

raised from this source, according to Mr. Hemmerde, local rates [taxation for local purposes] are to be relieved of the greater part of the burdens now resting on them. Education, main roads, poor relief, police, and asylums, are all to be paid for out of the Imperial exchequer. . . . A land tax of the kind suggested, levied on capital value and not on revenue, is nothing less than legalized confiscation. But the revenues of the landowner are also to receive further attentions from a Minister who seems bent on extinguishing the whole class that has been so misguided as to invest its capital in real property. . . . Under the new conditions the position of the landowner becomes at once impossible, and Mr. Lloyd George clearly intends to make it so. The scheme is robbery, naked and unashamed.



### British Suffragette Violence.

Violence in connection with the riotous policies of the British suffragette movement broke out in Dublin on the occasion of the visit last week of the Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, to attend a home-rule demonstration. While he and Mrs. Asquith were in a carriage with John Redmond, a hatchet was thrown at them by Mary Leigh. According to one report the hatchet struck Mr. Redmond, cutting him over the eye and covering his face with blood from the wound; but another report attributes his injury to an accident in the jam of a crowd entering the hotel at which the Ministerial party was stopping. Mary Leigh, Gladys Evans, Lizzie Baker and Mary Coffey were committed for trial on the 19th on criminal charges in connection with the affair. Mrs. Leigh is reported to have been convicted for the eighth time in London last November for smashing windows and sentenced to two months in jail without the option of a fine. The magistrate warned her then that if she were again convicted she would be sent to jail for a term at hard labor. [See current volume, page 640.]



According to a dispatch of the 20th in the Chicago Sunday World, the Sunday edition of the Socialist daily, the London police are—

convinced that the "votes for women" militants have entered upon a campaign of arson and homicide. There is no question that an attempt was made to burn the home of one member of the Cabinet. The hangings of the Dublin Theater, where Premier Asquith spoke last night, were actually set on fire. That the gunpowder found in the rooms of a party of suffragette demonstrators was intended to blow up the theater, the suffragettes themselves do not deny. It is agreed that the heavy hatchet thrown by a suffragette at the Premier in Dublin yesterday narrowly missed killing or seriously injuring him. The Women's Social and Political Union issued a statement commending all these demonstrations. It is feared that this will inspire further violence. Premier Asquith, Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd George, Home Secretary McKenna,

Minister of the Navy Winston Churchill and other cabinet ministers have received the most ferocious threats, anonymously, of what will happen to them unless they declare for equal rights at the polls. Not only are they assured that they are in danger of being killed, but that the burning of their homes and the kidnaping of their children are planned. "There is only one thing to induce us to declare a truce," announced Miss Annie Kenny, who is acting as head of the Women's Social and Political Union during the period of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst's convalescence from her recent experience as a hunger striker in Holloway prison, "and that is the passage of a law giving us the ballot. We did declare a truce twice while the Conciliation Bill, which provided part of what we demand, was before Parliament, and then the Government calmly killed the bill by denying facilities for its passage, though it had received a large majority of votes on its first reading. We do not propose to be deceived again. And even if the Union were to agree to a truce, it has no power to restrain the many individual women who are determined to continue militant methods until we win." Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd George and Minister of the Navy Winston Churchill, among the cabinet members, favor votes for women, though this has not saved them from attack by the suffragettes. Premier Asquith is strongly opposed to equal electoral rights for both sides. Returning from Dublin, Premier Asquith was attacked by suffragettes during a stop at a railroad station today, but was rescued by the police before he suffered serious annoyance. The suffragettes were arrested. At Chester, another stop, two suffragettes rushed toward him, saying: "Be warned in time!" A clergyman saved the suffragettes from an angry mob.



News dispatches of the 21st from London told of a suffragette demonstration in Finsbury Park, organized by Sylvia Pankhurst, the younger of the two daughters of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, which ended in a riotous demonstration against the holding of the meeting. Says this report:

Ten thousand persons surrounded the four platforms from which addresses were made. It was obvious from the outset that a majority of those in attendance were hostile to the cause. The insistence of the women orators in continuing their speeches in defiance of the hooting and cheering and singing eventually aroused the anger of the crowd and led to fighting. The people were thrown down in successive rushes, and many women and children were with difficulty rescued from being trampled under the feet of the mob.



### Mr. Roosevelt's Third Party.

Progressive Republicans of Michigan, in convention at Jackson on the 20th, decided to place in nomination a full ticket, including Presidential Electors and State, Congressional, and legislative candidates. The decision, almost unanimous, is reported to have been made at the direct request of Mr. Roosevelt, conveyed to the delegates by

Senator Dixon. These were the nominations: For Governor, L. Whitney Watkins of Jackson; for United States Senator, Theodore M. Joslin of Adrian. Friends of Gov. Osborn protested against the indorsement of a candidate for Governor, and when the convention indorsed Senator Watkins, Osborn petitions were put in circulation immediately. The platform demands the Initiative, Referendum, and Recall in both State and nation; direct election of Senators; government ownership and operation of express and telegraph service; physical valuation of railroads; equalization of taxes on a property basis; universal parcels post; extension of postal savings banks; extension of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission; "maintenance of the protective tariff for the benefit of the industries and the laboring men of the United States, except where competition in trade has been destroyed by monopoly and the tariff is used to exact an unjust tribute from the people and unjustly increase the cost of living"; conservation of natural resources and rescue of public property and public rights from private hands; adoption of the equal suffrage amendment to the State Constitution; a Statewide primary law for all offices; the right to vote directly on the choice for Presidential candidate; election of national committeemen of political parties by direct vote of the people, and for removal of the judiciary from politics. [See current volume, pages 658, 682.]



In Illinois the question of a straight-out new party, such as that now organized in Michigan, has given rise to serious dissensions. A committee in the interest of the new party having asked a statement from Governor Deneen regarding his position, he replied on the 22d to the effect that as he had been regularly nominated for Governor at the direct primaries last winter by the Republican party, and had accepted the nomination and endorsed the platform, he has no moral right to change his status as a candidate, and that it seems to him a strange conclusion for Illinois Republicans who feel that they cannot support the national ticket to think that therefore they must also oppose the election of State candidates "whose nominations they do not question and who derive their credentials directly from themselves." Lieutenant Governor Oglesby, the Republican candidate for lieutenant-governor, makes a like response and so does Cornelius J. Doyle, the candidate for Secretary of State. This decision of Governor Deneen and his co-candidates seems to assure a full third party ticket in Illinois, State as well as national.



#### Democracy in Delaware.

The city of Wilmington, Delaware, has recently had an experience which indicates the trend of

public sentiment toward direct legislation. Five years ago the people of Wilmington voted on the following question:

Shall the Mayor and Council memorialize the next legislature of the State to enact a law enabling the people of Wilmington to govern themselves, delegating to the Mayor and Council subject to the Initiative and Referendum as full powers of government for municipal purposes as are vested in the Governor and legislature for State purposes?

This proposal was carried, 10 to 1, indicating that the people of Wilmington very decidedly wished their charter to contain the Initiative and Referendum. But the legislature of 1909 paid no attention to their wish. The Legislature of 1911, however, passed a law authorizing the Governor of Delaware and the Mayor of Wilmington to appoint a charter commission to draft a charter for the city. This commission was accordingly appointed, five Democrats and five Republicans, but all reactionaries, and it held its meetings behind closed doors. After considerable labor it presented a charter which did not contain any provision for the Initiative and Referendum and did cut out the rather imperfect form of Initiative which the people of Wilmington already had. After it was too late, according to law, to make any amendments, the Commission announced that they were prepared to educate the people as to what they had done, and called a meeting for that purpose. The result was a tremendous meeting at which public disapproval was expressed from beginning to end of the meeting, the objections of nearly all who spoke being directed at the arbitrary methods adopted in preparing the charter and at the fact that the popular will had been disregarded. Other meetings of the same general character were held subsequently, and on June 1st of this year the charter election was held. The charter was defeated by 7,699 noes to 991 yeas.



#### The Referendum in Oregon.

The Initiative petitions for county or municipal local legislation, filed in Oregon on or before July 4, the last day of filing for the November election, are on the following subjects:

(1) To establish the Singletax in Clackamas County under the local option amendment of 1910; (2) to prohibit the building of a proposed Harney County courthouse; (3) to establish a national bank in Jackson County to assist in financing the construction of good roads; (4) to abolish the county high school in Wallowa County; (5) to amend the law providing for the method of electing members of the Port of Portland Commission; (6) to establish the Singletax in Multnomah County (the Portland City county), under the local option amendment of 1910, and (7) to establish the Singletax in Coos County under the same local option amendment.

For Statewide direct legislation there are