

. . . The protectionist Tories are equally suspicious, thinking Balfour may attempt to throw over tariff reform. . . . Redmond's arrival will change the entire situation, he being always the rallying point of the radicals when the action of the Ministry is suspected of not being sufficiently firm. . . . The chief hope of the conference is the evident recognition by the Tories that there is no present chance of their winning the next election and the impossibility of any longer defending the House of Lords. Every politician who enters the conference takes his political life in his hands, and it is quite possible that any compromise may end the careers of some of them.

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#### Woman Suffrage in Great Britain.

There was an immense parade of woman suffragists (pp. 195, 210, 211) in London on the 18th, in which 10,000 women marched from the Thames embankment to Albert Hall. The procession was two miles long, and the paraders came from all parts of the United Kingdom. The delegation from Ireland included granddaughters of Daniel O'Connell. Canada was represented by a distinct delegation. There were also representatives from the continent. The occupations were distinguished by representations of women scientists, physicians, hospital nurses, actresses, stenographers and factory girls; and 500 women marched in prison garb. Mrs. Drummond, the grand marshal, with her aides (the Honorable Mrs. Haverfield and Vera Holmes), rode horseback astride at the head of the procession. At Albert Hall, Mrs. Pankhurst's appeal for funds brought \$5,000 from Mrs. Lytton, a noted scientist, and Pethick Lawrence gave \$5,000 more. About \$14,000 was given. Lord Lytton was among the speakers. The cable dispatches report the demonstration as one of the most impressive in favor of a public movement ever attained in London.

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This parade and mass meeting were in support of a women's suffrage bill recently introduced in the House of Commons as a compromise measure between the "limited bill" suffragists and the adult suffragists (p. 195). The measure had been drafted by the "Conciliation Committee for Woman Suffrage"—"a body," says the London Daily News of May 28, "with a clear policy and a definite legislative proposal to submit." The News goes on in the same editorial article to say that the Conciliation Committee—

includes some of the most prominent champions of either of the two views held as to the method by which the question should be dealt with by statute. Friends of the adult suffrage solution and friends of the "limited bill" have come together upon the common ground that the woman's vote is now within the range of practical politics—the present House of Commons, like every House since 1870, showing a majority in favor of that ideal—and that,

in spite of this, a settlement may be indefinitely delayed unless a compromise can be arrived at among suffragists. Those who favor the simple admission of women to the existing franchises on the same terms as men have come to see that there is force in the common Liberal criticism that such a measure would greatly add to the "property vote" and to the facilities for plural voting. Adult suffragists, on the other hand, are ready to allow that that plan promises no early settlement, opposed as it is by most Unionists. The Conciliation Committee, then, propose a working compromise. They have drafted a bill which enfranchises every woman possessed of household qualifications, or of a ten-pound occupation qualification, within the meaning of the representation of the people act of 1884; and enacts that marriage shall not disqualify. This, as the committee point out, practically applies the existing English local government register for women to Parliamentary elections the country over. That franchise has worked well for many years in local affairs. It excludes the ownership and lodger votes. Its basis is thoroughly democratic; the Independent Labor Party has avowed itself that 82 per cent of the women on the municipal register belong to the working class. On the other hand, the measure is experimental in character. Most of the new voters would be women who earn their own living, who pay rates and taxes. Few married women would be qualified. As an "installment" the bill, we think, ought to receive the support of those who favor, as we have done, the adult suffrage solution; and we do not see that any sincere supporter of the other solution need object to the measure.

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#### The Land Question in Denmark.

Although the recent elections (p. 438) for the lower house of the Danish congress (Rigsdag) turned immediately upon military questions, the land question was involved, as we are advised by Mr. C. M. Koedt (formerly Danish consul at Chicago) who obtains his information from the Danish press, radical and otherwise, and from personal correspondence. The new House consists, he explains, of 57 Liberals, 13 Conservatives, 20 Radicals and 24 Socialists. On the military question the Radicals and the Socialists are united in opposition, the Liberals and the Conservatives being pro-military. On the land question—land value taxation—the Conservatives are opposed, the Radicals and the Socialists are for it, and the Liberal platform at these elections contained a distinct promise in its favor. This promise was accentuated by the former prime minister, and leader of the Liberal party in these elections, in a letter to Sophus Berthelsen, editor of "Ret" (Justice), the Henry George organ. No party in the new Rigsdag has a clear majority, but inasmuch as the Liberals have 57 out of the 114 members, Mr. Koedt infers that the Liberals will form the ministry, the Danish parliamentary system being like the British, and that a policy of land value taxation will be undertaken, unless new elections are

necessitated before the commission on land value taxation reports. This commission was provided for in the budget of the previous Rigsdag. No party even equalling all the others in that Rigsdag, the Radicals were called upon to form a ministry, which they did; and in March last the Radical minister of finance, Dr. Edward Brandes, proposed in the budget an appropriation of Kr. 15,000 (about \$4,150) for making trial valuations of land in city and country places, so as to ascertain by experiment the best way to obtain a valuation of all the land of the kingdom. This appropriation passed both houses and was signed by the King. Mr. Koedt adds the following statement:

Unlike Germany, where the question of land value taxation is compromised in sundry ways, or England where the Daily Chronicle repudiated Henry George, saying, "Our proposal has no connection with the single tax of the Henry George school," in Denmark the principles of Henry George are taught in their purity as nowhere else. His followers there recognize the master, they acknowledge his teachings, are ardent in their desire to spread them among people of all conditions down to the man in the street, and their success has been quite phenomenal. On Henry George's birthday, 50,000 pamphlets were distributed by volunteers all over the country, in railroad stations, schools, cafes, restaurants, street cars, etc. Land values taxation is fast becoming one of the greatest national questions in Denmark. The Henry George movement started in 1888, with the translation of Progress and Poverty into Danish.

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## NEWS NOTES

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—The House committee on Labor decided on the 17th to report favorably a bill creating a Department of Labor with a seat in the President's cabinet.

—A supper in honor of the Rev. H. S. Bigelow will be given at the California Cafe in Kansas City, Mo., on the evening of Friday, the 24th, at 6:30 p. m. The Hon. H. M. Beardley will preside.

—Richard Parr, a customs deputy at New York, who assisted the government in recovering over \$2,000,000 in the sugar trust frauds (p. 563) is to be given a reward by the government of \$100,000.

—The international secretary of the Socialist Women's organizations, Klara Zetkin, announces the second international Socialist Woman's Conference on the 26th and 27th day of August, 1910, at Copenhagen.

—An appeal to the clergy of Chicago to offer their pulpits on the Sunday preceding Labor Day to men and women speakers to be designated by the Chicago Federation of Labor was adopted by the Federation on the 19th.

—Herr Kuntze, Socialist, was victorious on the 17th at the second balloting in the Reichstag by-election in Germany (p. 61) at Usedom for the seat of Werner Hugo Delbruck, Radical, who was killed recently in the wreck of the balloon Pommern. Kuntze's opponent was Herr von Bohlendorff, Con-

servative, who was defeated by a vote of 10,158 to 9,456.

—A special United States Senate committee to investigate practices used in administering the "third degree" (pp. 435, 444, 469) organized at Washington on the 16th with Senator Brandegee of Connecticut as chairman. His associates are Borah of Idaho and Overmann of North Carolina.

—The largest gathering of Socialists ever held in Chicago met at Riverview Park on the 20th at a picnic to raise funds for the Chicago Daily Socialist (vol. xii, p. 723). The speakers were A. M. Simons, Seymour Stedman, and Mayor Seidel of Milwaukee. There were 50,000 people at the picnic.

—The conference at Peoria, Ill., on legislative representation (p. 562) is to be addressed by Winston Churchill of New Hampshire and Senator Bourne of Oregon. Senator Bourne will speak in the evening of the 27th on "The Oregon Plan," Mr. Churchill in the evening of the 28th on the "Short Ballot."

—Trading in "privileges" or "indemnities" was officially stopped by the Board of Trade of Chicago on the 17th as gambling, under a recent decision of the Appellate Court. Suspicions are reported that this action was preliminary to getting the State legislature to pass a law legalizing "privilege" trading.

—Joseph C. Sibley admits in his sworn statement the expenditure of \$40,698.83 for expenses in securing his nomination for Congress at the Republican primaries in the 28th Congressional district of Pennsylvania. In a vote of 20,000 he won the nomination by 689, defeating Congressman Wheeler, a wealthy lumber dealer.

—In the death on the 18th of A. M. C. Todson of Elgin, Ill., at the age of 77, that city lost an honorable business man and the political progressives a faithful associate. Born in Deitzbull, Germany, in 1833, he came to the United States in 1849, settled in Elgin in 1869, and lived there until his death. Mr. Todson was among the early disciples of Henry George.

—At the biennial Democratic State convention at Augusta, Me., on the 15th Frederick W. Plaisted, Mayor of Augusta, was named for Governor on the first ballot by a vote of 575 to 311. The platform demands the election of United States senators by the people, and indorses the proposed income tax amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

—The United States Senate on the 14th, by a vote of 34 to 16, adopted an amendment proposed by the Senate committee on appropriations, striking out of the sundry civil bill the House amendment which provided that no money appropriated by this measure for the prosecution of trusts in violation of the Sherman act shall be expended for suits against labor organizations.

—Sentences of thirty days in the county jail imposed by Judge George A. Carpenter in August, 1908, against John J. Brittain, George H. Lakey, and Charles G. Grassell of the Carpenters' union for violating an injunction obtained by the Mears-Slayton Lumber Company were affirmed by the Appellate Court at Chicago on the 16th. The offense of the defendants consisted in making an automobile trip to various parts of the city and calling strikes of