

clear to us that stocks, bonds, etc., are not wealth, and that their taxation is double taxation. 2. The classification proposed is not a natural classification. The substantial difference between land and buildings (here classed together as real estate) is much greater than the difference between buildings and tangible personalty and no rational classification can overlook the distinction between property created by labor and that not created by labor. The untaxing of industry is thus precluded. This proposal gives no substantial relief from the rigidity of Ohio's constitutional tax provisions and such changes as it proposes will do more harm than good.

We believe it to be obvious, and experiment elsewhere supports the conclusion, that nothing can so attract industry as perpetual freedom from taxation of anything but its site, and that nothing can prove such an incentive to production of wealth as the diversion into the channels of industry of wealth now paid and received in the barter for site privilege.

[See current volume, page 394.]



Labor Riot in Butte.

Two thousand miners who had seceded from the local union of the Western Federation of Miners at Butte, Montana, attacked the headquarters of the union on June 13, took away the safe and either overpowered or overawed the police. The residence of one of the union officials was dynamited. The rioters are said to be I. W. W. members who left the Western Federation on account of heavy strike assessments which for some months past have been levied on members. On June 15, Governor Stewart of Montana, sent a message to President Wilson seeking information as to the possibility of securing federal troops should they be wanted.



Balkan Rumbblings.

A renewal of hostilities between Turkey and Greece seems imminent. Turkey, smarting under her recent defeat, and with covetous eyes on Saloniki and her lost islands of the Aegean Sea, is apparently engaged in driving all Greeks from her dominions. Greece protests against this treatment of her citizens; and the relations between the two countries are strained to the breaking point. Americans are interested by the proposal of Secretary of the Navy Daniels to sell to Greece two of our old battleships, the Idaho and the Mississippi. The price agreed upon for the two ships is \$12,000,000 with which it is proposed to build one first class battleship. The Senate has agreed to the sale, and the matter is now before the House. Turkey protests against the sale. [See vol. xvi, pp. 973, 997.]



Labor Trouble in Italy.

The general strike which began in Italy on the 8th soon led to rioting in various parts of the country. Clashes with the soldiery resulted in

several deaths, and numerous woundings. The leaders on the 11th declared the strike ended, but the populace had become so inflamed that the supreme directorate of the Socialist party at Rome assumed the responsibility for the strike. The trouble is confined mainly to the towns and provinces along the northwest shore of the Adriatic Sea. The rural communities around Ancona, where communication with the outside world was cut off, a red flag was raised and the Italian Republic proclaimed. The appearance of the troops and the resumption of communications have served to restore order and to awaken the peasantry from their dream. Fourteen churches have been burned, trains have been stoned, tracks torn up, and telegraph wires cut.



English Affairs.

The Plural Voting bill, introduced in the Commons in April, 1913, and rejected by the Lords, by a majority of 124, was again passed by the Commons on the 15th by a vote of 320 to 242. This bill provides for "one man, one vote," instead of the present law, which allows a man to vote in as many places as he has residences and tax-paying qualifications. Since most of the plural voters are in the Tory party the Lords are likely to continue their opposition until the bill carries under the Parliament Act. [See current volume, page 734.]



Peace reigns in Ireland, but there is a welter of talk. Ulstermen declare they never will take orders from Dublin, and the Nationalists, with equal fervor, stand for a united Ireland. Heretofore Ulster has basked in the limelight because of its bold defiance of the Liberal party, and its spectacular volunteer troops. But of late the Nationalist volunteer troops have become active in their organizations. So long as Home Rule was making headway in Parliament the Nationalist volunteers were kept as much as possible in the background, for fear of adverse effect upon England; but now that affairs approach the point where Ulstermen declare they will fight rather than submit to Parliament, the Irish volunteers have assumed their former activity. [See current volume, page 565.]



Premier Asquith continues his overtures of peaceful settlement, going so far as to promise on the 11th to introduce his amending bill offering concessions to Ulster, before the Lords have acted on the Home Rule bill. The Home Rule bill cannot be amended by the Lords, but the amending bill will be open to their amendments and is likely to express, when returned to the Commons, the full demands of Ulster. These will be rejected by the Irish members of Parliament, and opportunity will then be given for a final compromise. The