

piners, and enacted a currency law widening the scope of the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit government money in national banks and providing for the issuance of gold certificates in smaller denominations.

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Some of the important legislative propositions that die with the session are: Inheritance and income tax; additional liability of employers for negligence; bill to enforce treaty rights; the eight hour bill which organized labor has been asking for; several anti-injunction bills; modification of the Chinese exclusion act, copyright revision; reduction of the tariff on Philippine products entering the United States; bill to make Porto Ricans citizens of the United States; publicity in campaign finances; the Crumpacker bill to afford a court review of fraud orders issued by the Postoffice Department; Federal child labor legislation; legislation to protect free labor from contract labor; legislation regulating the inter-State traffic in intoxicating liquors; tariff revision, and the subsidy bill.

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#### Railroad Rate Legislation.

The Missouri 2-cent fare bill (p. 1114) was signed by Gov. Folk on the 27th. On the same day both houses of the Kansas legislature passed 2-cent fare bill (p. 1114) in different forms, and the Iowa 2-cent fare bill (p. 1138) was adopted by the legislature and sent to Governor Cummins, who signed it on the 28th. On the 28th, also, the Nebraska legislature (p. 1138) revised its 2-cent fare bill, which has gone to the Governor who allows it to become a law without his signature.

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#### The Idaho Murder Trials.

Preliminary to the trial of Moyer, Heywood and Pettibone, the Colorado officials of the Western Federation of Miners who are charged with murdering ex-Gov. Steunenberg (pp. 635, 961), Steve Adams was put on trial in February upon charges of murdering Fred Tyler. Adams was needed as a prosecuting witness in the Moyer-Heywood-Pettibone case. He had confessed to murder under their employment. At his trial he withdrew his confession, and his lawyers argued that he had been prosecuted falsely in order to force him to make the false confession. Adams has proved an alibi in the Tyler case. When this had been done the prosecution tried to have their case reopened in order to change the date of the crime and thereby defeat the alibi, but this was not permitted by the court. In his own testimony Adams denied the murder of Tyler, and, as reported by the Associated Press, he

described the manner of his arrest on Feb. 20, 1906, at his uncle's ranch, near Baker City, by Detective Thiel and Sheriff Brown, on a fugitive warrant charging complicity in the Steunenberg assassination. He was thrown into jail over night at Baker City and demanded that Brown get him an attorney. Brown refused, but next morning he demanded again, and Brown went out and the witness saw Attorney Moore. Adams feared being taken to Colorado. While at the station waiting for the train Brown told him that he was on the inside and if Adams would do what was wanted he would come

out all right. Thiel reiterated this statement a number of times on the way to Boise. At Boise he was taken straight to the penitentiary and thrown into a solid steel cell on the second tier with Harry Orchard [who also confesses against Moyer, Heywood and Pettibone] and confined six or seven days. While in the cell Orchard told Adams that he had made a confession implicating officials of the Western Federation; that he [Orchard] was to get off without prosecution, and that he was to get a piece of money, and he intended to put a pond between himself and the members of the Western Federation. Orchard warned Adams that the best thing he could do was to help convict the officers of the Western Federation and corroborate Orchard's confession, and save himself and think of his family, and that if Adams failed to do this he would be taken back to Colorado and either mobbed or hanged.

One of the counsel for Adams, who is also counsel for Moyer, Heywood and Pettibone, is Clarence S. Darrow of Chicago.

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#### The Single Tax Idea Among Negroes.

It may not be generally known that the Liberian colonization movement of American Negroes is under the influence of Henry George's single tax ideas. The leader in this phase of the movement is Francis H. Warren, a Detroit lawyer and editor of the Detroit Informer. At a meeting of the Afro-American Ministers' Association in Detroit on the 18th, Mr. Warren elaborated his plans and the whole subject was brought under favorable discussion. In his explanation of the single tax principle Mr. Warren is reported to have said:

Land was created by the same agency that brought man into existence. It was provided by a beneficent Providence for the use of all men, and the only problem that should be considered is how to secure to all men their equal rights in and to God's bounty. Man cannot exist without the use of land. He must have land with which to sustain life or he will perish. To permit private ownership of that which all must of necessity use, is to give the few the right to tax the many for the mere privilege of living on that which God provided for all, for the personal benefit of the few. . . . Single taxers hold that the value of land, or that part of it which is contributed by the surrounding population, should be taken as a tax for the benefit of all in place of other taxes. . . . When all of this annual value of land is uniformly taken for the purposes of all the people who create this value there will be no lump value of land remaining, and it would follow that investments in lands would cease and the hoards of money now tied up in investments in lands would of necessity seek other avenues of employment from which to obtain profits. Instead of buying up vacant land and holding it until a large profit may be realized in selling at greatly advanced prices, all such land would be open for any who needed it without price, and capitalists would need to use their money in erecting buildings and in other forms of commercial enterprises that would give direct employment to labor and thus greatly contribute to the prosperity of the community.

Among the clergymen present who warmly supported Mr. Warren was the Rev. T. Augustus Reid. The direct object is to promote the adoption of the single tax reform in Liberia as a feature of the movement for inducing Negro migration from the United States.