

Liberal measures, because the Lords would make a deadlock when the Liberals were in power, and no referendum on Tory measures, because the Lords would make no deadlock when the Tories were in power. The pollings of the 3d—for 125 seats in the House of Commons (including those in which there were no contests)—resulted in a gain of 7 and a loss of 4 by the Tories, being a net gain of 3. Six of their gains were from the Liberals and one from the Labor party. Their 4 losses were all to the Liberals. On the 5th the pollings brought the Tory gains up to 11 and their losses up to 6, making a net Tory gain of 5. The total result at that time was as follows:

Liberals	87
Labor	14
Irish Nationalists	16
—	
People's Coalition	117
Tories	116
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Coalition majority	1

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Among the advocates of land value taxation re-elected are Whitley (pp. 58, 102, 127, 153) and Parker, from Halifax, the former Liberal and the latter Labor, their majorities being respectively 4,174 and 3,909. Another distinguished land value taxpayer re-elected as a Liberal is Henry George Chancellor (pp. 153, 177), who captured a Tory constituency last winter and is now re-elected by a majority of 405. W. P. Byles (pp. 58, 128, 153), another of the land values group, is re-elected by a majority of 239; and Russell Rea, a leading Free Trader, goes back with a majority of 52. Dr. Macnamara's majority is 982. Sir Christopher Furness is re-elected by 48. Philip Snowdon (Labor), Ramsay-MacDonald (Labor), T. P. O'Connor (Irish Nationalist) and Joseph Martin (Liberal), the latter the prime minister formerly of British Columbia, are re-elected. One of the land values group, Max Muspratt (p. 153), is defeated for re-election from Liverpool; but Josiah C. Wedgwood (pp. 82, 104, 127, 153, 175, 258), another and a leading member of that group, is re-elected.

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Congress.

The expiring Congress met in regular session on the 5th, and on the 6th President Taft's messages were delivered to each House.

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Annual Meeting of the Anti-Imperialist League.

The twelfth annual meeting of the Anti-Imperialist League (pp. 84, 443, 900, 947) was held last week in Boston. Moorfield Storey, David Greene Haskins, Jr., and Erving Winslow were re-elected President, Treasurer and Secretary respec-

tively. At the adjourned meeting held at the Twentieth Century Club on the afternoon of the 29th more than one hundred members of the League were present. Addresses were made by Rev. A. A. Berle and Roger Sherman Hoar. In his annual report the Secretary, Mr. Winslow, declared that—

It is extremely improbable that the heady and passionate elements of character which have marred the career and crippled the influence of a notorious American citizen, originally possessed of high ideals of purity and civic righteousness, would have developed into New Nationalism without the intoxication of the Navy Bureau and San Juan Hill.

Of the effect of our imperialistic colonial policy upon the democracy of our own home government, Mr. Winslow said:

Imperialism at home, with its assumptions of increased executive power, its disregard of the sanctions of the courts, and progressive centralizing of authority, has been advocated and proclaimed in such high quarters and in so open and sweeping a manner as would have been impossible before the past decade of colonial administration.

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A Conservation Compromise.

Announcement is made by the National Conservation Association of which Gifford Pinchot is president (pp. 653, 733) that a plan to bring together the advocates of Federal regulation of water power and those who stand for State regulation, is under consideration by the executive committee. The object of the plan, which was drafted by Philip P. Wells, counsel for the Association, who, as former law officer of the Forest Service had a large share in devising the system of water power regulation in national forests, is to afford a water power platform on which both sides of the water power controversy may unite to protect the public interest and at the same time encourage the development of the many millions of horse power now going to waste in the mountain streams of the far West and the great rivers of the central and eastern parts of the country. Its reported basis is development without delay, waste or the sacrifice of other and higher uses of flowing water. For this, the plan holds, private capital must be aided by the State or nation through corporate franchises, condemnation of private property, and licenses to use public lands and obstruct public waters, etc. The power companies would have certainty of tenure for a reasonable time, and a chance for generous profits upon actual investment; for the public, the plan promises good service, fair prices, full publicity as to cost, honest capitalization, and fair rentals for public property used by companies. It is conceded in the plan that the Federal government has no jurisdiction unless its land is to be occupied, or navigable rivers are affected. Even in such cases the regulation of service and prices is to be the function of the State,