

hopes, in the situation now presented, that citizens will realize that Cotterill, with all his temperamental faults, is infinitely to be preferred to another nauseating, poisonous dose of Gillism. Be cheerful, therefore! Take your medicine, citizens of Seattle! Go to it and without a wry face!

In his election address Mr. Cotterill alludes thus to his "temperament" and his "isms":

I have one ambition: to make the world, and particularly that small but precious corner of it where I am called to serve—Seattle—a little better, safer, more just, and the people happier, because I have lived and labored. I have one "ism," which embraces all worth while. To "do unto others as I would have them do unto me," to apply in government the Golden Rule instead of the rule of gold. I shall have one official guide, and one only—the will of the people, expressed in due form of law. It would be as foreign to my nature to strive to enforce personal standards unsupported by law as to lower the law to the level of the lawbreaker. I have no "experiments" to initiate on Seattle save those which the people have ordered or may direct by their own deliberate discussion and lawful action.

[See vol. xiv, pp. 151, 156, 201, 251, 953, 1053; and current volume, pages 15 and 81.]



Disorder in Mexico.

General Orozco and General Trevino, both of the old régime, were reported on the 23rd to have joined the insurrection against President Madero. The insurgents on the 26th encamped northwest of Juarez and demanded the surrender of the city. Not receiving a favorable reply they fired a volley at the city at 10 a. m., on the 27th, and then entered without opposition. On the same day collisions between American ranchmen and Mexicans at the Nelson Morris ranch on the border, and between Texas militia and supposed Mexicans at El Paso (opposite Juarez), were reported. [See current volume, page 182.]



Lloyd George and Woman Suffrage.

A great audience at a mass meeting in Albert Hall, London, held on the 23rd by the National Union of Woman Suffrage Societies, was addressed by Lloyd George, chancellor of the British Exchequer. He was constantly interrupted by militant woman suffragists who had gone to the meeting to prevent his being heard, but the vast majority of the audience gave him such hearty support that the interruptions were ineffective. The meeting had been called in connection with the campaign he is making to secure the adoption by the House of Commons of a woman suffrage amendment to the Ministerial voting bill. The only woman suffrage association of national scope from which opposition to this policy comes is the one of which Mrs. Pankhurst is the leader. In

the course of his speech at Albert Hall, Mr. George said:

It is hopeless for the women to look to the Unionists [Tory party] for help, as three-quarters of the Conservatives are opposed to woman suffrage.

To the demands of the militant suffragists for a Government bill (that is, a measure unanimously approved by the Cabinet before its presentation to the House of Commons) Mr. George replied in the same speech that—

these suffragists would never get a Government measure giving women the right to the franchise. The only way they could succeed was by bending all their energies to secure the amendment of the proposed manhood suffrage bill while it was being discussed in the House of Commons. Two-thirds of the members of the Cabinet and three-quarters of the House of Commons, he said, would support an amendment to the bill giving women the right to vote, and such an amendment would certainly be carried.

Another news report of Mr. George's speech is as follows:

During his speech Mr. Lloyd George frequently was interrupted with cries of "traitor" and "coward." He said woman suffrage had not been included in the Government bill because the question was one on which no party had agreed, but that three-fourths of the Liberal members of the House of Commons and two-thirds of the members of the Cabinet would support an amendment covering it. If suffrage for women was made a Government measure, the Chancellor added, both the Liberal party and the Cabinet would be "hopelessly shattered"; but if it was introduced as an amendment to the Reform Bill this would enable all its supporters, irrespective of party, to vote for it and a suffrage bill would be carried next year.

[See vol. xiv, pp. 1218, 1282, 1294; current volume, pages 52, 98.]



Local Land Values Taxation in Great Britain.

Following its action of January 25 on the taxation of land values for municipal purposes, the Glasgow (Scotland) Town Council on the 1st of February adopted the following on motion of Bailie (Councilman) Battersby, by 42 to 18:

That the Corporation having approved of the resolution contained in the Parliamentary Bills Committee's minute, of date 25th, January, 1912, relative to the levying of a tax for local purposes on the valuation of land under the Finance (1909-10) Act 1910, the Town Clerk be instructed to communicate the said resolution to all rating authorities in Great Britain, requesting them to petition the Government in favor of the same at the earliest possible date.

The resolution referred to in the above motion, and which had been adopted the week before by a vote of 43 to 11, as heretofore reported in these columns, was in the following terms:

That, having regard to the facts (1) that the principle of the taxation of land values has been con-