to.

One might write a ream of what the special privilege corporations in Oregon are doing this year to defeat the "more power" measures; but what's the use? They are doing the same old things—including making promises to develop the State—and every man who knows why political wheels buzz knows what those things are.

However, the corporations in Oregon are doing one thing that is not on their program: They are convincing some men in Oregon who never believed it before that neither in this nor in any other State can the people have full self-government, and the best pocketbook results from government, until they own and operate their public utilities. For it is easier for a camel to turn a handspring through a napkin ring than for a corporation that has the taxing power to quit meddling in politics.

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The resolutions of the Oregon Grange, while they do not mention the instructive speech made by Senator Bourne in the Senate on May 5, are really a strong endorsement of all that he said about the value of people's political power as exemplified in Oregon. The Grange urges all voters to disregard names and personalities, and "under all circumstances and at all times to advocate and vote for every measure which will increase the power of the people." And, finally, it nails this truth to its flagstaff: "The voters can never get too much or too direct power of self-government, nor become too perfect in its practice."

That is the Grange's answer to the political machinists and corporation papers that are willing the people should have the initiative and referendum and other political powers—provided they don't use them.

But the people of Oregon do use their powers, and the way of the ex-boss is hard. No matter which way he turns he rips his trousers on a "people's power" barbed wire fence. Every time he

slips his hand into the people's pocket he finds it caught by direct primary, or initiative and referendum, or recall, or corrupt practices fish hooks. It's worse than anything a comet could do to him. He thunders in editorial columns at the "arrogance" and "rebellion" of the people against "constituted authority," and the voters go right along doing their chores until election day. Then they vote, and tie another rope around his legs.

W. G. EGGLESTON.

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THE SINGLE TAX IN CANADA.

Winnipeg, June 24.

Prince Albert, Sask., a progressive town of about 8,000 population largely devoted to lumbering, milling and trading, is making an effort to secure legislation from the Provincial government to put a single tax system in force there. The Council has already unanimously passed a resolution favoring the single tax, and a committee is now busy going into the whole question. The move had its origin with Ald. O. B. Manville, who has given the taxation question a very considerable amount of attention.

Since Vancouver took the lead in adopting the single tax (p. 444), the municipal authorities in many western Canadian cities and towns have given the matter favorable consideration. We look for a marked movement in this direction. The experience of Vancouver has this year been one of unprecedented building activity.

ROBERT L. SCOTT.

INCIDENTAL SUGGESTIONS

JOSEPH FELS IN DENMARK.

Olstykke, Denmark, June 17, 1910.

Two eminent citizens of the United States have lately visited Denmark: Mr. Theodore Roosevelt and Mr. Joseph Fels, the former in May, the latter in June. Mr. Roosevelt came as a whirlwind over our little country, raising a large cloud of dust, particularly newspaper dust. Mr. Fels came as a refreshing breeze on a sultry day, raising no dust of any kind, but giving new vigor to many of those who bear the burden and the heat of the day.

And sultry it is, indeed, in Denmark just now, that is to say, politically. The conservative and moderate forces have rallied against democracy, and are eagerly endeavoring to put the people in fear of socialism, single tax, equal suffrage, and the like. And they have so far succeeded that at the election in May they got the majority of seats in Folketinget (our House of Commons). Consequently our present Radical-Liberal ministry will have to retire, and we shall no doubt very soon have a Moderate-Conservative government, that will favor no radical measures.

As for Mr. Roosevelt, I did not long to see him. Quite the reverse with regard to Mr. Fels.

On Sunday, June 12, Mr. Fels visited the Housemen's agricultural college near Odense, where he spoke to an audience mostly consisting of small holders. The following days Mr. Fels was in Copenhagen, whence he made trips to the agricultural col-