

pointment of Cardinal Gibbons, both President Taft and ex-President Roosevelt were present, and what seemed like an inspired dispatch was published the next day in the newspapers of the country. It was to the effect that Mr. Roosevelt had authorized an announcement that he wished President Taft to be renominated next year. On the following day, the 7th, Mr. Roosevelt denied the report. As quoted at White River Junction, Vermont, he said: "There is no truth in the report that I agreed to support any man for President in 1912. I have neither made any such statement nor even discussed the matter. The story is made out of whole cloth." From the same source on the 8th came a dispatch verified by Mr. Roosevelt upon his return to New York on the same day, that upon being asked on the 7th whether he himself would be a candidate for President in 1912, Mr. Roosevelt at once replied emphatically that he would not be; that he should regard it as a calamity if he were nominated and that he expected and demanded that every friend and supporter of his would do everything in his power to prevent any movement looking toward his nomination."

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The Singletax in Congress.

In the course of the debate in Congress on the Underwood bill for revising of the wool tariff, Henry George, Jr., spoke on the 10th, directly advocating (not as a substitute for the Underwood bill, but as the true line of revenue policy), the adoption of the principle of land value taxation. As reported over the country in the news dispatches on the 11th, Mr. George said:

The trend of the world is away from the income tax and away from the indirect tariff tax. It is toward a tax on land values; a tax on the unearned values which are constantly increasing with social development. The island of Manhattan was bought from the Indians for \$24 worth of calico and glass beads; today its lands, without improvements, are valued at \$4,000,000,000. Who made this great increment of value? It is the result of the coming population, the making of great improvements, the product of general toil. Why should not that value be taken into the treasury in lieu of all other taxes, municipal, State or Federal? I am opposed to any tax on any kind of industry, whether it be on commerce, railroads, banks, or anything else. The whole burden of taxation should fall on the mother of all monopolies—the monopoly of the earth. This policy is not so far in advance of the trend of the times. It is in fact, the ideal to which all countries are approaching. [See current volume, pages 401, 535.]

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Land Value Taxation in Canada.

The latest Canadian city to adopt the Singletax is New Westminster, B. C., a near neighbor of Vancouver but much older. In announcing its adoption by the City Council in obedience to a

referendum, the (New Westminster) British Columbian of May 25 says, editorially:

New Westminster will this year levy taxes on land values only, exempting improvements from any impost. At the last meeting of the City Council this step was decided upon, the tax rate being placed at 30 mills on the dollar gross and 25 mills net. . . . It is some distinction for New Westminster that this progressive departure has been taken. The prominence it brings to the city should be of considerable value. More important still the adoption of a feature of the Singletax system will give a great incentive to building in the city. . . . This year's assessment of the city was not left to take care of itself, but expert assistance was engaged to carry out a revision which was necessary for the tax reform. To judge from the results as shown by the few appeals at the Court of Revision, the valuation of the property of the city has been equitably carried out. The increase has been substantial, yet the higher assessments have been fully justified by the comparative valuations.

The increase in tax rate on land values to 30 mills gross and 25 net (the latter rate if paid by August 1st), is an increase over last year of 6 mills for the gross and 5 mills for the net. [See current volume, pages 396, 511.]

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The National Women's Trade Union League.

In opening the third biennial session of the National Women's Trade Union League of America at Boston on the 12th, the president, Margaret Dreier Robins (Mrs. Raymond Robins), of Chicago, delivered an address in which she said:

Upon our ability as a people to answer to the demand for industrial justice, depends the future of America. The world old struggle between human slavery and human freedom is being fought out in this age on the battle fields of industry. We are beginning to understand that unless we win industrial freedom, we cannot long maintain either religious or political liberty. . . . Men cannot work as serfs under a feudal despotism six days in the week and on the seventh live as freemen.

Present day industrial conditions deny to thousands the bare right to work and require other thousands to work long hours for little pay. In shop and factory and mill all over our country, women are working under conditions that weaken vitality and sap moral fibre—conditions that are destructive alike of physical health and mental and moral development. These conditions if permitted to continue will destroy the ideals and promise of our individual and national life. . . .

While our day's work is in the main directed to the immediate aspects and demands of this great struggle, we cannot act wisely nor understand its significance fully unless we keep in mind the underlying cause for these conditions. We should know why men and women must fight for bread—even in America. We should know why it is that the "bread line" lengthens in the richest city of the richest nation in the world. We should understand that there is a direct relation between the monopoly