of which they are a part, have the further reason now to be grateful to Margaret Haley for her service in our cause on the Pacific Coast. Letters from friends in that region—some of them men of high standing in the Singletax movement throughout the United States, and justly so from their long and judicious and efficient service—are full of praise of Margaret Haley for her work in the Singletax campaign at Seattle, and we are glad of the opportunity to add our expressions of appreciation of her and her public service to theirs.

Charles Frederick Adams of New York was one of the speakers besides the guest, and George V. Wells presided.

Direct Election of United States Senators.

By a vote of 237 to 39 in the House of Representatives on the 13th, Congress completed all the preliminaries for submitting to the States for adoption an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for the election of the Federal Senate by the people instead of the legislatures of the several States. Federal supervision of the Senatorial elections is provided for. As adopted by both Houses the Amendatory resolution reads as follows:

That in lieu of the first paragraph of Section 3 of Article 1 of the Constitution of the United States, and in lieu of so much of paragraph 2 of the same Section as relates to the filling of vacancies, the following be proposed as an Amendment to the Constitution, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the States: The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature. When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate the Executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies, provided that the legislature of any State may empower the Executive thereof to make temporary apopintments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct. This Amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

Progress of the new Mexican Revolution.

Dispatches of the 9th from Washington told of the imprisonment of "Provisional President" Gomez at Juarez, and subsequent reports under date of the 11th were to the effect that he had disappeared, having left his provisional capital "as silently, unostentatiously and mysteriously as he had entered" it from El Paso (Texas) the week before. His reappearance in El Paso was reported on the 12th.

Reports of the 9th from Bermejillo, Mexico, told of skirmishing between the vanguard of Gen. Orozco's insurrectionary army and Federal troops in front of Torreon, the objective of the insurrectionists. These reports were confirmed by New York Herald dispatches of the 10th from Escalon, which stated also that the fighting had been resumed on that date with satisfaction to the Federals but without decisive advantage to either side. The line of battle was described by the Herald as extending from Conejos, on the main line of the National Railroad and north of Bermejillo, to Truhuelo, twenty miles south of Conejos. The Federal force was estimated at 4,000 and Orozco's at 6,000. Hard fighting on the plains about 300 miles south of the American border was reported on the 12th in news dispatches which stated specifically that "the fighting began at daybreak, and at nightfall the sandy mesas between Conejos and Yermo, fourteen miles north, where the insurrectos were gradually forced back, were covered with dead and wounded." These dispatches, which were from the Federal front, gave the victory to the Federals under Gen. Huarta. The revolutionists were at that time believed to be completely surrounded, and it was supposed that the next day's fighting would annihilate their army. Dispatches of the 13th from General Orozco's headquarters at Jiminez admitted defeat but expressed confidence in ultimate victory. He was then retreating northward. [See current volume, page 441.]

Land Values Taxation in South America.

An editorial report of progress in the use of land value taxation in the Province of Buenos Aires (Argentine Republic), is made by the Buenos Aires Standard of April 3d. From this editorial it appears that—

the important question respecting the valuation of land in the Province of Buenos Aires which produced last year strong protests from the leading estancieros of the Province has been settled by a decree issued by the Provincial government on the 1st instant making regulations for the execution of the law of the 15th of March last. The decree requires the Director-General of Revenue of the Province to propose to the Ministry of Finance the names of four resident taxpayers in every Department, who, together with the official valuer, are to form part of the valuation committee of the locality, representing its rural and urban property, its commerce, and industries. In fixing the valuations of the rural properties, the committees are to take into account what they produce or are susceptible of producing, exclusive of the value of the buildings, fences, trees, drainage, and other important works effected for improving the conditions of the land. The valuation of unused land ("baldios") in urban centers or in the immediate suburbs is to be made with a discount of 20 per cent on the selling price of land for cash down. In case no such sales

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