

and republican form of government that is effective —by the exercise of direct expression of their will through the operation and retention of the Initiative and Referendum and Recall.

Resolved, That the people everywhere are urged to drop every other issue in preference to that of the people gaining power to legislate for themselves. Pledge your candidates hard and fast.

Resolved, That attention is called to the fact that organized wealth producers in field and factory, the Grange and the Labor Union, in Oregon unhesitatingly, first, last and all the time, endorse, defend and depend upon the Initiative and Referendum to secure better conditions, better government.

Resolved, That all American citizens are urged everywhere and all the time to work and sacrifice to secure these sovereign powers that are unsafe to repose in any other hands than their own; and that they are warned to beware of any candidate for office who evades, equivocates or flinches when asked to pledge himself to secure the people the Initiative, Referendum and Recall, to at least as wide and full a degree as the people of Oregon now enjoy and successfully exercise. We propose to retain those powers at all hazards, at any sacrifice, unimpaired, undiminished.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the A. F. of L., and to any State Federation of Labor where a struggle is known to be going on to secure these institutions.

(Signed)

WILL DALY, President.

A. W. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

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The Singletax in Seattle.

At a meeting of the judiciary committee of the City Council of Seattle, held in the office of the Mayor on the 4th, with Acting Mayor Wardall in the chair, formal steps were taken for the adoption locally of land value taxation. Austin E. Griffiths had introduced a resolution on the 31st providing for an investigation of Singletax methods and a general revision of the present system of raising taxes. This resolution was recommended for adoption by the committee, and the announcement was made that unless the Council could agree on the terms of a charter amendment to be submitted next March this amendment would be sent to the voters through a referendum petition. In urging the adoption of the resolution Councilman Griffiths explained that his plan would be to increase the tax levy to a point where it would be possible to reduce all taxes on improvements to the minimum; and that this could be done by placing full valuation on land and improvements and exempting improvements from operation of the tax levy annually. In some form like this the proposition is expected to go to the voters at the general election next Spring. [See current volume, page 829.]

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Arizona and New Mexico.

By a vote of 53 to 18 the Congressional bill

granting Statehood to New Mexico and Arizona was adopted in the Senate on the 8th. [See current volume, pages 442, 515, 604, 652.]

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Senator Nelson (Republican) offered an amendment striking out of the Arizona Constitution its provision allowing the recall of judges, but the proposed amendment was rejected by 43 to 26. Only two amendments to the bill as it had come from the House were made by the Senate, both of which relate to provisions in the New Mexico Constitution as to voting on proposed amendments. They require New Mexico to submit amendments to the people for making amendments easier. As the bill has passed both Houses, it requires Arizona to submit again to the people the provision for recalling judges. The decision either way of the people of either Territory will not prevent Statehood in either case.

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Among the Senators voting for the Nelson amendment was O'Gorman (Democrat) of New York. Both he and Senator Bailey (Democrat) of Texas, as well as Bristow (Progressive Republican) of Kansas, and Kenyon (Progressive Republican) of Iowa, voted against the bill as a whole, along with Brandegee, Burnham, Crane, Curtis, Dillingham, Heyburn, Lippitt, Wetmore, Nelson, Oliver, Penrose, Root and Smoot.

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The bill was signed by Speaker Clark and Vice-President Sherman on the 11th, and was vetoed by President Taft on the 15th.

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The Wool Tariff.

At the session on the 11th of the Congressional conference committee for adjusting the disagreements of the two Houses on the wool tariff, a compromise agreement was made on the basis of a flat 29 per cent tariff on imported wool, and corresponding rates on woolen manufactures. The Democrats consented to the advance on wool from 20 per cent to 29, and the progressive Republicans receded from 35 to 29. [See current volume, page 830.]

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The conference report was submitted to the House on the 12th, and under objection by the standpat Republicans, was received by a vote of 162 to 89. On the 14th it was adopted in the House by 206 to 90. Among the Republicans voting with the Democrats for the report were Kent Murdock, Norris, Davidson, Esch, Kopp, Lenroot, Morse, and Nelson. On the 15th the report was passed in the Senate by a vote of 38 to 28.