

J., and a member of the board of aldermen of Telluride, Colo.

—The Ruskin University has moved from Trenton, Mo., to Glen Ellyn, near Chicago, where it is to be affiliated with the Chicago Law School and eight other educational establishments of Chicago, with J. J. Tobias as president and George McK. Miller as dean.

—Dr. Gustave Gottheil, the famous Jewish rabbi and leader in the Jewish reform movement, died at New York on the 15th at the age of 75. He had been connected with Temple Emmanuel in that city for 30 years, and was rabbi emeritus at the time of his death.

—An appeal to the United States Supreme Court has been taken from the decision in the Northern Securities merger case (p. 22), in consequence of which the lower court so far modified its decree on the 21st as to allow the company to pay dividends pending the decision of the higher court.

—An imperial decree was published at Berlin on the 20th which confers on Prussian women, in view of the general elections for the reichstag to take place in June, the right to form political clubs. Women are not allowed to belong to such clubs except during elections, and the clubs now authorized must be dissolved immediately after the coming elections.

—The statistics of exports and imports of the United States for the nine months ending March 31, 1903, as given by the March treasury sheet, are as follows: (M standing for merchandise, G for gold and S for silver):

	Exports.	Imports.	Balance.
M....	114,655,087	\$776,970,274	\$337,084,793 exp.
G....	18,389,273	29,306,341	20,917,068 imp.
S....	57,553,064	18,543,531	19,009,533 exp.
	\$1,170,297,404	\$835,120,146	\$335,177,258 exp.

—President Loubet, of France, on his African tour (p. 26) entered the desert country on the 21st after passing through those sections of Algeria which are under the influence of French colonization. The tribesmen had gathered from all parts of southern Algeria to welcome him, and the ceremonies presented what the dispatches call "a spectacle of barbaric splendor such as seldom has been seen by European eyes."

—An experiment that may revolutionize the iron and steel industry of the country was reported from St. Paul on the 20th to have been successfully made at the plant of the Valley Iron Works. Titanic iron ore, of which there are said to be billions of tons in northern Minnesota, was smelted in an ordinary cupola and turned out pig iron which polished up like steel and which, according to those interested in the experiment, is better than the finest Bessemer steel.

—Incorporation papers were filed at Springfield, Ill., on the 16th for the Chicago Daily Bulletin, a one-cent af-

ternoon newspaper, to be owned and edited by women. Dr. Mabel E. Bowen will be managing editor, Dr. Frances Dickinson business manager, and Mrs. Alice S. Blount editorial writer. The first issue is announced for May 15. Twice a week there will be a supplement for men. The paper is not designed to advocate reforms of any kind especially, but is to be simply a clean newspaper.

—William Radcliffe, an old-time minstrel, and known to single tax men all over the country as Billy Radcliffe, S. T., has sold out his famous hotel at Youngstown, Ohio, for the purpose of devoting his time to propagating the doctrines of Henry George. He explains: "I intend to sell patent medicines and make single tax speeches wherever I go." Mr. Radcliffe was a personal friend of Henry George and has long been a friend of Tom L. Johnson. He was the Democratic candidate for sheriff of his county last fall and is a highly respected resident of Youngstown.

PRESS OPINIONS.

THE SINGLE TAX IN GREAT BRITAIN

(See vol. v., p. 821).
Manchester (Eng.) Guardian (Lib.), Mar. 28.—Dr. Macnamara's bill for the separate assessment and rating of site values only failed to pass its second reading yesterday by a margin of thirteen votes, though the secretary to the local government board opposed it on behalf of the government, as he opposed Mr. C. P. Trevelyan's bill last year. . . . The principle involved has been indorsed by nearly all Liberals. It consists, briefly, in recognizing the distinction between the site value and the structural value of ratable property in urban areas, making separate assessments of the two and putting a special rate on the site value. The effect of this may be seen best by illustrations. Suppose a house in A street and a house in B street, each assessed at £600 a year. Suppose that in A street £400 of this is site value and £200 structural value, while in B street £400 is structural value and £200 site value. At present the occupiers of both houses pay the same rate. Under the bill the worse house on the better site will be rated more highly than the better house on the worse site. Thus structure value, which is the fruit of individual effort and is to be encouraged, will benefit at the expense of site value, which as a rule is not. But the special rating of site value will not be confined to sites now built upon. Urban sites held idle on speculation and at present only rated as agricultural land are to be rated on their actual site value. In this way it is intended that the vacant land within urban areas should be forced into the building market, the great dearth of housing sites relieved, and the great cost of them lowered. The bill may be variously considered as an attempt to make rates fall more equitably or an attempt to mitigate the housing difficulty. In the former aspect it gains in plausibility from the fact that site values are largely created by the expenditure of rates on the localities concerned. "Urban site values," says Lord Balfour of Burleigh's report, "is a form of property which from its nature is peculiarly fit to bear a direct and special burden in connection with 'beneficial' expenditure." But this is only a part of the larger fact that site values are not, like structural values, the creation of individuals concerned with the particular property, but in

a very special sense that of the community which the local governing authority represents. The practicability of rating them separately has been questioned; but in fact it is done largely in Australasia and in Germany, and more recently has been tried by the municipality of Paris.

OHIO POLITICS.

Tiffin (O.) News (Dem.).—Gradually the fact is dawning on the minds of the people of Ohio that Cleveland is a Democratic city and Tom L. Johnson has made it so. The political change which has taken place in Cleveland and Cuyahoga county during the past three years is without a parallel in the history of Ohio and makes Mayor Johnson not only the most prominent Democrat in Ohio, but among the big men of the party of the nation. Not only does it do that, but it sounds a word of warning to Senator Hanna that his days of political power are numbered. He knows to-day that he has no hopes of electing a Republican legislative delegation from his own county next November, and that without such home support he stands a poor chance of being re-elected to the United States senate. This being the situation, Mr. Hanna will be very apt to make a fight for the close counties in the rural portions of the State, which behooves the Democracy of these counties to name their strongest candidates for the legislature.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

Johnstown (Pa.) Daily Democrat (Dem.), Apr. 14.—The lines are shaping for next year. There is to be a battle royal for control of the Democratic organization. The Democratic vote cannot be controlled. It can only be thrown into confusion and rendered nugatory. The tory element in the party is in sympathy with the reactionary designs of the Cleverlands, Hills, Gormans and Baers. It would recast the party organization on lines acceptable to the Morgans, the Havemeyers, the Rockefellers and the Cramps. It would offer the people a choice between two candidates for the presidency standing for essentially the same thing in effect if not in precise detail. It would commit the country irrevocably to monopoly domination, and while making loud pretense of "tariff reform" it would leave the trust-breeding schedules of Dingley unshorn of any except those more violent features which plague the trusts themselves and excite even J. Pierpont Morgan to open complaint.

VICE AND CRIME.

Cleveland Recorder (Dem.), Apr. 15.—"Vice is men and women gone wrong." The problem is how can these men and women be helped? How can they be set right? They are not, by any means, all hopeless; they are many of them as good as the Pharisees and hypocrites who talk against them. The helping hand, reached out in the proper way at the proper time, will set them right. There are very few men or women who are wrong because they like it. There are a great many things which make them what is called bad. Remove the causes as fast as possible and meanwhile deal with a loving hand with the manifestation of evil as it is with us.

THE NEGRO QUESTION.

Milwaukee Daily News (Dem.), Apr. 17.—The Daily News believes with Booker T. Washington that the south is justified in barring the ignorant and illiterate from the franchise, but it does not believe that any man should be barred from the full privileges of citizenship because of the color of his skin.

Knicker—Do they belong to the "Four Hundred?"

Bocker—I think not. They have a place they call "home," and stay in it.

—Puck.