

viser of most of the active Singletaxers who have been endeavoring to carry on propaganda work in Idaho.

F. B. KINYON.

## 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, November 26, 1912.

### Corrections.

We regret the necessity of correcting our repeated statement that George L. Record was elected to Congress from New Jersey as a candidate of the Progressive Party. The same news dispatches that reported the election of Henry George, Jr., stated that Mr. Record also had been elected. It turns out, however, that this was a mistake. [See current volume, pages 1063, 1089.]

Another election error, due, however, to private reports, is our statement that W. H. Kaufman had been elected Land Commissioner of Washington State as a Progressive. Our erroneous statement was made on the basis of returns received up to the third day after election. Mr. Kaufman was defeated, along with all the other Progressives in Washington, except two Congressmen. [See current volume, page 1091.]

### Election Results—The Presidency.

Further official returns through news dispatches show thus far the following popular vote for President:

State.	Dem.	Rep.	Prog.	Soc.	Proh.
New Hampshire	34,725	32,927	17,794	1,980	535
Vermont	15,354	23,334	22,973	928	115
Georgia	93,171	5,191	22,010	1,014	147
Idaho	33,983	32,873	25,511	....	...

Where figures are omitted it is because the news dispatches are silent. [See current volume, page 1115.]

Under a decision of the Appellate Court at Los Angeles on the 21st it was reported that all, or nearly all, of the California vote in the Electoral College will be for Wilson, his Electors, or most of them, having secured the popular vote by about 150 plurality over Roosevelt.

### New York Progressive Party Conference.

At a general conference of Progressive Party leaders of the State of New York, held at New York City on the 19th, speeches were made by

Theodore Roosevelt and Oscar Straus—this being Mr. Roosevelt's first public speech since the election. He is reported as advising the Progressive Party to hold together against both the old parties. In the course of his speech he said:

There have been times when it was expressed that we were merely a bolting faction of one of the parties and would attempt to fuse again with that party. We will not. In this party organization of ours ex-Democrats and ex-Republicans stand alike. . . . I hope we will make it plain to the people that it is up to the old parties to combine against us. Our representatives in the State legislature and in Congress are not going to enter into any deal of any degree for personal advantage with either of the old parties. Let them do that work. I further earnestly hope that in this State, in all other States, in Congress, the men elected State senators or assemblymen will at the earliest possible date introduce bills embodying all of the principles in our Progressive platform and fight as hard as they know how to have these bills enacted into laws.

### Municipal Home Rule in Ohio.

Under the municipal home rule amendment to the Ohio Constitution, which became effective on the 15th, several Ohio cities are preparing for charter legislation. Progressives in Dayton are planning a committee to visit other cities and gather data on Commission form and home rule features. In Hamilton a committee, expected to report soon, is preparing a plan. Cleveland and Columbus are taking steps for local elections on the subject. The Cleveland election for charter framers is set for February 4th, and it is designed that the charter drafted by them shall come before the people for adoption on "Tom Johnson day," the anniversary of the low-fare street car system which Johnson established. Under the Constitutional Amendment, municipalities may (1) continue to operate under the municipal code; or (2) secure from the legislature special acts subject to local Referendum; or (3) adopt a new charter entirely apart from State control or supervision as to purely local concerns.

### Tax Amendments in Louisiana.

In Louisiana there was a vote at the November election on taxation and other progressive legislation. There were 19 constitutional amendments before the people. The amendments themselves, and the vote upon them respectively, were as follows:

Amendment No. 1.—This amendment dealt with the remodeling of the State's system of assessment and taxation, segregating the State and local sources of revenue. It provided also that real property and improvements thereon should be assessed separately. This amendment was lost by a vote of 9,708 to 26,042.

Amendment No. 2.—Authorizing parishes and self-

taxing municipalities to exempt new industrial enterprises, and also improved value, inclusive of structures added to improved lands by immigrants into the State, who occupy said lands as homesteads, from local taxation for a period not to exceed ten years. This amendment was lost by a vote of 8,310 for to 20,608 against.

Amendment No. 3.—Exempting from taxation for twenty years corporations organized for the sole purpose of lending money on country real estate situated in Louisiana at not more than 6 per cent interest to the borrower, with power to negotiate and handle local securities. Adopted by 20,982 for, to 7,961 against.

Amendment No. 4.—Exempting from taxation all money on hand or on deposit. Rejected by 18,991 to 8,701.

Amendment No. 5.—Exempting homes occupied by bona fide owner up to the value of \$2,000. Rejected by 19,768 against to 8,235 for.

Amendment No. 6.—Establishing a Referendum to the people of each parish to determine whether or not cities and incorporated towns and villages shall be released from parochial taxation and licenses, subject, however, to the possible contribution to criminal expenses of the parish. Rejected by 19,508 against to 8,105.

Amendment No. 7.—Exempting from taxation for ten years new canals for irrigation, navigation and power purposes. Adopted by 16,370 to 10,147.

Amendment No. 8.—Exempting from taxation the legal reserve of life insurance companies, organized under the laws of Louisiana. Adopted by 20,656 to 7,241.

Amendment No. 9.—Providing a one mill special tax for Confederate veterans' pensions. Adopted by 25,000 to 5,447.

Amendment No. 10.—To provide for the payment of the \$11,000,000 State debt by means of refunding and sinking fund. Rejected by 19,827 to 7,743.

Amendment No. 11.—Reopening the Grandfather Clause of the Constitution, the purpose of which is to allow illiterate whites to vote. Adopted by 22,977 to 6,413.

Amendment No. 12.—Allowing women to serve on school boards, also on boards governing institutions of charity and correction. Rejected by 18,254 to 9,663.

Amendment No. 13.—Providing for an additional District Judge. Adopted by 21,301 to 6,448.

Amendment No. 14.—Providing a per capita tax and vehicle license for good roads construction, etc. Adopted by 22,171 to 6,031.

Amendment No. 15.—To allow cities and towns refunding bonds for sewerage and drainage purposes, and levy special taxes for same. Adopted by 21,022 to 6,566.

Amendment No. 16.—Extending the exemption of the Pan-American Steamship Company. Adopted by 20,486 to 7,096.

Amendment No. 17.—Providing a special election in the event of judicial vacancies. Adopted by 20,576 to 6,946.

Amendment No. 18.—Exempting from taxation for a period of ten years, from date of completion, all railroads constructed in this State subsequent to January, 1913. Rejected by 14,376 to 11,422.

Amendment No. 19.—Providing for the recall of all officers elected by the people, with the exception of judges of courts throughout the State, judges of municipalities and justices of the peace, and providing methods for holding said recall elections. Rejected by 18,363 to 10,746.

Of the above 19 amendments 8 concerned the question of taxation. These were presented by a State Tax Commission and were adopted at a special session of the legislature called for the purpose. The other 11 were adopted at the regular session of the legislature. The failure of Amendment 19 will necessitate legislative action in behalf of the city of New Orleans, if that city is to have the right of Recall with reference to its Commissioners, New Orleans being now under a commission form of government. Had Amendment 19 carried it would have applied to New Orleans and made unnecessary any further legislation on the point noted.

### Industrial Unionism.

At the Rochester convention of the American Federation of Labor on the 20th, a proposal for the adoption of "industrial unionism" was defeated. The proposal had come before the convention on the 18th through a minority report of the committee on education to which the proposing resolution had been referred. This resolution, introduced by John Mitchell, Duncan McDonald, John P. White, Frank J. Hayes, William Green and J. H. Walker of the United Mine Workers of America, was as follows:

Whereas, the lines are being more closely drawn between capital and labor; and, whereas, the capitalists of the country have organized the National Manufacturers' Association and other large employers' organizations, compact, cohesive bodies, having for their purpose the destruction of the trade union movement, and, realizing that in unity there is strength, therefore be it resolved that in order to combat these compact and powerful organizations of employers of labor this convention adopts and indorses the plan of organization by industries instead of by crafts, which often divides the forces of labor, and that the officers of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to use every effort to bring this about, and that they visit the different labor conventions and use their influence to mold sentiment along these lines.

The majority report of the committee on education recommended rejection of the resolution; the minority report favored it where practicable, and where not practicable a close federation of trade unions for unified action. One of the most spirited debates on the floor in the history of the Federation took place over these conflicting reports. Among the speakers who advocated adoption of the minority report were John Mitchell, Frank Hayes,