

Dr. Felix Vitale, of Uruguay; seconded by Señor Benjamin Fernandez y Medina, of Uruguay.

(3) The Singletax Movement in Spain: Means to Make it Tangible in Parliamentary Acts. To be moved by Señor Antonio Albendin, of Spain; seconded by Señor Baldomero Argente.

(4) Municipal Budgets and Municipalization of Natural Monopolies. To be moved by Señor Manuel Marraco; seconded by Señor F. Martinez Lacuesta.

(5) Best Way to Propagate the Singletax. To be moved by Dr. H. R. Pinilla; seconded by Señor José Ruiz Castizo.

(6) Best Way to Interest Officials in the Singletax. To be moved by Señor Blas Infante; seconded by Señor José Capitan.

(7) General meeting of the members of "The Spanish League for the Singletax," for the election of president, vice presidents, general treasurer, general secretary, central council and executive committee.



"War Against Poverty."

A joint committee of the Independent Labor Party of Great Britain and the Fabian Society, the headquarters of this committee being at St. Bride's House, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, London, E. C., has called a "National Conference to Promote War Against Poverty." The Conference, to be held at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, on the 11th of next October, is to consider—

demands for legislation dealing with: A legal minimum wage; complete provision against sickness; prevention of unemployment; reduction of the hours of labor; a national minimum of child nurture; healthy homes for all; and the abolition of the poor law.

The chair is to be taken by Sidney Webb at 10 a. m., and in the afternoon Margaret Bonfield will preside. At an evening meeting at Royal Albert Hall, J. Ramsay MacDonald, M. P., will preside and W. C. Anderson, J. Keir Hardie, M. P., George Lansbury, M. P., Mary R. Macarthur, G. Bernard Shaw and Mrs. Sidney Webb will speak. The evening meeting is intended to inaugurate a "war against poverty" campaign throughout Great Britain.



American Interference in Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguan revolution has developed an unusually sanguinary character, even for Central America. Belated dispatches of the 18th reported the massacre of 430 out of 500 members of a Federal garrison at Leon, by the insurgents, no quarter being allowed. Among the slaughtered were two Americans who had been fighting with the Federal army, and were in hospital, where the wounded and the doctors met the same fate as the combatants. The American minister at Managua, George F. Weitzel, has informed Washington that the rebel General Zeledon has promised his followers that they will be allowed to sack and

pillage Managua. The dispatches further report that Mr. Weitzel has served notice upon the revolutionary generals that United States forces will repel attacks upon Managua, and will restore peace. As already reported in these columns, American marines had been sent to Managua as far back as the 3d of this month to protect Americans and other foreigners, desire for this aid having been expressed by the government of Nicaragua. By the 21st it was resolved at Washington to raise the number of American sailors and marines in Nicaragua to 2,000 within ten days. Rush orders were sent for the armed cruiser California to proceed from San Diego to Panama, and for the transport Prairie to go from Portsmouth to Philadelphia to take on 750 marines and sail for Colon. The marines will be taken by rail from Colon to Panama, and then by the California to Corinto, the port of Managua with which it is connected by an American-owned railroad. [See current volume, page 804.]



Senator Bacon asked the United States Senate on the 21st, according to the Chicago Inter Ocean's dispatches, to authorize its committee now investigating whether recent revolutions in Cuba and Mexico had been promoted by Americans, to investigate the landing of marines and blue jackets in Nicaragua, and report upon what authority United States forces had been landed there. A resolution to that effect was referred to a committee to report upon the probable expense. Senator Bacon scored the State Department for its attitude toward Nicaragua, declaring that—

The executive departments of this government are now, in my judgment, violating the law by using the Army and Navy of the United States in Nicaragua. Some time ago a treaty was negotiated between this country and Nicaragua, by means of which the United States government was to furnish agents with authority to collect the customs of that country, and to use the proceeds to pay certain loans to be made by American capitalists. The Senate thus far has refused to ratify that treaty.

The Chicago Record-Herald of the 24th says editorially of the Nicaraguan situation:

For several years New York bankers have been interested in the finances of Nicaragua as well as other Central American states. In June, 1911, a treaty was negotiated between our State Department and the Nicaraguan government for the protection of a \$15,000,000 loan which some of these bankers proposed to make to Nicaragua. The treaty has not yet been ratified by the Senate, but, apparently in the expectation that it would be, the bankers lent Nicaragua \$1,500,000 and sent agents to take charge of the customs receipts under its provisions. To protect these financial agents and other Americans the marines have been sent to Managua. But it is asserted that the marines are aiding the present government of Nicaragua when they should remain neutral, and Senator Bacon has charged that the

bankers and our State Department "are trying to use the army and navy of the United States to accomplish that which we have specifically refused to give them authority to do." If the Senate investigates the matter, as Senator Bacon asks, "dollar diplomacy" will be on the defensive, and further developments in Nicaragua may make the subject a national political issue.



China.

The National Assembly of the Republic of China decided on the 20th that the government's explanation in regard to the executions of General Chang Chen Wu and General Feng Wei, members of Dr. Sun Yat Sen's party, as reported last week, was unsatisfactory, and they demanded the attendance at the Assembly of the Premier and the minister of war for further explanation. The arrival of Dr. Sun Yat Sen in Peking on the 24th has, however, postponed threatened action on the part of the Assembly, looking to the impeachment of President Yuan Shi Kai for permitting the executions. As reported last week, Dr. Sun left Shanghai immediately upon hearing of the executions, with the avowed purpose of endeavoring to harmonize the differing political factions of the north and south. While the undertaking was regarded by his friends as full of danger for himself, and rumors of his assassination before he reached Peking were cabled to San Francisco, Dr. Sun was given a magnificent reception upon his arrival, and the Chinese of the northern party are showing him every attention. He immediately dined with President Yuan Shi Kai, and held a conference with him lasting several hours. At the conclusion of this conference the President and the ex-provisional President gave out a statement to the effect that they were in perfect accord on all important questions. Dr. Sun said he believed the execution of General Chang Chen Wu would not lead to trouble and that the north and the south would work together harmoniously in the future. Dr. Sun asserted that he considers that Yuan Shi Kai is eminently fitted for the Presidency. On leaving the palace he said, "Yuan is a great man and is worthy of support." [See current volume, page 803.]

NEWS NOTES

—Johann Schleyer, who in 1879 invented Volapuk, an artificial language for international use, died at Constantia, Baden, on the 20th.

—Fung Bue, pioneer Chinese aviator, was killed by the fall of his biplane, on the 25th, at Canton, China. [See current volume, page 442.]

—The unrest on the borders of European Turkey includes preparations for war in Montenegro, a Bulgarian congress urging the government of Bulgaria to mobilize against Turkey, and mass meetings in Serbia to protest against alleged massacres by Turks

on the Servian frontier. [See current volume, page 804.]

—A motion to dismiss a jury-bribery indictment against Clarence S. Darrow, on the ground that it charges substantially the same offense as that on which he has been tried and acquitted, was denied by the presiding judge of the Superior Court at Los Angeles on the 26th. [See current volume, page 804.]

—General William Booth, commander-in-chief of the Salvation Army, whose death was reported last week, left behind him sealed orders as to his successor. By these orders the General's eldest son, W. Bramwell Booth, who has been chief of staff since 1880, becomes commander-in-chief of the Army. Upon assuming command General Bramwell Booth renewed the commission of Commander Eva Booth as commander of the Salvation Army forces in the United States. [See current volume, page 804.]

PRESS OPINIONS

Work Worth Doing.

The Johnstown (Pa.) Daily Democrat (dem. Dem.), August 22.—Henry George hasn't been heard of much during the present session, but not because he was idle. He has been studying Washington assessments and a report is ready which is going to raise more kinds of trouble for the speculators than they ever dreamed of.



Nearest Things First.

Collier's Weekly (ind.), August 17.—We wholly refuse to see fundamental antagonism between the various free and progressive political forces in the field. The Wilson Democrats, the Progressive Republicans, and those of both parties who have joined the new party, all make for destruction of archaic obstacles and unjust privileges. On many measures designed to forward this cause, all Progressives are practically agreed. On some questions of importance there are differing views, and some of these questions cannot be postponed. . . . The foremost issues, we believe, will be the tariff and the trusts. On those two topics Collier's will express itself constantly during the next three months.



Last Call for Breakfast.

The (South Bend, Indiana) New Era (dem. Dem.), August 17.—The wisdom displayed by the Democratic leaders at Baltimore in selecting Wilson is becoming more apparent as the campaign progresses. Wilson's record is satisfactory to his party and is attractive to sane reformers of all parties. His leadership means a new life to the Democratic Party. If a reactionary had been selected in his stead the desertions from the party by this time would have left it a shadow, much like what is left of the Taft following. The hour of reform had come and it was fortunate for the Democracy that its lights were kept in order for the fateful hours at Baltimore. The battle will not be over, though,