

brothers are confined pending their trial. But at the nearest point to the jail on the new line of march, the intersection of Main and Temple streets, all hats were lifted, and in token of confidence in the prisoners the procession moved by uncovered. The address was delivered by Raymond Robins of Chicago.

✦

At Indianapolis more than 10,000 were in the Labor Day procession, and John P. Frey of Cincinnati, editor of *The Ironmoulder*, made the address.

✦

Governor Hadley spoke at the Labor Day celebration in Kansas City, Missouri, where all the labor unions paraded.

✦

The principal address at the San Francisco celebration was made by Samuel Gompers.

✦

In New York, where Labor Day originated twenty-nine years ago, the celebration was under the auspices of the Central Federation Union, and 50,000 are reported to have been in the parade. Non-union-made articles, even to shoes on the feet of the marshals' horses, were excluded from the procession; and a special place was provided for the McNamara League to promote the collection of funds for the defense of the McNamara brothers.

✦

There was no parade in Chicago, the Chicago Federation of Labor having decided that the expense is too large to be useful, and in place of organizing a parade to devote the financial energies of the unions to raising money for the McNamara defense fund. The day was celebrated with a general cessation of business and with picnics at which a variety of holiday devices were used for increasing the fund. The Women's Trade Union League made their holiday picnic at Forest Glen, where Miss Mary Henry led the games and Mrs. Frances Squire Potter and Mrs. Raymond Robins spoke.

✦ ✦

"Consumers' Strikes" in France.

Mounting prices for foodstuffs, averaging a 45 per cent increase during the last three years, accentuated by the droughts of this hot summer, have brought the housewives of northern France to their limit of expenditure. Processions of protesting women during the past ten days have made riotous demonstrations in the various towns and villages, demanding lower prices, and destroying the stocks of shopkeepers and farmers who refused to accede to their demands. "War on Those Who Are Starving Us. Butter at 30 Cents, or Revolution," is

given as an example of the inscriptions on their banners. Butter had been selling in some places at 47 cents a pound, and eggs at 60 cents a dozen. Terrorized, many sellers have lowered prices. The butchers of Lens made common cause with the people and shut up their shops, declaring that the real cause of the increase of prices lay, not with the butchers, but with the large cattle dealers. Troops have been sent against the rioters, and fighting, with injuries, but apparently no deaths, has occurred at St. Quentin and other places. The *New York World's* dispatch of the 2d says that in petitions to the authorities the following remedies are demanded for the increase in the cost of the necessities of life:

Prohibition of the exportation of cattle.

Abolition of the local duties, such as are levied in all the French cities and villages on foodstuffs. [Octroi duties.]

Abolition of all duties, local and national, on necessary foodstuffs.

Suppression of trusts that seek to control food products.

The dispatch explains that these trusts, against which unanimous protest is heard in France, are not all powerful combinations such as are those in America, but wholesale merchants who are accused of acting in combination.

✦ ✦

Progressive Platform and Nominations in Mexico.

The first national convention of the Progressive party, in session in the City of Mexico, adopted on the 29th a platform which pledges its candidates to carry out the principles of anti-re-election, and to work for a revision of the election laws; which insists upon the strict maintenance of the Constitution of 1857; provides for a revision of the system of taxation; favors the development of public resources, and promises to combat monopolies and special privileges. [See current volume, page 680.]

✦

With no dissenting voice Francisco I. Madero was nominated by the party for the Presidency on the 30th. On the following day Mr. Madero appeared before the convention to speak to the platform. He pledged himself not to seek a second term. He warned the delegates that they must not expect him to carry out the reforms proposed, in any given time or by an radical means. Plank by plank he discussed the platform, and expressed his approval of it. The dispatches say: "Regarding that plank in which it is provided that no monopolies or special privileges shall be granted, Madero said this should not be taken to mean his administration would be an enemy to foreign capital. He insisted the money of the foreigner would be treated like that of the Mexican; that all foreign capital would be given ample protection; but he emphasized the statement of the platform that the

government in the future would be an enemy to all monopolies. Fear has been expressed in some quarters that Madero's government could be counted upon to bring about a radical division of the large estates by arbitrary methods. This fear was allayed. He said the estates would not be attacked." The candidate promised absolute political freedom to both friends and foes. "By law clergymen are not allowed to hold office, but Madero announced that with this exception, no citizen of Mexico, whether he had supported the friars or their foes, would find himself embarrassed by any antagonism in the exercise of his political rights."

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No other candidate for the Presidency than Madero had been placed before the convention, but there were many contestants for the Vice-Presidency. The race narrowed down to Joseph Pino Saurez and Francisco Vasquez Gomez, and on the 2d the former of these received the nomination.

NEWS NOTES

—Delegates to the national Hobo Convention began assembling at Washington last week. [See current volume, page 130.]

—An International Municipal Congress will open in the Coliseum at Chicago on the 18th at 2 p. m. and continue in session until the 30th.

—The Trades Union Congress of Great Britain opened at Newcastle on the 4th with 554 delegates in attendance representing 1,667,000 members.

—S. S. Gregory, one of the leaders of the Chicago bar and a democratic Democrat, was on the 30th elected president of the American Bar Association.

—Louis F. Post, editor of *The Public*, will speak on the 9th at 12:30, at the Saturday Lunch Club, Minneapolis, on "The Singletax at Work." [See current volume, page 876.]

—Dr. David Jayne Hill, American Ambassador to Germany since 1908, resigned his position in April, and on the 2nd of this month presented his letters of recall to Emperor William.

—The altitude record for heavier-than-air flying machines has again been broken. On the 4th, at Parame, France, Roland G. Garros, a French aviator, ascended 13,943 feet. [See current volume, page 878.]

—The annual convention of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, in session at Boston last week, elected Chief Justice John P. Winslow of the Wisconsin Supreme Court as president.

—Omaha adopted the commission form of government at a special election on the 2nd, at which, although 17,000 registered voters neglected to vote, there were 5,341 affirmative votes against only 2,345 in the negative.

—A complimentary dinner to the Hon. Henry George, Jr., and John Z. White will be given at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, Friday, September

22nd. All information as to details may be had of the Henry George Lecture Association, No. 538 South Dearborn Street, Chicago.

—Cholera is spreading in Italy, where it is reported that 800 towns and villages are affected. Naples, Genoa and Leghorn are suffering severely. The same plague is spreading in Turkey, and is severe in Constantinople. [See vol. xiii, p. 1073; current volume, page 784.]

—The Marquis Salonji has succeeded Prince Katsura as Prime Minister of Japan, and has formed a ministry which has been approved by the Emperor. The present ambassador to the United States, Viscount Uchida, becomes foreign secretary in the new cabinet. [See current volume, page 901.]

—The books of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, head center of the trust, were closed on the 31st for distribution of the stock of its 33 subsidiary companies. They are to remain closed until December 1 when the pro rata distribution will be made. [See current volume, pages 458, 465, 482, 505.]

—Frank Gotch, champion wrestler of the world, held his championship on the 4th at Chicago before a gathering of 35,000 spectators, 8,000 of them women, in an international wrestling match with George Hackenschmidt, a Russian. Gambling having been forbidden by the police, all bets were declared off by the referee.

—Charles Frederick Adams of New York (formerly Secretary of the Borough of Brooklyn) is to make another transcontinental lecturing tour, going to the Pacific by southern and returning by northern routes, and beginning early in October. Correspondence with reference to appointments is invited by the Henry George Lecture Association, No. 538 South Dearborn Street, Chicago.

—A replica of the statue of Baron von Steuben which was unveiled in Washington last December has been presented by the American people to the German nation. The duplicate statue was unveiled at Potsdam on the 2nd. The monument was presented to Emperor William by Congressman Richard Bartholdt of St. Louis and C. B. Wolfram of New York, the special ambassadors of President Taft. [See vol. xiii, p. 1189.]

—A Tom L. Johnson memorial meeting on the grounds of S. A. Stockwell (3204 E. 51st street), Minneapolis, Falls of Minnehaha, on the 10th at 3 o'clock will be addressed by Louis F. Post, editor of *The Public*. The meeting will follow a basket lunch, and all persons interested are invited by the Men's Club of the Unitarian Society of Minneapolis under whose auspices the meeting is to be held.

—The Director of the Census has corrected the statement given out in July relative to the center of population in the United States. The point was then announced as at four and a quarter miles south of Unionville in Monroe county, Indiana. The corrected location is in the western part of the city of Bloomington in the same county, eight miles west of the former point. [See current volume, page 681.]

—An Anglo-American conference on simplified spelling began on the 4th in London. The conference will endeavor to reconcile the differences between the British and the American societies. Among the American delegates are Prof. James W. Bright of