

the premier, Mr. Balfour, who said that such a request from the Liberal party would be granted, but not from the Irish party. A violent controversy ensued, and John O'Donnell, one of the Irish members, for refusing to obey the speaker, was suspended by a vote of 341 to 51. The premier's motion that the session be devoted to ministerial business was then carried by 262 to 145. Under this decision ministerial business will have precedence at every sitting and at the conclusion of such business each day the speaker is required to adjourn the house without putting the motion to adjourn. On the 20th Mr. Wyndham, the secretary for Ireland, asked leave to withdraw the Irish land bill (vol. iv., p. 809), and his motion was granted. He explained that in the course of the next session he intended to introduce a new measure for voluntary arrangements between Irish landlords and tenants. The Irish controversy was renewed on the 22d, when the Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, supported the request of the Irish members for a day on the Irish crisis. Mr. Balfour responded that he would comply only if the request were adopted by the Liberal party as a whole and made a party question on a vote of censure. As this could not be done, the day was not granted. William O'Brien exclaimed during the discussion that if the Irish members were not given a day they would take one.

Outside of parliament the most important British news relates to the action of the conference on the taxation of land values held at London on the 21st. This conference was called by the town council of Glasgow (p. 378), by an overwhelming majority, to meet for the purpose of considering how best to formulate a general parliamentary bill for the taxation of land values for local purposes. There were 160 delegates in attendance representing 124 British councils—county, urban district and borough. Two resolutions were adopted. One approved the principle of taxing land values for local purposes, the same principle that is distinguished in the United States by the term "single tax." This was adopted without dissent. The other resolution, adopted with only four dissenting votes, provided for carrying the first into effect through a parliamentary bill. The specific demand made was for a tax of 2 shil-

lings to the pound of annual land value, whether actual or potential, which would be about $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent. on the selling value of all land, whether in use or vacant, and without considering the value of improvements. As land values now escape taxation, this proposal, light as the suggested tax would be, is regarded in Glasgow, where it originates, as a pronounced advance in the direction of the land reform advocated by Henry George.

Apropos of the Irish question in the British parliament, an Irish agitation has begun in the United States. It was started under the auspices of the United Irish League of America. John Dillon, Edward Blake and John E. Redmond, members of parliament, and Michael Davitt, landed in Boston from Queens-town on the 17th to attend the convention of the league, which met on the 20th in Fanueil hall. The league pledged \$100,000 to the cause, and John F. Finerty, of Chicago, was re-elected president. The night before the convention two immense mass meetings of sympathy with the Irish was held. Mayor Collins presided at one and William Lloyd Garrison at the other.

A long expected breach has occurred in the ministry of the Canadian dominion. Minister Laurier's party was elected as a free trade party, but the minister of public works, Joseph I. Tarte, turns out to be a protectionist. During the absence of Mr. Laurier in Europe last Summer Mr. Tarte, without consulting his colleagues, began an active campaign in favor of an immediate revision of the Canadian tariff in the direction of high protection. For this Mr. Laurier demanded his resignation, and on the 21st it was given. In tendering his resignation Mr. Tarte said:

You are leader of the government, and your opinion, as far as my attitude is involved, must prevail. Entertaining the opinion that the interests of the Canadian people make it our duty to revise, without delay, the tariff of 1897 with the view of giving a more adequate protection to our industries, to our farming community, to our workmen. I cannot remain silent. I prefer my freedom of action and of speech, under the circumstances, than the great honor of being your colleague.

In reply Mr. Laurier described Mr. Tarte's conduct, and wrote as follows:

I regret having been obliged to ob-

serve to you that this attitude on your part constituted a self-evident violation of your duty toward the government, of which you were a member. If you had reached the conclusion that the interest of the country demanded without delay an increase of the customs duties, the first thing for you to do as a member of the government, before addressing your views to the country, would have been to place them before your colleagues with the object of obtaining that unanimous action of the cabinet which is the very foundation of responsible government. If you had not been able to obtain from your colleagues their assent to the new course which you recommended, you would have been obliged then to sever your connection with them, and then, for the first time, you would have been free to place your views before the public.

It is understood that Mr. Tarte will make an aggressive campaign against the ministry of which he has been until now a member. Back of the protection movement he is leading is the Canadian Manufacturers' association. The premier of the province of Quebec, Mr. Parent, has been called to Mr. Tarte's place in the Laurier cabinet.

Johnson's campaign in Ohio remains the subject of special interest in American politics. After his Youngstown meeting on the 13th (p. 440) Johnson went on the 14th to Warren, the county seat of Trumbull county, where Mr. Bigelow rejoined the party after a tour in the southern part of the State. Although the night was bitterly cold and the locality strongly Republican, the audience at Warren numbered 4,000. Ravenna was the meeting place for the 15th. It is the county town of the strongly Republican county of Portage, but the tent was packed. On the 16th the tent was pitched in Akron, where the Republican convention had been held. Though Akron is in the Republican county of Summit, the meeting there is reported to have been much larger than that which listened to the speakers on the occasion of the Republican convention. The sides of the tent were removed and 7,500 people crowded within hearing distance. But the largest of all of Johnson's meetings was on the 17th, at Cleveland, where 15,000—10,000 within an enlarged tent and 5,000 without—gathered to hear him and Bigelow. Two large meetings were held in Cleveland on the 18th and again on the 20th, the beginning of next to the last week of the campaign.

Senator Hanna, whose illness caused him to cancel his speaking engagements in Ohio on the 10th (p. 439), resumed his campaign on the 15th at Xenia, appearing at Greenfield on the 16th, at Dayton on the 18th, and at Cleveland for his first meeting there on the 20th.

The work of the special session of the Ohio legislature (p. 440) was completed on the 21st by the enactment of a municipal code providing for the uniform government of all the cities and villages of the State. The plan adopted is what is known as the "board plan." Home rule principles were ignored and all home rule propositions discarded.

NEWS NOTES.

—A combination of independent steel manufacturers is reported to have purchased iron ore tracts in Michigan and Minnesota at a valuation of \$68,000,000.

—The trustees of the University of Chicago decided on the 22d in favor of separate instruction for men and women (pp. 287, 292) at the university. The vote stood 13 to 3.

—In the French chamber of deputies on the 17th, attacks were made upon the ministry for its enforcement of the associations law by closing Catholic schools (p. 362); but the ministry received a vote of confidence in the matter of 329 to 233.

—Women claim the right to vote on the referendum questions to be submitted in Illinois at the approaching election. They base their claim on the ground that all registered voters are entitled to vote on these questions and that women registered to vote for university trustee are registered voters.

—The King of Sweden and Norway, to whom was referred in 1899, as arbitrator, by Great Britain, Germany and the United States, all claims of private individuals growing out of military operations in Samoa (Vol. i., No. 42, p. 11; No. 50, p. 9; No. 52, p. 7; Vol. ii, No. 54, p. 9; No. 90, p. 10), has reported in favor of Germany.

—A decision was rendered on the 22d by the United State Supreme Court in favor of a Chicago saloon-keeper who had sued the Federal government to recover 50 cents for an internal revenue stamp which he had been required to place on his bond. In so deciding the court sustained Judge Tuley, who had held that the Federal government cannot tax documents required by the States in the exercise of their functions. The decision involves the refunding of several millions.

PRESS OPINIONS.

THE OHIO MUNICIPAL CODE.

Cleveland Plain Dealer (Ind. Dem.), Oct. 18.—The plot has been carried out in every detail. Cleveland has been made an attachment to the Boss Cox machine, the wires of which run through the State offices at Columbus to those of the Republican managers here. The citizens of Cleveland will have an opportunity at the polls next month to show their opinion of this successful conspiracy to rob them of home rule and good government.

THE COAL STRIKE.

Chicago American (Dem.), Oct. 17.—Arbitration has won. The end of the coal strike seems in sight. Nevertheless the coal trust still lives. And the coal trust lives in defiance of the laws of the United States. What the American thus affirms the American has proved, and the American's attorneys will continue to press the criminal proceedings against the coal trust until the criminal conspirators have been brought to justice.

Springfield Republican (Ind.), Oct. 17 (weekly ed.).—Either these coal mines must be taken over by the State or nation for operation on public account or they must be subjected to the closest public control, including compulsory measures for avoiding strikes, lockouts and all other controversies between employers and employes which endanger the continuous operation of the business.

St. Louis Mirror (Ind.), Oct. 16.—The differences involved in strikes are not matters to be adjusted as a political "play" to the groundlings for votes. The settlement should be provided for along the lines of general economic principles, and those principles must finally be based upon the restriction of privilege from tyrannizing over the common man's natural rights in the earth and its contents.

Milwaukee Free Press (Ind. Rep.), Oct. 13.—If the mineral lands are not owned by the government and leased to operators on royalty, as an increasing number of people believe they should be, then why should not all land, whether used for manufacturing, trading, offices and hotels, railroads, farms and dwellings, be treated in the same manner? Instead of royalty, call it tax, and then make this tax in lieu of all other taxes, and we have the misunderstood, scorned and flouted single-tax theory, no longer a theory at all, but a practical, working accomplishment. It may and it may not be a good thing in the end, but single-taxers are being made very rapidly this year, and the coal kings of Pennsylvania are furnishing arguments in favor of the theory of one tax, and that upon land values, that convinces people to whom the fervid eloquence of Henry George did not appeal.

You can always be sure that your judgments are right if your standard is small enough. A tape measure is easy to handle, a celestial meridian is more difficult to apply. Only, when it is the universe to be measured, it is bad work trying to reduce things to the capacity of the tape measure; since what you succeed in diminishing is yourself, and not the universe as you had intended.—Jane Dearborn Mills, in *The New Christianity*.

Why not have international war games? Would it not be a triumph of civilization to settle every casus belli by a contest with soft gloves for points?—Puck.

MISCELLANY

PENNSYLVANIA.

For The Public.

Beloved land! whose rock-ribbed heights
Spurning the fair horizon's blue,
Weave romance round the days and nights
Of vales in autumn glory sleeping,
With far-famed rivers winding through;
Wild Indian legends in their keeping,
Wild music with their names upleaping.

I yearn for thee, when sunset glows
On level landscape round me spread,
I weary of the tame repose
That sets my errant memory straying
Among the pine clad hills instead;
Where mystery with strange shadows playing
Dallies with twilight's long delaying.

I grieve for thee, whose mother care
Its precious secret could not keep,
Nor give each nursing equal share
Of profit, in that ebon treasure
That nevermore may rest or sleep;
But minister to robbers' pleasure
And leave the toiler meager measure.

I blush for thee, whose olden name
With sylvan echoes musical,
Is darkened now by deeds of shame;
Thine ear attuned to martial thunder—
To finer sound grown strangely dull,
Thy greed made drunk with legal plunder
By brute force holding justice under.

And yet I hope for thee, through all;
I can but hope, for thou art mine;
My spirit heeds the autumn call
That comes from green woods softly sighing,
From maple's flame, and crimsoned vine,
From youth's ideals, time defying,
From graves on eastern hillslope lying.

D. H. INGHAM.

TO THE HOME OWNERS AND RENT PAYERS OF DENVER.

We republish from the *Denver Daily News* of October 12 the following address issued by the executive committee of the friends of the Bucklin Australasian Tax Amendment.

To the Home Owners and Rent Payers of Denver: The matter of very greatest importance at the coming election, November 4, is the Bucklin Australasian tax amendment. Some have gotten a mistaken conception of this amendment. Others do not recognize its great importance. Permit an explanation of its bearings upon the interests of all who own or rent homes or business houses in this city.

The land gamblers, franchise grabbers and monopolists have organized an "Anti-Bucklin Amendment league," to delude the people into defeating the Bucklin Australasian tax amendment, and thus fastening the present detestable collar-button system of taxation upon the people of Colorado.

The interests of all home owners, all honest merchants and manufacturers, and all men and women who pay rent, are diametrically opposed to the self-