

wars, have, through the Court, been quietly settled and conflict averted. Let it be admitted that the method of appointment to the Supreme Court may be improved, and that the Court has made serious mistakes in equity regarding other matters, but have not these interstate settlements been wholly beneficent? What would have been the alternative had there been no Court? In like manner, the Supreme Court of nations for which all peace societies are working may sometimes err in judgment in a world where no one is infallible. But the war system which in no case can settle any question justly to both parties and inflicts its greatest burdens on the innocent, is the only alternative.

Peace with justice was achieved between our forty-seven States in spite of gross defects in our systems of taxation, of industry and suffrage which persist today. Peace with justice may be achieved between forty-seven nations hundreds of years before industrial and political injustice may end; yet with the removal of any form of injustice anywhere all others become more vulnerable. Of course the vested interests are the chief maintenance of the war system today as of the evils in the present industrial system. But a comparatively few reformers by means of better organization may, under the new interdependence of commercial interests, accomplish more perhaps in international reform than in any other.

Before Mr. Fillebrown's thirty years expires, which he allows for the equitable establishment of the single tax, the workers for world organization may hope to see practically all nations settling practically all questions, not adjusted by diplomacy, at the World Court.

More has been achieved for world organization in the last twelve years than in the previous history of the world. The program already carried out at The Hague was essentially the same as that worked out by the peace societies even before the time of Cobden and Sumner. Cobden's interest in free trade did not prevent his devoting a large part of his activity to the cause of arbitration.

To overcome injustice in the complex world of industry and politics requires wide-spread education and personal sacrifice renewed in various forms in every generation. To end international war the conversion of fewer is necessary; the agreement of only four great powers to substitute the system of law for the system of war would lead to every nation following suit. The united boycott of any nation that refused to go to court would be the only necessary coercion. The end of international war would not at once prevent further civil war, but like chattel slavery, when once abolished, war would be ended for all time.

LUCIA AMES MEAD.

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A NEW FAIRHOPE AND ARDEN.

A mile and a half over a fine road from the Lackawanna Station of Berkeley Heights, is a beautiful wooded vale with a small stream flowing through it. It lies seven miles beyond Summit, N. J., on the way to Bernardsville, in a lovely and healthy country, with a train service of eleven trains each way daily to New York. The new "Free Acres" Association

has acquired between fifty and sixty acres of fine land about five hundred feet above the sea, with an excellent house adapted for an Inn. The land is subject to a mortgage of one thousand dollars. The Association has arranged to give out plots of land probably not exceeding an acre each, without purchase price, on perpetual lease, on the "single tax"-Fairhope-Arden plan, at an annual rental of three dollars per plot of 10,000 square feet (equal to four New York City lots).

The Club House will be put into order to be run as an Inn by the early spring, and tents with wooden platforms and camp-bed may be hired at any time at a moderate charge, say five dollars for erecting and removing, and two dollars per month; or they may be bought cheaply of a Camp Association which is not far off. Small loans to those who wish to build can be arranged. At Berkeley Heights there is a country store, a good country school, and a small library.

The round trip from New York to the Station costs \$1.10, commutation \$7.05 per month; the time from Sixth Avenue and 23rd Street, via Hudson Tunnels, is just one hour by the best trains, but the train service is not yet good enough to make it desirable for most commuters.

The land is about three miles from the trolley to Scotch Plains and also to Plainfield, so that, when necessary, passengers could get to town that way.

There is good water and good but neglected soil; the climate is mild and nights are cool. There are some mosquitoes, but proper drainage will suppress them.

Already a score of families have spoken for plots, of whom six will build at once. As some fifteen acres will be laid out for ball ground, tennis court, and Village Green, etc., there will be room for only about fifty allotments. The association will have the use of another fifteen acres of fine woodland.

The projector has reserved some twenty odd acres which it is believed will sell for enough to pay for the "Free Acres" part. If there is any profit, it will go to found a new "Free Acres" elsewhere.

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NEWS NARRATIVE

To use the reference figures of this Department for obtaining continuous news narratives:

Observe the reference figures in any article; turn back to the page they indicate and find there the next preceding article, on the same subject; observe the reference figures in that article, and turn back as before; continue until you come to the earliest article on the subject; then retrace your course through the indicated pages, reading each article in chronological order, and you will have a continuous news narrative of the subject from its historical beginnings to date.

Week ending Tuesday, March 8, 1910.

News of the British Parliament.

There is little additional news regarding the British Parliament (pp. 193, 202) except such as confirms our summary of last week. All the cable gossip about the abandonment of the Lloyd George Budget means no more than that there

will be no budget legislation until the question of the Lords' veto is in full process of solution; while the other cable gossip, to the effect that financial legislation will take precedence of the Lords' veto question in spite of Ministerial pledges, means only that measures for validating the collection of taxes, the temporary suspension of the sinking fund, and the issue of temporary bonds, all in the absence of legal authority through a budget, are to be considered and disposed of prior to the recess of March 24 to 29. On the 1st the Commons authorized the Ministry to proceed with its issuing of temporary bonds and its suspension of the sinking fund; and on the 3d (the proceedings being of too "humdrum" a character in other respects for cable reporting) it was reported by Associated Press that Mr. Asquith had on that day informed the Commons that the Budget would be brought up immediately after the resolutions regarding the Lords' veto were passed. He also at that time confirmed the declarations of Lloyd George that the Ministry would not continue in office unless it was in a position to insure the adoption of its veto proposal. On the 7th the House of Lords reluctantly passed a bill of the House of Commons validating and authorizing temporary borrowing pending the adoption of the Budget.

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The first by-election since the recent general elections, occurred on the 5th. William Wedgwood Benn, a radical Liberal elected at the general elections just held by 1,568 to 1,134 for the Tory, from what was a Tory constituency (St. Georges-in-the-East, of Tower Hamlets) prior to the Liberal landslide of 1906, when he carried it, had been appointed to an office in the Government (junior lord of the Treasury), and, pursuant to Constitutional custom was therefore obliged to stand for re-election, was re-elected by a majority of 509, being an increase of 75 over his majority of 434 at the general elections. The returns are reported by cable as showing that Mr. Benn was again supported by the Irish vote in his constituency. Two other by-elections will soon occur, one to fill the place of Sir Samuel T. Evans, appointed to a judgeship, and the other to confirm, by popular re-election to Parliament, the appointment of Rufus D. Isaac to Evans's place in the Government as solicitor general. Evans was elected at the recent general elections from Mid-Glamorganshire (which he has represented since 1892) by a Liberal vote of 13,175 to 9,793 for the Tory candidate. Isaacs was elected from Reading by a vote of 5,264 to 5,057 for the Tory candidate—a Liberal majority of 207.

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London Municipal Elections.

Details of the elections for members of the London County Council are not yet at hand; but

the cable reports of general results indicate a forward swing of the political pendulum. At the elections three years ago (vol. ix., p. 1,212) there was a tremendous reaction from the Progressive majority theretofore controlling the Council. Under the name of "Municipal Reformers," reactionaries came in with a sweep which was made much of by the cable reports of that time. At the election on the 5th, however, that result was reversed in degree by the election of 56 Progressives and 3 Labors (a total of 59), against 58 Municipal Reformers. Municipal ownership of public utilities, and land value taxation, were the issues at both elections, the latter more distinctly so at that of last week, the Municipal Reformers standing for the negative and the Progressives for the affirmative. These policies are denounced as "socialism" by the Municipal Reformers.

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Prussians Continue to Demand Broader Suffrage.

Open air meetings for the expression of disapproval of the inadequacy of the electoral suffrage bill now before the Prussian Diet (p. 204), planned for last Sunday in the chief cities of Prussia, were in some cases forbidden by the police. At Cassel, where the radical and liberal parties had joined the Socialists in arranging for the meeting, and where a police permit had been given, the permit was later cancelled because of what the police called the danger to public security. At Essen the meeting was held as planned, on promise of the leaders that it would be orderly. Seven thousand persons, most of them miners, held a meeting between Waldenburg and Altwasser, and adopted resolutions in favor of a general strike unless the government should adopt more democratic suffrage provisions. In most of the cities of the provinces the demonstrations, though shared in by thousands, passed off peaceably.

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In Berlin the open air meeting was forbidden, and when a "demonstrative stroll" in the direction of Treptow Park, some six miles from the center of the city, where the meeting was to have been held, was proposed by the Socialists, that also was forbidden by the police on the ground that such a walk would be contrary to the spirit of the law. The State's Attorney, moreover, has brought proceedings in behalf of the government against Richard Barth, the responsible editor of the Socialist newspaper *Vorwaerts*, charging him with inciting disobedience of the authorities because of his invitation to the public to take the "demonstrative stroll." Toward noon on Sunday large bodies of demonstrators marched quietly along the different approaches to the Park, until they encountered police lines, when they were promptly ordered to go back. The crowds did not resist, though later by slow degrees the Park filled up.