

ment, note the following extract from the Freiburger Tageblatt of May 16:

If Mr. Roosevelt is not reelected, the envious and ill-willed opposition of the United States against Germany will come to the front more unveiled than is at present the case, thanks to the well-meant efforts of the President.
EDWARD RUMELY.

NEWS

Week ending Thursday, July 2.

The new King of Servia, Peter I. (p. 180), took the oath of office on the 25th, and on the same day received and accepted the resignations of the provisional ministry. These formalities over, the King requested the late provisional premier, Avakumovics, to form a ministry; and upon the recommendation of Avakumovics, he appointed the ministers who had just resigned. Another ceremonial of the day was the King's proclamation to the people and his announcement to the European sovereigns of his accession. In his proclamation to the people he promised to remain a true constitutional sovereign.

Another vote has been taken in the British parliament upon the proposal of the protectionists to strike from the ministerial budget the clause repealing the war tax on grain (p. 152), Mr. Chaplin having made the motion in committee of the whole on the 27th. His motion was defeated by 416 to 32. In opposing this motion the chancellor of the exchequer, Mr. Ritchie, took uncompromising free trade ground. He explained, moreover, that this tax falls with greatest severity upon the poorest of the poor; and, arguing that it could be justified only by the necessities of war, stated that its repeal had been agreed upon by the ministry unanimously.

The German parliamentary elections (p. 184) are over, the reballotings having taken place on the 25th and 29th. Reballoting is a peculiarity of the continental elections. They both serve the necessities of many parties as well as encourage their organization. If in any district no candidate receives a majority over all, a reballoting is ordered at which only the two candidates who received the highest and the

next highest vote at the first balloting can be voted for. This operates to make the first balloting a primary vote unless a clear majority of the people support a particular person. At the German reballoting on the 25th all parties united to defeat the Socialist candidates. The effect of this opposition was manifest in the result; but the Socialists nevertheless elected 27, making a total Socialist representation of 81. The city of Munich has for the first time a solid Socialist representation, while the kingdom of Saxony is all Socialist but one, who is Anti-Semite. Following is the reported final result:

Conservatives	52
Free Conservatives	19
Centrists or Clericals.....	102
Socialists	81
National Liberals	51
Poles	16
Agrarians and Peasants' League.	7
Alsatians	9
Hanoverians	3
Danes	1
Anti-Semites	9
Richter Radicals	21
Barth Radicals	9
South German Radicals	6
Independents	11

Most of the Socialist gains in representation (from 51 to 81) appear to have been at the expense of the other radical parties. The Socialist leaders are reported from Berlin as attributing their gains principally to the tariff issue, they having made the campaign chiefly thereon. Details of the election returns are reported to confirm their claim that Socialism is spreading rapidly among the agricultural laborers and small farmers, and the organs of conservative opinion comment on the election as foreshadowing serious times for Germany.

In connection with the movements in Somaliland, northeast Africa, of British troops against the "Mad Mullah," the report (p. 155) that there are several British prisoners in the Mullah's camp has been denied by the British war office upon the strength of a message from Gen. Manning. Upon the same authority a subsequent report of a disaster to the British forces is also denied. It is stated, on the contrary, that the "Mad Mullah" suffered a disaster in a battle with Abyssinians near Jeyd on the 31st of May; and that an early junction of Abyssinian and British forces was expected to be followed by

a cooperative pursuit of the Mullah and the destruction of his army.

The process of South African rehabilitation by the British was marked in the latter part of May by a municipal congress held at Johannesburg and called by the Johannesburg town council for the purpose of revising the draft of a proposed Government ordinance for the regulation of municipalities in the Transvaal. The congress appears to have been an important one; and its most important act, in the estimation of the Johannesburg Tribune, was the adoption of an amendment proposed by one of the delegates, Mr. Niven. Of this amendment the Tribune of May 23 says:

It cannot have been with great hopes of success that Mr. Mackie Niven, the able exponent of the exemption of improvements from taxation, moved that the rating provisions of the municipal ordinance should be amended to make land values alone taxable. The proposition was a novel one to many of the delegates, the time for argument was short, and there was a natural disinclination to sanction such a radical reform. Nevertheless the amendment was carried by 15 votes to 13.

Along the same lines of fiscal reform the Ohio Single Tax League is preparing to make a campaign during the present Summer and the coming Fall, for the support of which it is calling for a national subscription. At the seventh annual conference of this league, held at Columbus on the 30th and 31st of May last, the following resolutions, upon which the projected campaign is based, were adopted:

Whereas, the tax laws of Ohio, bearing most heavily as they do upon personal property and improvements, which are the product of labor, and exempting as they almost entirely do, monopoly and special privileges, which are created by the States, are a direct means of promoting fraud and corruption, and a constant discouragement to industry and thrift, and are, therefore, unscientific and unjust; and, whereas, they promote fraud and corruption, not only by taxing property that nature has made it impossible to reach, but by permitting such public values as street and steam railway franchises to remain untaxed; therefore, resolved, that until the repeal of these laws can be brought about, these special privileges should be taxed on the same basis as the farms, stores, houses,

factories and other property within the State, and not be permitted to escape as they now do at about one-fifth of their taxable value; and further, resolved, that we recommend and endorse, and pledge ourselves to aid in every honorable way the efforts of Mayor Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland, to bring about these reforms in county, State, and nation; and further resolved, that we appeal to the people of Ohio to lend their aid to all candidates for office, regardless of party, who by their words and acts aim to institute justice.

Whereas, the single taxers of Ohio have in the past given liberal support to the tax-reform movement in other States; and whereas, public interest in the abuses and discrimination in taxation laws has developed in Ohio to a high degree; therefore be it resolved, that the single taxers of Ohio be urged to concentrate their efforts on the work of taxation reforms in this State, and call upon our friends throughout the country for their cooperation.

The officers of this league, elected at the meeting noted above, are: Wm. Radcliffe, Youngstown, president; Otto K. Dorn, Cleveland, vice-president; and J. B. Vining, Cleveland, secretary-treasurer. There is also a governing board composed as follows: F. H. Howe, Columbus; O. P. Hyde, Marietta; L. S. Davis, Dayton; Daniel Kiefer, Cincinnati; James McBride, Akron, and F. H. Augspurger, Trenton.

Pursuant to the resolutions quoted above, the officers and the governing board of the league submitted to Mayor Johnson, of Cleveland, for his advice, a plan involving the sending of the president, Mr. Radcliffe, over the State of Ohio to arouse public sentiment on the subject mentioned in the resolutions. Mayor Johnson's reply, which the league has published, is as follows:

Mr. J. B. Vining, Secretary Ohio Single Tax League. My Dear Sir: I have considered the proposal of your League to have your president, William Radcliffe, devote his entire time from now until November in those Ohio counties which give hope of securing members of the legislature who are in accord with our views on Home Rule and Taxation. The plan meets with my hearty approval, and will receive my earnest support financial and otherwise.

Accordingly the secretary of the league, Mr. J. B. Vining, of 76 Harriet avenue, Cleveland, has issued the following announcement, which is

being circulated throughout the country:

We propose to put Mr. Radcliffe in those Ohio counties where we have a fighting chance for the legislature. To do this, we will need about \$500 worth of literature, and \$60 per week to meet Mr. Radcliffe's expenses. He will be equipped with a team of horses, and will canvass these counties in advance of Mayor Johnson, who expects to follow with short automobile campaigns, such as he recently made in Richland county. We feel confident that the friends of the movement will gladly embrace this opportunity in supplying the necessary funds for this work, and we earnestly solicit your contribution and cooperation, that it may be made a complete success.

The mention of Richland county in the foregoing announcement recalls the extraordinary campaign which Mayor Johnson made (p. 113) in that county in May last, for the purification of his own party at the primaries.

Mr. Johnson's view of the political situation in Ohio appears to have been outlined in what purports to be a newspaper interview had with him at Cincinnati, where he spoke on the 30th at a dinner at the Grand Hotel, as the guest of several leading Democrats of that city. In this interview Mayor Johnson is made to say:

I don't believe we can elect the State ticket this year, but we may be able to elect a judge of the Supreme Court and the legislature and defeat Senator Hanna—a thing devoutly to be wished for. Hanna is the ideal of all things the Democrats oppose, and it would be a great thing to defeat him, but a greater thing would be to undo some of the things the Republicans have done. I don't want to run for governor, and I would not run for the Senate, as it is out of my sphere; but I am willing to undergo defeat if the Democrats think it best for the party that I make the race for governor. I believe that I can do more good as a free lance in close counties if I am not a candidate. I believe if a good State ticket is named and a good man nominated for the United States Senate we can and will carry the legislature.

The political event of the week in American politics is the Republican convention of Iowa, which met at Des Moines on the 1st. Gov. Cummins was renominated by acclamation, but the principle he stands for was defeated and all the power of the organization was transferred to his adversaries. Instead of connecting the

trusts with the tariff, as Gov. Cummins does in his "shelter to monopoly" doctrine known as the "Iowa idea," the convention deliberately separated the trust plank from the tariff plank and wholly excluded the "shelter to monopoly" plank, which reads as follows:

We assert the sovereignty of the people over all corporations and aggregations of capital, and the right residing in the people to enforce such regulations, restrictions, or prohibitions upon corporate management as will protect the individual and society from abuse of the power which great combinations of capital wield. We cordially indorse the position of President Roosevelt in appealing to the courts to secure regulations that will control great combinations of capital that prevent competition and control the industries of the people without legal sanction or public approval. We favor such amendment to the interstate commerce act as will more fully carry out its prohibition of discriminations in rate making, and any modification of the tariff schedules that may be required to prevent their affording shelter to monopoly.

The cutting out of this plank was a practical defeat of the governor, notwithstanding his unanimous renomination; and he announced himself as a candidate to head the Iowa delegation to the next national convention. But the State committee is organized to head him off, with an anti-Cummins man reelected as chairman.

In giving the vote at the Democratic convention of Iowa last week on the platform plank favoring national ownership of railroads (p. 182), an error was made in the figures. The press reports announced the defeat of this plank by 628½ to 129½; whereas authentic reports from convention officers put it at 628½ to 199½.

Following the burning at the stake of the Negro charged with murder in Delaware (p. 183), disorder prevailed in Wilmington for awhile, and a conflict between white and colored mobs was at one time imminent. Public sentiment among the whites so strongly approves the horrible lynching that it is doubtful if any serious prosecutions against the lynchers will be made. The coroner's inquest is reported to have been farcical.

Relative to this lynching the Rev. Montrose W. Thornton, of the First A. M. E. church of Wilmington, in a