

Center with the aid of the Left, an indication that the Douma is more Liberal than was hoped. [See current volume, page 566.]

—At a by-election in the Bow and Bromley division of Tower Hamlets, London, on the 26th, George Lansbury (Labour) was defeated for re-election to Parliament. Mr. Lansbury had resigned his seat in order to test the feeling in his constituency on woman suffrage, of which he is one of the warmest champions. He was defeated by Reginald Blair, a Unionist who opposes woman suffrage, the vote being 4,042 for Blair and 3,201 for Lansbury. No candidate was named for the Liberals. [See current volume, page 780, 823.]

—Isidor Rayner, United States Senator from Maryland, died on the 25th at the age of 62. Mr. Rayner was elected to the United States Senate in 1904 after having served a four-year term as Attorney General in Maryland. As a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations and of the Judiciary, Senator Rayner devoted special attention to foreign problems and Constitutional and legal questions. He was a strong advocate of the abrogation of the treaty with Russia. [See vol. xiii, p. 1,096; vol. xiv, pp. 1,290, 1,313; current volume, page 75.]

—The Rev. Robert Collyer, the widely known Unitarian divine, died at his home in New York on the 30th. Dr. Collyer would have been 89 years of age if he had lived to the 8th of this month. He was born at Keighley in Yorkshire, England, and followed the trade of blacksmith in his youth in England and in the United States. He was a Methodist local preacher before becoming a Unitarian in 1859. He founded and was first pastor of Unity Church in Chicago, going from here in 1879 to the Church of the Messiah in New York, of which church he was pastor emeritus at the time of his death.

—Officers of the National American Woman Suffrage Association for the coming year were elected on the 25th at the Philadelphia convention, as follows: President, Anna Howard Shaw of Pennsylvania; First Vice-President, Jane Addams of Chicago; Second Vice-President, Charlotte Anita Whitney of California; Corresponding Secretary, Mary Ware Dennett of New York; Recording Secretary, Susan W. Fitzgerald of Boston; Treasurer, Katherine Dexter McCormick of Boston (formerly of Chicago); First Auditor, Harriet Burton Laidlaw of New York; Second Auditor, Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen of Chicago. [See current volume, page 1,140.]

—Albert T. Patrick, convicted in 1900 of causing the murder at New York of William M. Rice by Mr. Rice's valet, was pardoned on the 27th by Governor Dix. After spending four years in the death house at Sing Sing prison, Mr. Patrick had his sentence commuted to life imprisonment in 1906 by Gov. Higgins. He always insisted on full pardon or none, claiming innocence of the crime. He made this demand in the courts, where he acted for himself, being a lawyer. Governor Dix grants him full pardon on the ground of his probable innocence, saying that "the atmosphere that surrounded the defendant showed that a fair and impartial trial was scarcely possible."

—The sixth annual national Conference on Labor Laws will be held in Boston on the 27th and 28th of

December. Topics to receive most attention in the discussions are factory inspection and labor law enforcement, one day of rest in seven, protection against lead poisoning and industrial injuries—as proposals for uniform State legislation; the plan for Congressional legislation includes a new Federal employees' accident compensation law. Among the speakers will be Oscar S. Straus, John R. Commons, Henry Sterling and Charles Sumner Bird. The minimum wage is a subject for joint conference with the American Economic Association at which also unemployment will be discussed by William Hard, and occupational diseases by Dr. John B. Andrews.

—The annual public meeting and informal dinner of the United Charities of Chicago will take place Friday, December 13, at 6:15 o'clock, in the grand ball-room of the La Salle Hotel. "The Past, Present and Future of the Great Charity Organization Movement" will be the subject of an address by Robert W. De Forest, President of the Charity Organization Society of New York and Vice-President of the Russell Sage Foundation. Mr. De Forest was the first tenement house commissioner in the city of New York in 1902, and chairman of the New York State Tenement House Commission. Other speakers will be Miss Jane Addams, Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, Mr. James Mullenbach, Mr. Sherman C. Kingsley, former General Superintendent of the United Charities; Mr. Eugene T. Lies, the present General Superintendent, and Mrs. Katherine M. Briggs. Mr. Charles H. Wacker, former president of the United Charities, will be the chairman of the meeting. All persons interested in social work are invited to send for tickets at \$1.25 per plate. Places must be reserved with Mr. George W. Overton, Extension Secretary of the United Charities, 167 North La Salle street,

PRESS OPINIONS

Fortunes of the Singletax.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican (Ind.), Nov. 28 (weekly ed'n).—When Mr. Roosevelt organized the Progressive Party last summer he made no appeal whatever to the Singletaxers of the country, and no Singletax plank was placed in the new party's platform. No one has undertaken to explain Mr. Roosevelt's indifference to this movement for reform in taxation. . . . The fact is that the Singletax was rejected as politically impossible in this country when the time came for a political leader of the first rank to frame a platform designed to attract to a new party the various progressive groups of the nation. . . . Singletax measures voted on in Missouri and Oregon under the Initiative and Referendum were defeated by large majorities, yet it was in each case a first test of public opinion and, consequently, not discouraging in view of the educational work necessary to be done. The Singletaxers made campaigns in those two States because the Initiative and Referendum gave them the opportunity to appeal to the people directly with their arguments. In both States the farmers voted heavily against the measure, but in Oregon the Singletax, it appears, secured somewhat more than

one-third of the total vote cast. . . . In Missouri, the vote of the two largest cities on the measure calls for particular attention. . . . In California also the chief cities showed themselves not unfavorable to it. . . . Everett, the fourth city in size in the State of Washington, adopted the Singletax by 4,200 to 2,200. . . . While the Singletax in Missouri, California and Oregon proved indisputably unpopular in the agricultural districts—and that is no surprise in American experience—its strength in the cities must command attention. The number of votes polled directly for the measure in St. Louis, Kansas City and Everett, and indirectly in San Francisco and Los Angeles, were cast, it must be remembered, for an idea wholly unsupported by a party organization or the personal prestige of a popular ex-President. The Singletaxers form no political party, they run no one for office. They simply offer a principle, let it stand on its own intrinsic merits and fight its own way. Nobody's personal popularity has been capitalized in support of it. The Joseph Fels fund supplies the money for agitation, that is all. It is clear why no political party ventures to indorse the Singletax in this country. It is clear why Mr. Roosevelt would have nothing to do with it. The Singletax, meritorious as it is in many ways, particularly for urban land, is susceptible of a sort of attack by opponents that prejudices it bitterly among the farmers; and the farmers in the United States can make or break any political party in existence, new or old. . . . The impression the detached observer gets from the election results in Missouri and on the Pacific coast is that if the Singletax movement is to follow the line of least resistance in this country, it will be so directed that the propaganda will be concentrated upon the cities.



The Sensible View of Woman Suffrage.

Emporia (Kansas) Weekly Gazette (William Allen White), Nov. 7.—It is not expected that women will make politics cleaner. But the broader outlook upon life that politics brings to women will make them worthier friends, wives, sisters, mothers and companions for the men and children of this State. That incidentally will react upon politics, and the participation of better men and women in politics will cleanse it.



Human Solidarity.

Collier's (ind.), Nov. 23.—The most characteristic note of modern life is the dominance of crowd psychology. Present-day thinking is done very largely in the mass. The individual who stands out like a lone pine above and apart from his fellows is not so common as he once was. More and more men come to do things together, and together to reach toward the heights and to sink into the depths. They gather together in many places and for many reasons, at the theater, before the score board at the corner, on the sidewalk as the parade goes by, and for a moment they are as one man, swayed by one emotion, driven by one impulse. Never before in history has this been so universally true.

RELATED THINGS

CONTRIBUTIONS AND REPRINT

MAZZINI'S STATUE.

From the Italian of Carducci, Rendered into English Verse by Alice Stone Blackwell.

For The Public.

A fine statue of Joseph Mazzini, the Italian patriot and revolutionist, now stands in a public square of Genoa, his native place.



As Genoa springs, a pillar o'er the sea,
From arid rocks, a marble giant white—
Thus, o'er the wave-tossed century, from old days
He rises, grand, austere, in moveless might.
From those same rocks whence young Columbus
once

Beheld new worlds arise above the sea,
This man, with Gracchus' heart and Dante's mind,
In heavens dark saw the Third Italy,
And, with eyes fixed on her, did drag her forth
Out of a graveyard, and behind him place
A long-dead people. The old exile now
Is thinking, with his stern, unsmiling face
Raised to the sky of soft and tender blue:
"O mine Ideal! Thou alone art true!"



THE DEATH'S-HEAD NIMRAVUS.

For The Public.

Anita Vaile was a social worker in San Francisco. She came from a notable Southern family; her people had always been able to "do things," and though her rich uncles were surprised when she chose her occupation, they were gentlemen and took it nicely.

Of course Anita struck many strange episodes in life, but she had cheerful courage for everything as it came along; she met each new issue with strength, intelligence and her own delightful humor.

A lot of her joy in life was because of her roommate, Susan Wright, who taught science in the Girls' High School.

One evening, Anita said: "It's very queer, Susan, how hard a new idea will sometimes hit one. Here I have been at work ameliorating conditions all about me for five years, and yet I never saw a death's-head as the guardian angel of a family until today."

"That sounds like the emperor who ate his meals with a skeleton at the table, and a slave to chant at intervals: 'Such as I am thou will become.'"

"Really it is a lot more serious than that. I've had a lesson in perspective; I've learned the value of the broad-gauge view: I've seen something that is much more exciting than Judge McGuire's il-