

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 unsustained 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-

sistently supported by the Corporation with the view of securing to the city and the ratepayers the benefit of such taxation, and (2) that the Government are at present collecting, or are in contemplation of collecting, information and all relative data as to the true valuation of all lands situated in urban and suburban districts throughout the country for the purpose of such taxation, the Corporation, following out their recognized policy in regard to this matter, resolve to petition Parliament to the effect that powers be granted to all local rating authorities throughout the country—county, urban and town councils—to impose and levy on the new valuation a tax on the value of land for local purposes, distinct and separate from the increment duty to be imposed and levied under the provisions of the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910.

[See current volume, page 179.]



Announcing a vigorous campaign of education on the basis of the above petition, the United Committees for the Taxation of Land Values explains that—

it should be noted that Glasgow led the municipal agitation for the rating of land values from 1902 to 1906. Many Municipal Conferences were held at which the evidence produced for this change in the incidence of local rating was considered. The two main reasons for the proposed change advocated by the various municipal representatives were, first, to procure a share in the land value created by the expenditure of the rates in carrying out services that led to the direct increase of land values; and, second, that the monopoly price of land was mainly responsible for bad housing conditions. The rating of land values was advocated particularly with a view to bringing the value of land back to a normal point at which it would be possible to erect decent housing accommodation, and to effect much needed municipal improvement in many other directions. Thus Glasgow once more takes the lead in the struggle of the municipalities for a sane and business-like rating system. It is admitted on all sides that the present system of rating has broken down. It penalizes industry, stultifies development, and by encouraging the withholding of land from use causes unemployment and poverty. The rating of land values is the only practical alternative that will remedy the anomalies and injustices of the present system. By exempting improvements of all kinds from rating and raising local revenues by levying on the basis of land value alone, whether land be used or unused, publicly created values will be made available for public uses; the barriers which land monopoly now opposes to all municipal and industrial development and enterprises will be broken down. The building trade will be relieved from a tariff which restricts production and it will be made possible for more, better and cheaper dwellings to be erected, creating a fresh demand for labor in the building and all allied and auxiliary trades. Idle land will be forced into use on fair terms extending production in industry of all kinds and banishing unemployment. The municipalities have much to gain by the adoption of the proposed new system of

levying rates. Every year the problem is up as to where the revenue is to be found for increasing public necessities. A reduction of expenditure is out of the question if municipal efficiency is to be maintained. To increase rates on the present basis is almost as much out of the question, for the business men in all communities already complain that the burden is well-nigh intolerable. Here then is the way out. It is the performance of public services that creates and maintains land value, and it is to this fund that we must turn for our revenues. It is the duty of all citizens to see that this resolution of the Glasgow Town Council is fully considered by their respective local bodies. Too often in the past, matters of this kind get no further than the office of the Council Clerk. Public-spirited citizens in all parts of the Kingdom are appealed to to see that this does not happen with the Glasgow Town Council's resolution. The matter is of too vital importance to our public life.



China Arranges Her Republic.

A draft of a provisional constitution has been adopted by the National Assembly sitting at Nanking. It empowers the President to appoint a premier and to form a cabinet, which will be subject to the approval of a National Assembly, consisting of five delegates from each of the Provinces and from Tibet and Mongolia. The Assembly will be superseded later by a regular Parliament, which will adopt a permanent Constitution. General Li Yuen Heng, one of the Republican military leaders, was elected on the 20th as Vice-President of the Republic. An armed escort was dispatched from Shanghai on the 22nd, to proceed to Peking, and notify Yuan Shi Kai of his election as President, and conduct him to Nanking. According to a dispatch from Peking on the 25th, the new government has decided that the country shall hereafter be officially styled "the Great Republic of China," the word "great" being intended to include Tibet, Turkestan, Mongolia, and Manchuria. [See current volume, page 178.]

NEWS NOTES

—Judson King of Toledo (secretary of the National Referendum League) and Dr. Cora Smith Eaton of Seattle, were married at Seattle on the 14th.

—General Pedro Nel Ospina, Colombian minister to the United States, was recalled by the Colombian government on the 22nd. [See current volume, pages 171, 180.]

—By a recent special referendum election the people of Switzerland have adopted state insurance against sickness and accident, by a vote of 250,000 as against 220,000.

—President Taft submitted to Congress on the 20th the report of the Employers' Liability Commission and the Commission's proposed employers' liability and workmen's compensation bill, accompanied by a