

credited with having greatly strengthened the Singletax idea among the members. Actual legislative work in the direction of the Singletax was accomplished, although some of it was frustrated.

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An appropriation of \$5,000 per year for the survey of wild lands passed both houses, but upon false representations to the Governor by wild-land monopolists, the appropriation was at his request recalled by the Senate and referred to the next legislature. Upon learning the facts, however, the Governor expressed his willingness to approve the appropriation, and it was again passed; but in the closing days of the session it "got lost in the shuffle" and does not appear among the resolutions the Governor has signed.

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Certain amendments to the revenue law, more important in a Singletax sense than the lost wild-lands appropriation, were enacted. They appear in Chapter 174 of the Laws of Maine for 1911. One of them amends the assessment law so as to require township assessors to include in their reports to the State assessors, information as to "the land value, exclusive of buildings and all other improvements" in their respective townships. Another amends the tax law so as to include in taxable real estate "the water power, shore privileges and rights," and "forest and mineral deposits appertaining" to all lands in the State. A third of these amendments requires the assessors to "ascertain as nearly as may be, the nature, amount and value of the estate, real and personal, for which in their judgment the owner is liable to be taxed," and to "estimate and record separately the land value exclusive of buildings, of each parcel of real estate." The amendments are to take effect at the beginning of the year 1912. [See current volume, page 202.]

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#### Woman Suffrage in Wisconsin.

The woman suffrage amendment to the Wisconsin Constitution passed the State Senate on the 26th, and goes to the people for adoption at the next election. [See current volume, page 324.]

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#### Three-Cent Fares in Cleveland.

Orders were given on the 23d to the Cleveland Railway Company, by G. M. Dahl, street railway commissioner, to stop charging passengers for transfers. The company may still take one cent in addition to the regular 3-cent fare, upon issuing a transfer, but when the transfer is used by the passenger the cent must be returned to him. This has the effect of making the 3-cent fare system in Cleveland complete. The order was given under the terms of the traction ordinance which re-

quires that whenever the balance in the interest fund, less proportionate accrued payments to be made therefrom, shall be more than \$500,000 by the amount of \$200,000, fares shall be reduced from the existing rate to the next lower rate provided for by the ordinance. Commissioner Dahl's order was resisted by the Company, but on the 29th the City Council adopted a resolution compelling it to comply. [See vol. xiii, p. 181; current volume, page 444.]

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#### Henry George in Public Libraries.

The first installation in a public library of Richard F. George's bust of Henry George, together with a complete set of Henry George's works and his biography by Congressman George, was made on the 25th at Youngstown, Ohio, to the Reuben McMillan Free Library. Dr. J. B. Grossman made the presentation speech in behalf of the local Henry George Association, and the response was by James P. Wilson, who was followed by Herbert S. Bigelow. The Henry George Library Bureau of 96 Fulton street, New York, purposes putting this bust and set of books in every public library in the United States.

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#### In the British Parliament.

The second reading stage of the Lords' veto bill was passed in the House of Lords on the 29th without division. Lord Morley announced in behalf of the Ministry that it would accept no amendments. [See current volume, page 492.]

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Second reading of the Lloyd George labor insurance bill was passed in the House of Commons on the 29th. [See current volume, page 440.]

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#### The Republic of Portugal.

A protest against the law decreeing separation between church and state in Portugal was issued on the 24th, over the signatures of the Patriarch of Lisbon, three archbishops and seven bishops. [See current volume, page 443.]

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Monarchist plots for restoring Portugal to the deposed King Manuel, now in England, have been rumored especially of late, perhaps with the purpose of affecting adversely the approaching elections. The Republican government has taken precautions, especially massing troops in the northern provinces, where disaffection has been most rife, and where the influence of the church is strong. [See current volume, page 109.]

Elections for the promised constituent Assembly, to make the formal preparations for a constitutional republic, were held throughout Portugal on the 28th and 29th, without disorder. The dispatches state that in 30 out of 51 constituencies the seats were contested by candidates of the Regular Republicans, the Independent Republicans, and the Socialists. In the other constituencies the Regular Republicans were unopposed. The polling was heavy, and the first indications were that a majority of the deputies would be Regular Republicans. The Royalists abstained from putting up candidates, declaring that the elections presented no guarantees of liberty or sincerity. One woman, Dr. Beatrice Angelo, enfranchised unwittingly by the authorities, recorded her vote amid thunders of applause. It is announced that the discussions of the constituent Assembly will be confined, first, to a law defining the political powers of the Republic; second, to organic laws relating to each of these powers, including an electoral law; third, to acts of dictatorship on the part of the provisional government, and fourth, to the budget. [See vol. xiii, p. 1214.]

**NEWS NOTES**

—President Taft recorded on the 24th formal refusal of pardon to John R. Walsh. [See current volume, page 301.]

—Edward W. Bemis has been employed by the city of Chicago to investigate the question of gas prices. [See current volume, page 492.]

—Ireland has a population of 4,381,951, according to British census returns made public on the 26th. This is a decrease of 76,824 since the census of 1901.

—The annual memorial meeting of Typographical Union No. 16, held at Garrick Theater, Chicago, on Sunday, the 28th, was addressed by John W. Hastie, president of The Chicago Employing Printers' Association. Fifty deaths were reported for the year, a light for each in a cluster on the stage being extinguished one by one as the names were called. George R. O'Brien, president of the union, presided.

—Under the auspices of the Western Economic Society (L. C. Marshall of the University of Chicago, Secretary) there will be a conference on Canadian reciprocity, June 3, at Fullerton Hall, Art Institute, Chicago, at 10 a. m. and at 2:30 p. m.; and at 8 in the evening at Orchestra Hall addresses will be made by Shailer Mathews, president of the Society, and J. Lawrence Laughlin, Harry A. Wheeler and President Taft.

—Announcement of the plan and scope of the Carnegie \$10,000,000 endowment for international peace was made on the 24th at the Lake Mohonk Conference by Nicholas Murray Butler. The work will be in the charge of three men as heads of divisions: James Brown Scott for the division of International law; John Bates Clark for the division of economics and history, and a person yet to be chosen for the

division of intercourse and education. [See current volume, page 255.]

—Governor Wilson of New Jersey, who passed through Chicago on the 27th, returning from his speaking trip to the Pacific Coast, had spoken at Kansas City, Denver, Los Angeles, Portland, Seattle, Minneapolis and St. Paul, and was a guest at William J. Bryan's at Lincoln on the 26th. [See current volume, p. 443.]

—The monthly statement of the United States Treasury Department for April, 1911, shows the following thus far for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911 [see current volume, p. 351]:

Gold reserve fund.....	\$150,000,000.00
Available cash .....	85,705,902.16
Total .....	\$235,705,902.16
On hand at close of last fiscal year, June 30, 1910 .....	250,490,783.99
Decrease .....	\$ 14,784,881.83

—The monthly Treasury report of receipts and disbursements of the Federal government for April shows the following thus far for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911. [See current volume, p. 352]:

Receipts .....	\$553,151,002.08
Disbursements .....	553,422,360.76
	\$ 271,358.68
Repayment of unexpended balances.....	1,823,183.20
Ordinary excess .....	\$ 1,551,824.52
Panama Canal deficit.....	31,078,974.18
	\$ 29,527,149.66
Public debt surplus.....	8,338,376.15
Grand deficit .....	\$ 21,188,773.51

—Provisional figures published by the census officers at London on the 25th give the population of England and Wales as 36,075,269. They were 32,527,843 in 1901. While most of the cities and counties show an increase, there are many cases, particularly in Wales, where there has been an actual decrease. Greater London's population has increased to 7,252,963, from 6,581,402 in 1901. This increase is entirely in what is known as the outer ring, showing that the people are moving from the more crowded centers. Many of the old metropolitan boroughs and the city of London proper have lost their population to the suburbs. The county of London, including the city of London and the boroughs immediately about it, shows a decrease from 4,536,267 in 1901 to 4,522,961 in 1911.

—A National Council for Arbitration and Peace was appointed at the Mohonk Conference on the 24th, as follows: Nicholas Murray Butler, Senator Theodore E. Burton, Dr. Samuel T. Dutton, Hamilton Holt, Theodore Marburg, William J. Bryan, Dr. George W. Kirchwey, Edwin D. Mead, Senator Elihu Root, Daniel Smiley, Dr. James Brown Scott, Dr. Benjamin F. Trueblood, E. D. Warfield, Miss Jane Addams and Mrs. Fanny Fern Andrews. The purpose of the Council "is to promote a more effective organization and direction of all agencies in the United States working for international peace and good will, and to conduce in every proper way to secure co-operation and concentration of effort on the part of the peace workers of the country."

—Governor Deneen of Illinois having signed the