

"must have alms," they should "come as beggars and not as hypocrites pretending that they are beneficiaries of the people." By Governor Wilson "the whole tariff policy" was denounced as "a huge scheme of make believe." Saying that "there was a time when the theory of protection was useful and attractive," he declared that "all this has changed with the development of the country," and that "laws that were meant to stimulate everybody are now plainly seen to redound to the advantage of a smaller and smaller number of persons in whose hands the larger masses of capital have steadily accumulated." Proceeding, Governor Wilson urged that—

the small manufacturer fights for his life and goes down before competitors combined against him. The farmer has an abundant market for what he produces, but finds that he does not get very much more for it than he used to get, and that the little he does get will purchase much less than it once would have purchased in prosperous America. The laborer finds that his wages do not rise with the manipulation of tariff duties. It begins to dawn upon the country that the tariff is no longer a statesmanlike plan of protection, but a privately managed game for profits. A big game, a huge scheme, carried out through the votes of enormous numbers of men who are deceived by the old phrases and do not face the new facts, a game in which the powerful, the subtle and the unscrupulous are more likely to prevail than any others. It stands as ugly and as full of unwholesome secrets and hiding places to which the light has never penetrated as the old Bastille. The beneficiaries of the government's policy have become its masters, and the government itself is as much under their guidance and control as the stock market and the prices of staple goods. The government is dominated and the opportunities of politics are determined by the men who get great private fortunes out of the tariff policy. The tariff is the chief issue of this Presidential campaign, and until that question is settled no other question can be. We should address ourselves to the question of the tariff with a determination, first, to strip it of all make-believe and then calmly, prudently, but without hesitation or fear, deal with the facts themselves if we are to acquit ourselves like true Americans in seeking to establish once more a system that will be for the benefit and encouragement of all.



Democratic Politics in Pennsylvania.

In the war between the democratic Democrats and the reactionary Democrats of Pennsylvania, there was another battle on the 7th. It occurred at the State convention at Harrisburg. Both factions had endorsed Governor Wilson for the Presidential nomination, but J. M. Guffey (reactionary) asserted rights of leadership and the two parties were opposed on the question of Initiative and Referendum policies. The factions met in one convention to nominate candidates for Treasurer and Auditor and twelve delegates at large to the national convention. They agreed on William

A. Glasgow for temporary chairman, but for permanent chairman the reactionaries named James Gay Gordon, and the "reorganizers" (as the democratic Democrats are called in Pennsylvania) named Joseph O'Brien. O'Brien was elected. The platform adopted endorses the Initiative and Referendum, and demands that the judiciary be stripped of all legislative and executive powers. Delegates to the national convention were instructed for Governor Wilson for Presidential nominee; and William H. Berry, one of the most distinguished democratic Democrats of Pennsylvania and formerly State Treasurer, was nominated for that office at the head of the ticket.



Progressive Duluth.

By the largest vote ever polled in Duluth (Minnesota) at a special election, an amendment to the city charter was adopted on the 7th which adds provisions for the Initiative, Referendum and Recall to its system of local government. The adoption was by a vote of four to one—5,331 for the amendment and 1,296 against it.



Testimonial to Margaret Haley.

At the dinner given by the Chicago Singletax Club to Margaret Haley on the 10th at Kimball's Cafe, Chicago, as a testimonial upon her return from the Pacific Coast and especially in recognition of her service in the Singletax campaign of last March in Seattle, a verbal tribute to Miss Haley was formally paid by the diners whose guests she was. It was in part as follows:

For nearly twelve years Margaret Haley has been a thorough-going and useful Singletaxer, and in respect both of what she has tried to do and what she has actually accomplished she has been one of the best citizens of the city of Chicago. Her service in connection with taxes for the use of the public schools is too well known to call for more than mention. But that is by no means her only nor her best public service in this community. Since she began to take an active interest in public affairs she has been an efficient factor in more than one great struggle, and always on the right side. By no means least important in the list of her public services is that of having created a civic spirit among the teachers in our public schools. Not only in our view of the matter, but upon the assurances of one of the most distinguished educators in the United States—perhaps the ablest and the best—the bringing of the public school teachers of Chicago into active participation in public affairs has had the effect of making them better teachers as well as better citizens. For this result the credit is largely due to Margaret Haley and Catharine Goggin, her coadjutor in the management of the Teachers' Federation. We of the Chicago Singletax Club, in common with all others holding our views regarding the normal relations of the people to the planet upon which they live and the social opportunities of the community

of which they are a part, have the further reason now to be grateful to Margaret Haley for her service in our cause on the Pacific Coast. Letters from friends in that region—some of them men of high standing in the Singletax movement throughout the United States, and justly so from their long and judicious and efficient service—are full of praise of Margaret Haley for her work in the Singletax campaign at Seattle, and we are glad of the opportunity to add our expressions of appreciation of her and her public service to theirs.

Charles Frederick Adams of New York was one of the speakers besides the guest, and George V. Wells presided.



Direct Election of United States Senators.

By a vote of 237 to 39 in the House of Representatives on the 13th, Congress completed all the preliminaries for submitting to the States for adoption an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for the election of the Federal Senate by the people instead of the legislatures of the several States. Federal supervision of the Senatorial elections is provided for. As adopted by both Houses the Amendatory resolution reads as follows:

That in lieu of the first paragraph of Section 3 of Article 1 of the Constitution of the United States, and in lieu of so much of paragraph 2 of the same Section as relates to the filling of vacancies, the following be proposed as an Amendment to the Constitution, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the States: The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature. When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate the Executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies, provided that the legislature of any State may empower the Executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct. This Amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.



Progress of the new Mexican Revolution.

Dispatches of the 9th from Washington told of the imprisonment of "Provisional President" Gomez at Juarez, and subsequent reports under date of the 11th were to the effect that he had disappeared, having left his provisional capital "as silently, unostentatiously and mysteriously as he had entered" it from El Paso (Texas) the week before. His reappearance in El Paso was reported on the 12th.

Reports of the 9th from Bermejillo, Mexico, told of skirmishing between the vanguard of Gen. Orozco's insurrectionary army and Federal troops in front of Torreon, the objective of the insurrectionists. These reports were confirmed by New York Herald dispatches of the 10th from Escalon, which stated also that the fighting had been resumed on that date with satisfaction to the Federals but without decisive advantage to either side. The line of battle was described by the Herald as extending from Conejos, on the main line of the National Railroad and north of Bermejillo, to Truhuelo, twenty miles south of Conejos. The Federal force was estimated at 4,000 and Orozco's at 6,000. Hard fighting on the plains about 300 miles south of the American border was reported on the 12th in news dispatches which stated specifically that "the fighting began at day-break, and at nightfall the sandy mesas between Conejos and Yermo, fourteen miles north, where the insurgents were gradually forced back, were covered with dead and wounded." These dispatches, which were from the Federal front, gave the victory to the Federals under Gen. Huarta. The revolutionists were at that time believed to be completely surrounded, and it was supposed that the next day's fighting would annihilate their army. Dispatches of the 13th from General Orozco's headquarters at Jiminez admitted defeat but expressed confidence in ultimate victory. He was then retreating northward. [See current volume, page 441.]



Land Values Taxation in South America.

An editorial report of progress in the use of land value taxation in the Province of Buenos Aires (Argentine Republic), is made by the Buenos Aires Standard of April 3d. From this editorial it appears that—

the important question respecting the valuation of land in the Province of Buenos Aires which produced last year strong protests from the leading estancieros of the Province has been settled by a decree issued by the Provincial government on the 1st instant making regulations for the execution of the law of the 15th of March last. The decree requires the Director-General of Revenue of the Province to propose to the Ministry of Finance the names of four resident taxpayers in every Department, who, together with the official valuer, are to form part of the valuation committee of the locality, representing its rural and urban property, its commerce, and industries. In fixing the valuations of the rural properties, the committees are to take into account what they produce or are susceptible of producing, exclusive of the value of the buildings, fences, trees, drainage, and other important works effected for improving the conditions of the land. The valuation of unused land ("baldios") in urban centers or in the immediate suburbs is to be made with a discount of 20 per cent on the selling price of land for cash down. In case no such sales