taxing municipalities to exempt new industrial enterprises, and also improved value, inclusive of structures added to improved lands by immigrants into the State, who occupy said lands as homesteads, from local taxation for a period not to exceed ten years. This amendment was lost by a vote of 8,310 for to 20,608 against.

Amendment No. 3.—Exempting from taxation for twenty years corporations organized for the sole purpose of lending money on country real estate situated in Louisiana at not more than 6 per cent interest to the borrower, with power to negotiate and handle local securities. Adopted by 20,982 for, to 7,961 against.

Amendment No. 4.—Exempting from taxation all money on hand or on deposit. Rejected by 18,991 to 8,701.

Amendment No. 5.—Exempting homes occupied by bona fide owner up to the value of $2,000. Rejected by 19,768 against to 8,235 for.

Amendment No. 6.—Establishing a Referendum to the people of each parish to determine whether or not cities and incorporated towns and villages shall be released from parochial taxation and licenses, subject, however, to the possible contribution to criminal expenses of the parish. Rejected by 19,508 against to 8,105.

Amendment No. 7.—Exempting from taxation for ten years new canals for irrigation, navigation and power purposes. Adopted by 16,370 to 10,147.

Amendment No. 8.—Exempting from taxation the legal reserve of life insurance companies, organized under the laws of Louisiana. Adopted by 20,656 to 7,241.

Amendment No. 9.—Providing a one mill special tax for Confederate veterans' pensions. Adopted by 25,000 to 5,447.

Amendment No. 10.—To provide for the payment of the $11,000,000 State debt by means of refunding and sinking fund. Rejected by 19,827 to 7,743.

Amendment No. 11.—Reopening the Grandfather Clause of the Constitution, the purpose of which is to allow illiterate whites to vote. Adopted by 22,977 to 6,413.

Amendment No. 12.—Allowing women to serve on school boards, also on boards governing institutions of charity and correction. Rejected by 18,254 to 9,663.

Amendment No. 13.—Providing for an additonal District Judge. Adopted by 21,301 to 6,448.

Amendment No. 14.—Providing a per capita tax and vehicle license for good roads construction, etc. Adopted by 22,171 to 6,031.

Amendment No. 15.—To allow cities and towns refunding bonds for sewerage and drainage purposes, and levy special taxes for same. Adopted by 21,022 to 6,566.

Amendment No. 16.—Extending the exemption of the Pan-American Steamship Company. Adopted by 20,486 to 7,096.

Amendment No. 17.—Providing a special election in the event of judicial vacancies. Adopted by 20,576 to 6,946.

Amendment No. 18.—Exempting from taxation for a period of ten years, from date of completion, all railroads constructed in this State subsequent to January, 1913. Rejected by 14,376 to 11,422.

Amendment No. 19.—Providing for the recall of all officers elected by the people, with the exception of judges of courts throughout the State, judges of municipalities and justices of the peace, and providing methods for holding said recall elections. Rejected by 18,363 to 10,746.

Of the above 19 amendments 8 concerned the question of taxation. These were presented by a State Tax Commission and were adopted at a special session of the legislature called for the purpose. The other 11 were adopted at the regular session of the legislature. The failure of Amendment 19 will necessitate legislative action in behalf of the city of New Orleans, if that city is to have the right of Recall with reference to its Commissioners, New Orleans being now under a commission form of government. Had Amendment 19 carried it would have applied to New Orleans and made unnecessary any further legislation on the point noted.

Industrial Unionism.

At the Rochester convention of the American Federation of Labor on the 20th, a proposal for the adoption of "industrial unionism" was defeated. The proposal had come before the convention on the 18th through a minority report of the committee on education to which the proposing resolution had been referred. This resolution, introduced by John Mitchell, Duncan McDonald, John P. White, Frank J. Hayes, William Green and J. H. Walker of the United Mine Workers of America, was as follows:

Whereas, the lines are being more closely drawn between capital and labor; and, whereas, the capitalists of the country have organized the National Manufacturers' Association and other large employers' organizations, compact, cohesive bodies, having for their purpose the destruction of the trade union movement, and, realizing that in unity there is strength, therefore be it resolved that in order to combat these compact and powerful organizations of employers of labor this convention adopts and indorses the plan of organization by industries instead of by crafts, which often divides the forces of labor, and that the officers of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to use every effort to bring this about, and that they visit the different labor conventions and use their influence to mold sentiment along these lines.

The majority report of the committee on education recommended rejection of the resolution; the minority report favored it where practicable, and where not practicable a close federation of trade unions for unified action. One of the most spirited debates on the floor in the history of the Federation took place over these conflicting reports. Among the speakers who advocated adoption of the minority report were John Mitchell, Frank Hayes,

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and Duncan McDonald of the United Mine Workers and Joseph D. Cannon of the Western Federation of Miners. Those who opposed the minority report included President Gompers, Andrew Furuseth (president of Seamen's International Union), Henry Perham (seventh vice president of the Federation), and Daniel J. Tobin (president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs). The minority report was defeated by 264 to 72 delegate votes, the membership vote being 10,983 to 5,929. Upon this defeat of the minority report, the majority report was adopted by acclamation. [See vol. xiv, p. 1172.]

Samuel Gompers was re-elected president of the Federation on the 23d over Max Hayes of Cleveland. The vote was: Gompers, 11,974; Hayes, 5,674. The convention defeated the United Mine Workers' resolution calling for future elections by a referendum vote of the Federation's 2,000,000 members. Seattle was chosen as the 1913 meeting place.

Woman Suffrage Convention.

The 44th annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association opened on the 21st at Philadelphia. [See vol. xiv, p. 1099; current volume, page 900.]

In officially welcoming the delegates Mayor Blankenburg declared himself an ardent advocate of woman suffrage. He said that the greatest victory for woman suffrage at the November elections was in Michigan, and that in its further eastward march the movement will find Pennsylvania and New York promising fields. The Mayor was followed in an address by Mrs. Blankenburg, an active woman suffragist. The opening of the convention was distinguished with open air meetings in Independence Square, where five speakers' stands were erected and an hour devoted to five-minute speeches.

A motion to amend the Constitution of the Association requiring all its officers to be non-partisans in politics was defeated on the 23d by a vote of 380 to 38.

New Police Methods in Seattle.

The United States navy has run up against the police*woman* and the modern mayor. The circumstances are thus related in a dispatch from Seattle, under date of November 15, to a Washington, D. C., newspaper:

Correspondence between Rear Admiral Alfred Reynolds, commander of the Pacific reserve fleet, and Mayor G. F. Cotterill, regarding the complaint of two enlisted men on the cruiser Chattanooga, that they had been unjustly molested by two Seattle policewomen while escorting two young girls home from a theater the night of November 6, was made public last night by the Mayor. With his letter to the Mayor, Admiral Reynolds sent statements from the sailors, who have clear records in the navy, saying they were conducting themselves in an orderly manner when accosted by the policewomen, who, the men charged, unduly interrogated the members of the party. Included in the correspondence was a copy of a report from Admiral Reynolds to the Secretary of the Navy, in which the Admiral says:

The Commander-in-chief believes the story of these men to be accurate, and is very desirouus that the department should take up this matter. The so-called "purity squad" of Seattle, of which these officious ladies probably are members, has been the cause of a great deal of comment in the local papers, but to date no other interference with men of the fleet has been reported.

Mayor Cotterill has sent to Admiral Reynolds affidavits from the girls, saying there was no discourtesy on the part of the policewomen, and from their guardians, saying they appreciated the interest in their wards' welfare shown by the woman officers.

The Irish Home Rule Bill.

On the 19th the British House of Commons recovered its ground from the "snap" vote amending the Irish home rule bill, which the Unionists sprung on the 11th and out of which the riotous proceedings on the floor occurred. In order to avoid flying in the face of precedent, the Prime Minister accepted a compromise proposal from the Speaker, under which the entire clause which had suffered the "snap" amendment was expunged from the bill. This left the Ministry free to propose a new clause. They did so on the 19th. It differs from the original clause only in form, not at all in substance, and after long but not riotous discussion was adopted by the Commons by a vote of 318 to 207. [See current volume, page 1117.]

The Balkan War Drawing to a Close.

The winding up of the Balkan war, in which Turkey has been so signally defeated by the Allies, is prolonged by the questions of realignment involved. [See current volume, page 1118.]

During the past week the Allies have continued their advances. It was reported on the 22nd that a Greek squadron had captured the Island of Mytilene in the Aegean Sea, and also that 30,000 Greek troops from the neighborhood of Monastir were to be sent to reinforce the Bulgarians before Constantinople.

The Montenegrins were reported on the 22nd as making advance in Albania, and as being within

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