

crashing to the ground. And this man who sits here now, surrounded by his satellites dispensing favors, dictating policies and distributing the nominations of a great party—look at him well, for this is the last time you will look upon such a scene. For him, too, the hour will soon strike and upon the ruins of his fall will arise the New York Democracy of the future. Choose ye this day whom ye will serve. On the one side stand Woodrow Wilson and the principles of the progressive Democracy; on the other Charles F. Murphy and the cohesive power of public plunder.

The platform demands a Constitutional convention to pass on the Initiative, the Referendum and the Short Ballot, and declares for an amendment giving the largest possible rights of home rule to cities and villages. It also favors submitting the pending woman suffrage amendment to the people of the State as soon as possible. Alton B. Parker, the permanent chairman, declared himself in his acceptance speech to be a progressive Democrat. The convention adjourned on the 3rd, after completing its nominations for a full State ticket. [See current volume, page 949.]



Referendum Voting in Colorado.

In consequence of the decision of the Supreme Court of Colorado sustaining the Initiative and Referendum amendment to the Constitution of that State the following Constitutional amendments will be voted on by the people of Colorado at the election in November:

- Statewide prohibition of the liquor traffic.
- Recall of certain kinds of court decisions.
- Recall of elective officials, including judges.
- A public utilities "commission."
- A mothers' compensation act.
- Extension of civil service merit system to all State, county and city offices.
- Use of school houses as social centers.
- The headless ballot.
- The Oregon pamphlet system of submitting Initiated and Referred bills.
- An annual tax levy for the State Board of Immigration.
- An eight-hour day for women.
- Search and seizure in local option territory.
- Good roads.
- An eight-hour day in mines, smelters, etc.
- New procedure in submitting Initiated or Referred bills.
- A public utilities "court."
- Abolition of constructive contempt of court.
- A State fair.
- Home rule for cities above 20,000.

Following are legislative bills to be voted on by the people at the same time:

- The Carpenter reservoir bill, bitterly opposed by those who must irrigate from running streams.
- Eight-hour bills for mines and smelters.
- Bill to transfer the department of brands from the Secretary of State to the live stock inspection board.

Bill requiring State officials to make daily remittances to the State treasurer.

Bill providing for the establishment of a summer school for teachers.

Bill changing qualifications and grades of certificates for teachers.

For the Moffatt road tunnel.

For \$10,000,000 bond issue for good roads.

Limiting bonded indebtedness of counties.

Concerning fees of public officials not on salary.

Declaring all ore-treating plants subject to State regulation and condemnation (aimed at the smelter trust).

Abolishing the State board of equalization and giving all its powers to the State tax commission.

[See current volume, page 920.]



Singletax Campaign in Missouri.

There is greater excitement in Missouri over the Singletax campaign than there is in that State over the Presidential election. Presidential politics have been swallowed up by it. Owing to the mistaken notion among the tax-ridden farmers of Missouri that the Singletax would increase their taxes (it would in fact reduce them), the farming regions are boiling over with hostility, and the monopoly interests in land, both within and without Missouri, are fanning this flame. In many farming regions of the State it is not only disagreeable (from rotten eggs), but dangerous (from lynching), to advocate the Singletax amendments which are to be voted on in November. Interesting local reports on the subject from different places will be found in our Editorial Correspondence this week, one from Robert Cumming and the other from J. R. Hermann, both of whom are effective Singletax workers and seasoned campaigners. The situation they describe has resulted in platform declarations against the amendments by both the Democratic and the Republican parties. Senator Reed (Democrat) came out strongly against them in a speech at St. Louis. Progressive Party papers and speakers that were favorable have been forced by the political situation to become lukewarm or hostile. Yet the organized labor elements, both in the cities and in the mines, are favorable to the amendment and are becoming more and more active for them under the spur of the opposition from anti-labor sources. No predictions as to the result can yet be safely made; but Singletaxers express their gratification that the question in Missouri is at such a heat that general discussion will soon remove misapprehensions and make a clear alignment between land monopolists on one side in opposition to the Singletax, and all the industrial interests—farm, factory and store—on the other side, in favor of it. Whatever the result at the election, the Missouri campaign is evidently the most tremendous campaign of education the Singletax movement has ever had outside of Great

Britain. [See current volume, pages 800, 876, 893.]



Leasing Instead of Selling Public Lands.

Associated Press dispatches of the 6th from Washington report that the Department of the Interior has decided to lease public coal lands hereafter instead of allotting or selling them. In consequence of this decision those dispatches continue—

Van H. Manning, assistant director of the Bureau of Mines, left for Wyoming, where he will complete the details of leasing 2,480 acres of Government coal lands in that State to a local corporation. The leasing experiment will be carefully watched, and, if successful, probably will mark a revolution in the policy of the Government in dealing with the public lands. The land to be leased is located near Lander, Wyoming. The corporation desirous of mining the coal is to pay \$1 for each acre in the tract and a royalty of 6½ cents a ton for each ton mined during the first five years, and 8 cents for the following five years. After that the royalty will be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, the leasing corporation having the right to renew the lease up to thirty years in all.

[See current volume, page 898.]



Taxation in Illinois.

Opposition to the proposed tax amendment in Illinois was officially declared on the 6th by the Chicago Federation of Labor. This amendment is the one for which the organized liquor interests and the Civic Federation of Chicago, have secured signatures for an advisory Initiative at the coming election. The Federation of Labor had referred the question to its committee on legislation, and on the 6th Margaret A. Haley presented the committee's report. The report explains that the proposition presented to the voters by this Initiative is the same as that which the last legislature refused to pass, that the petitions for it were procured by the liquor interests, and that its purpose is to prevent the submission of the amendment for a mandatory Initiative and Referendum which the voters of Illinois have twice demanded through the advisory Initiative. This report of its committee was adopted by the Federation of Labor, and delegates were urged by the Federation to work and vote against the proposed tax amendment. [See current volume, page 877.]



The Labor War.

A large crowd, composed mostly of members of the Industrial Workers of the World, was reported in the news dispatches of the 6th as having gathered on that day in the Square outside of Faneuil Hall, Boston, Mayor Fitzgerald having refused them permission to meet within this historic hall.

The object of the meeting was to protest against the imprisonment of Ettor, Giovannitti and Caruso, who are on trial at Salem for alleged murder in connection with the strike at Lawrence. A special dispatch of the 6th to the Chicago Record-Herald quotes speakers at the meeting as threatening to burn Lawrence if violent hands are laid on Haywood or any others of the working class there, and to tear down the Salem jail, stone by stone, if Ettor, Giovannitti or Caruso are harmed. [See current volume, page 947.]



At Lake Charles, Louisiana, on the 6th, nine workmen out of the 58 (most of them Industrial Workers of the World) who are under indictment for riot and murder, were put on trial on the 7th. The specific accusation has to do with the killing of four men and the wounding of 39 others in a labor controversy at Grabow, a lumber-mill town.



The Spanish military reserves who have left active service within six years were summoned to rejoin the colors on the 3d, and 60,000 men who ordinarily would not have been called to their regiments until next March also were ordered to report for duty. The decree mobilizing this vast army is regarded as showing that the government considers the railroad strike serious. Premier Canalejas asserts that the railroad men have virtually declared a social war, and that their demands are impossible. On the 4th King Alphonso convoked the Spanish Parliament for the 14th to discuss the situation. The strike on the Spanish railroads holds up almost the entire traffic of Spain.



American Intervention in Nicaragua.

The operations of Rear Admiral Wm. N. H. Southerland, with his American marines and sailors, have continued to prove effective in driving back the revolutionists in Nicaragua, and opening up the railways. One little battle has followed another, the most serious occurring on the 4th and 5th, when General Zeledon and his revolutionists were driven from hilltop fortresses commanding the railroad from Managua to Granada. General Zeledon escaped, but later was cornered and killed by Nicaraguan cavalry. As the other revolutionary leader, General Mena, is an American prisoner at Panama, the revolution is practically leaderless. The former President of Nicaragua, General Juan Estrada, is reported to have reached Bluefields from the United States, and to have been received with enthusiasm. [See current volume, page 950.]



The question of the relation of the United