

the whole lump of human civilization which promises to lift all humanity in a real brotherhood and make the earth more like the kingdom of heaven; therefore, be it Resolved, That the Western Unitarian Conference expresses its sincere sympathy with every peaceful movement aiming to emancipate the individual, man or woman, from every form of ecclesiastical, political, or industrial tyranny. Particularly do we sympathize with the wage earner in his struggle for economic justice and with all humanitarians in their efforts for equal suffrage, for the abolition of involuntary poverty, and also for the ending the evils of child labor.

AUGUST DELLGREN.



A VALUABLE ADDENDUM.

Prescott, Arizona, July 15.

I should like to express my hearty agreement with the policy of "The Public" referred to in your "Confidential Editorial" to Singletaxers in The Public of July 12 on page 63 and to suggest the following addendum: No Singletaxer will thoroughly understand why he is not a party Socialist until he has a full understanding of Socialism as advocated by them; and when he does understand this, he will find many battlefields in his community in which there is an advantage in mutual help. This is also true as to other organizations. In such a course there is no surrender of principle on the part of the Singletaxer, but a practical and tactical advantage.

N. A. VYNE.

NEWS NARRATIVE

The figures in brackets at the ends of paragraphs refer to volumes and pages of The Public for earlier information on the same subject.

Week ending Tuesday, July 30, 1912.

Mr. Roosevelt's Party.

At the Progressive Republican convention for New Jersey on the 23d at Asbury Park, it was decided to nominate a complete State ticket, as well as Roosevelt electors. The platform, which commits its supporters to "support no candidate for public office who is not an avowed supporter of the candidacy of Mr. Roosevelt for President of the United States," puts forth the following articles of faith:

Nomination of party candidate for President and Vice-President by direct primaries; election of President and Vice-President by popular vote; direct election of United States Senators; simpler and easier methods whereby the people may amend the Constitution of this State and of the United States; the initiative, referendum and recall; the submission to the people of an amendment to the State Constitution, giving women the same right to vote as men; a national progressive income and inheritance tax; Government ownership and operation of express, telegraph and telephone service; protective tariff limited to the difference in cost of production here

and abroad and a downward revision of the present tariff; solution of the trust problem by strict governmental regulation and control through a commission, and by the abolition of all special privileges; revision of the patent laws, so that patents shall encourage American inventions, but shall no longer be a shelter for monopoly, and to that end we demand that all future patents shall be open to public use on payment of a royalty to the patentee fixed by the Government; laws providing for the government ownership and operation of railroads and all other public utilities in Alaska, and for the leasing of all Alaska coal, mineral and timber lands, with a provision that nonuse shall work a forfeiture of the lease; opposition to the Aldrich financial scheme and demand for unrestricted competition in banking; a law authorizing the Interstate Commerce Commission to fix railroad freight and passenger rates and regulate interstate commerce.

[See current volume, page 702.]



The Progressive Republican convention of Vermont at Burlington on the 23d, voting down by 57 to 11 a motion to abstain from nominating a State ticket, nominated one entire. The Rev. Francis Metzger is at the head of it as candidate for Governor.



In Illinois the State convention of the Progressive Republicans is set for the 3d at Chicago. It is announced that all who participate must first sign a pledge to support the candidates of the convention and stand upon its platform. This is done to prevent a capture of the convention by friends of Governor Deneen, who aim to secure support for his re-election from both the regulars and the Progressives. [See current volume, page 703.]



Progressive Republicans of Iowa held their State convention at Des Moines on the 24th. They adopted a platform, named a delegation to the national convention at Chicago on the 5th, and provided for the complete organization of the State. The platform declares for Roosevelt, urges Presidential primaries, the popular election of United States Senators, the Initiative and Referendum, physical valuation of railroad properties, and a protective tariff "suited to the fostering of labor in domestic manufactures, agriculture and other industries." [See current volume, page 682.]



At Provo on the 27th, the State convention of Utah Progressives expressed in resolutions their sorrow at leaving the Republican party, because its face was "now turned toward the setting sun," and decided to create a complete organization with tickets for every office from Governor to constable.

The Wyoming Progressives endorsed Roosevelt in State convention at Cheyenne on the 28th.



An application to enjoin the county clerks of Kansas from printing on ballots for the primaries to be held on the 6th, under the title "Republican Party," the names of men as candidates for Presidential Electors who have declared that if elected they will vote for Roosevelt in the Electoral College, was denied on the 27th by the Supreme Court of the State.



The Progressive convention of Massachusetts was held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on the 27th. Among the 36 delegates chosen to represent the Progressives of the State at Chicago on the 5th, 3 are women. All are pledged to vote for Roosevelt for President and Governor Johnson of California for Vice President. No candidate of any party is to be indorsed for Congress, Senate, or House by Massachusetts' Progressive Republicans until after the primaries; and not then, said the temporary chairman to enthusiastic applause in response, "until he unqualifiedly takes his stand for Roosevelt and Progressive principles."



A mass meeting of Progressives at Helena on the 29th resolved itself into a State convention for Montana, and named delegates to attend the Roosevelt convention at Chicago on the 5th. On the same day delegates from New Mexico were elected by a State convention at Albuquerque.



One of the delegates from Rhode Island to the Roosevelt convention is Lucius F. C. Garvin, the Singletaxer of national fame, who was twice elected Governor of Rhode Island* as a Democrat and who has for years been the Progressive leader, irrespective of party, in that State. Governor Garvin is reported by the Providence (R. I.) Journal of the 26th as having accepted Mr. Roosevelt's personal request to second his nomination as the new party's candidate for President of the United States at the convention next week. In an address before the People's Forum at Providence on the 28th Governor Garvin explained his reasons for leaving the Democratic party and joining the new organization. They are in substance that—
a new party, including many Republicans, and fully committed to the right of the people to rule, and to social, political and industrial justice, is essential to Progressive legislation in Rhode Island; that in no other way is it possible successfully to apply these principles to present issues in either State or nation; and that the only possible leader of the new party at this time is Theodore Roosevelt, whose fidelity

to Progressive principles no one can doubt who has read his Columbus speech or what he has been writing and saying ever since.



The Populist Party.

The People's Party national convention, commonly known as Populist, is called to meet at St. Louis on August 10th. The call, issued by the chairman of the national committee, James H. Ferriss, declares the dominant demands of the party to be that—

(1) Congress shall issue all money and regulate the value and the volume. (2) The public land for actual settlers. (3) The government to control the railroads and those public utilities which by their nature are monopolies. (4) The Initiative, Referendum and Recall. (5) Protection of labor.

The convention headquarters are to be at the New St. James Hotel in St. Louis.



Democratic Politics in Iowa.

The platform of the Democratic State convention of Iowa held at Cedar Rapids on the 25th, favors the Initiative and Referendum, direct nomination of all officers through primary elections, the Presidential primary plan, the election of national and State committeemen by direct vote, government ownership of telegraphs and telephones, physical valuation of railroads, employers' liability act and woman's suffrage. [See current volume, page 566.]



A National Income Tax.

Through a combination of Progressive Republican with Democratic Senators, the Senate of the United States adopted on the 27th an excise bill which levies a tax of 1 per cent on the net income in excess of \$5,000 of all businesses whether of co-partnerships or individuals. Corporations are not included because the corporation tax law already covers them. The bill had been reported adversely by the Senate committee on finance. Its character is indicated by the minority report, which states that the measure—

if enacted into law, will be a step in the direction of equalizing national taxation, relieving to some extent the consumers of the country, who are now required to bear the whole burden, and transferring a part of that burden to those more able to bear it. It is unfortunate that a general income tax cannot now be levied, so as to reach the unproductive wealth of the country, but the fact that under the decision of the Supreme Court in the income tax case such wealth cannot be reached until the Constitution is amended ought not to be used as an argument against our proceeding with the work of tax equalization as far as possible.

[See vol. xiv, p. 682; current volume, page 639.]

*See vol. xiv, pp. 1163-66.