

greater part of the general property tax laws, were adopted many years ago, under vastly different conditions, we favor such changes as will place the burden of taxation where it justly belongs, in accordance with the present day progressive methods being adopted in many other States. Reaffirming our belief in the historic Democratic doctrine of home rule, we deprecate the continual tendency of the State government to encroach upon affairs which should be left solely to municipalities. That various suggestions along the line of taxation may be given opportunity for experimental test, we favor the extension of this principle of home rule by an amendment of the Constitution which shall permit to towns and cities home rule in taxation.



#### English Politics.

Just as the tampering with the loyalty of the army by the Unionists produced a decided reaction in favor of the Liberals, so has the successful landing of arms in Ulster contrary to law resulted in still further strengthening the position of the party in power. When Parliament re-assembled after the gun-running, the heroes of the exploit met with a significant silence, instead of the ovation that had been expected. The English Tories realized that breaking the laws of their country had done nothing toward removing the reproach of seducing the army. With labor troubles likely to break out in open violence at any moment, they saw themselves as setting a bad example in disobedience to law. The attack of the opposition on the Government was but half-hearted. Balfour, Law, Chamberlain and Carson had a subdued air, and seemed to admit by their manner that the fates were against them. Each triumph of force leaves them weaker than before. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, made additional concessions to Ulster, but these were so displeasing to the Nationalists that Premier Asquith repudiated them, and declared that he would not be a party to any settlement that was not acceptable to Ireland. [See current volume, page 419.]



David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced the budget in the House of Commons on the 4th. The nation's total revenue is estimated at \$1,003,275,000, and the expenditures at \$1,029,925,000. It is proposed to make up the deficit by an increase in income tax and the death duties. "We propose," said Mr. George, "to set up a national system of valuation under which 'site values' will be separated from improvement values, and under which relief will be afforded the man who improves his property in proportion to the amount he expends to this end."



#### Federal Suffrage Amendments.

The Bristow resolution for a woman suffrage Amendment to the Federal Constitution—iden-

tical with the defeated Chamberlain resolution—which had been introduced into the Senate on March 20 and referred to the Woman Suffrage Committee, was reported out of that committee with their favorable recommendation on April 7. And on April 30 the same committee reported out favorably also the Shafroth resolution for a Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment requiring any State where as many as 8 per cent of the electors so petition, to submit the question of woman suffrage to the voters of the State and to abide by the decision of the majority. There have been introduced into the House two suffrage resolutions: one, recently, by A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania identical with the Shafroth measure; another, months ago, by Frank W. Mondell of Wyoming, corresponding to the Bristow resolution. On April 5 the Mondell resolution was reported by the Judiciary Committee without recommendation to the House. The Bristow-Mondell resolution is now before both Senate and House. The Shafroth-Palmer resolution is before the Senate and in House Committee. [See vol. xvi, p. 585; current volume, page 299.]



#### Woman Suffrage Day.

On May 2 demonstrations by woman suffragists were held simultaneously in all parts of the United States. The plans for this display of suffrage strength to the public and to Congress had been begun by the Congressional Union in Washington and concurred in by the National Woman Suffrage Association and other organizations sometime before the resolution for a Federal Constitutional Amendment for Woman Suffrage was defeated in the Senate on March 19, and had been continued despite that adverse vote and the disagreement between the suffrage organizations over the two suffrage Amendment resolutions immediately thereafter introduced—the Shafroth and the Bristow resolutions. [See current volume, page 299.]



In Chicago 3100 women wearing the suffrage cap and carrying the American flag marched two miles along Michigan Boulevard and past the reviewing stand in Grant Park where, besides the Mayor and many local officials, were Governor Dunne, who signed the Illinois Suffrage bill, and many of the legislators who helped its passage. The women leaders of Chicago, old and young, were in the procession, some just behind the grand marshal, others commanding divisions and more stepping inconspicuously along in the ranks, which were arranged according to wards, clubs, and political parties and offered each marcher her choice of affiliation. No mass meeting was held in Chicago and no official resolution indorsing either of the Woman Suffrage Amendments to the Federal Constitution now before Congress was passed. The