

terment of those, all of those for whom we profess to have set government up. . . . A great people is turning its face to the light, not desiring a revolution, but loving the right and determined to set it up, wisely, temperately, honorably, with prudence and patient debate, not in irritation or in haste, but like men, not like children.



Presidential Campaign Funds.

The pre-election financial statement of the Socialist party, filed at Washington on the 30th, showed \$42,735 collected for the campaign and \$29,048 expended. [See current volume, page 1043].



Death of the Vice-President.

James Schoolcraft Sherman, Vice-President of the United States and Republican candidate for re-election, died at his home in Utica on the 30th at the age of 57. His funeral took place on the 2d, President Taft and other Federal officials being in attendance officially. Mr. Sherman was Mayor of Utica in 1884, and was elected to Congress in 1887 and every term thereafter (except for 1891-93) until he became Vice-President. To this office he was elected over the present Senator Kern in 1908.



No candidate was named to succeed Mr. Sherman on the Republican ticket at the election of the current week. Legally it was not necessary, inasmuch as the Vice-President, like the President, is to be chosen by the Electoral College elected on the 5th and not by direct popular vote. [See current volume, page 607.]



Singletax Issues in Oregon.

The tax-reform campaign in Oregon culminated in debates between Charles Shields, secretary of the Oregon Equal Taxation League (organized to oppose the Singletax movement), and W. S. U'Ren. At Portland on the 24th, in the Bungalow Theater, for the first debate, the subject being the proposed graduated Singletax amendment and the Multnomah county land tax measure, there was a crowded audience. Of this debate the Oregon Daily Journal says:

It was a good humored audience, and although interest was intense, the speakers were interrupted very little. Each was applauded with impartiality wherever a good point was made or a personal thrust was essayed. The nearest thing to a real demonstration occurred twice during the evening when the audience vociferously demanded of Shields that he make public the names of the men who are putting up the cash for his anti-Singletax campaign. Mr. Shields gave them no satisfaction in this regard. "My books are open to inspection. Let Mr. U'Ren tell you," he shouted the first time. At the con-

clusion of the discussion the cry of the crowd for more information became insistent, and Shields read a statement to the effect that his organization had spent a total of \$17,461.10 up to 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. "Why don't you tell us who is backing you?" shouted the crowd. "I don't want to take up any of the time given me for debate," parried Shields. For a few minutes Shields was unable to make himself heard above the loudly voiced demands for a definite reply. Finally, in desperation, he shouted: "The money came from the wealthy men of Portland." He declined to make any further statement in this regard. The call on Shields followed his declaration that U'Ren did not "dare" tell who was backing him. U'Ren accepted the challenge, and stated that his firm was paid \$3,000 annually by the Fels Fund Commission to enable him to carry on the campaign. He said the Commission had expended approximately \$40,000 in the campaign thus far, and that 2,950 citizens of Oregon had also contributed money to aid in the fight for the measures looking toward Singletax in Oregon. "All the money has been spent in Oregon for legitimate expenses," added U'Ren. "I have asked Brother Shields who paid him. He never told me, nor has he told you. I also have asked him how much he was paid, and he never told me. But one thing is certain: My friend Shields of Seattle is being paid by someone, who either expects to save or gain through his efforts. I can see no objection to any man receiving pay, even when he works for the public good, provided we know who pays him, and how much he is paid." This sally was met with prolonged applause and shouts of "Hear, hear!"

The remainder of the Journal's long report is devoted to the substance of the speeches of the two debaters. [See current volume, pages 799, 819, 941, 943, 986, 990, 991, 1009, 1035.]



The Singletax Campaign in Missouri.

Joseph Fels virtually closed the Singletax campaign of 1912 in Missouri. He came over to the United States from London a month earlier than usual, because he was anxious to take a personal part in this contest. Landing from the Mauretania at New York on the 18th, he reached St. Louis the following Wednesday, and spent five days in that city. During this time he addressed various meetings, including the City Club and the Jewish Alliance. "My conclusions as to St. Louis," he writes on the 4th, "are that the ground has been very well cultivated among the working classes and in working class neighborhoods, but that the great middle class, the merchants, the manufacturers, etc., have not been sufficiently aroused. The entire money collections from this class of people wouldn't amount to as much as could be got together in a single evening in an enthusiastic industrial meeting." But he adds: "I am bound to say that at St. Louis, in consideration of the facilities given us by the rank and file of the people to be most benefited by the untaxing of industry and business and the taxing

of land values, our workers have succeeded in working up the population to a gratifying degree; likewise in Kansas City, where almost all of the work seems to have been engineered as a labor of love by people not blessed with much of this world's goods." Mr. Fels continues:

In Kansas City and the surrounding country an enormous amount of propaganda has been carried on by voluntary help, speakers coming in freely from other States, one of these being Robert Cumming of Illinois, and another that remarkable man J. R. Hermann, who came all the way from Colorado to speak the truth as he sees it to a largely misled section of the State of Missouri, and especially to those people whose eyes have been almost entirely shut up by misrepresentation—the farming fraternity. Hermann's life was more than once threatened; and eggs, not necessarily fresh-laid eggs, but eggs, were liberally distributed at his meetings when he was trying to deliver his message of economic freedom and equal opportunity. My next camping ground was St. Joseph, where I had been invited to address a meeting in Tootle's Theater. The house was comfortably filled. Then I picked my way to Omaha, Nebraska, where I had been invited to address meetings and incidentally to renew acquaintance with those Singletax men whom I had met before. I am inclined to believe that in Nebraska they will get the Initiative and Referendum tomorrow, and that within two years a live election on the Singletax will be held and a considerable measure of it be got. From Omaha I went to Kirksville, Missouri, to address my first bucolic meeting. Certainly 80 per cent of the farmers I consulted, and especially those I talked to at the meetings, were "down on" Amendment No. 6 to the Missouri Constitution to be voted on tomorrow, and many of these gentlemen plainly intimated that the same kind of eggs that were being thrown in other parts of the State at those trying to convert the farmers, were in considerable stock in and about Kirksville. My summing up of the whole situation is that Amendment No. 6 will be lost in Missouri; but that an astonishing vote in its favor will be registered in all of the Missouri cities. The vote in two or three counties will yield a majority for the Amendment, but the major part of the State, peopled by Missouri farmers, will decline to approve. The farmers of Missouri will know better two years from now.

[See current volume, pages 893, 966, 972, 991, 1009, 1018, 1035.]



The Balkan War.

With unexampled rapidity and almost unvarying success the allied Balkan states have in a three weeks' war driven back the Turkish armies in a rout to Constantinople and forced the Turkish government to sue for peace on almost any terms. [See current volume, page 1043.]



The Greek squadron in the Aegean Sea announced on the 31st that the islands of Thasos and Sobros had been occupied and the Greek flag

raised. A Turkish warship was sunk by a Greek torpedo boat in the port of Saloniki on the night of the 31st. A Greek army had met with victory in its advance to attack Saloniki, and by the 3rd another Greek division brought by water was also converging on Saloniki. By the 3rd the Greeks had also captured the town of Prevesa in Epirus on the west coast.



The Montenegrins have completely invested Scutari and Tarabosch and continue their bombardment of both places.



The Servians were reported on the 31st to hold 22 towns in Macedonia, and to be pressing toward Saloniki in co-operation with Greek and Bulgarian forces.



The spectacular event of the war, however, has been a four days' battle on the plains of ancient Thrace, lying in the southeast part of European Turkey with the Aegean Sea and the sea of Marmora to their south, with the invested city of Adrianople on the north, and the capital city of Constantinople as an objective point at the extreme southeast. The Turkish army beaten at Kirk-Kilisseh, as reported last week, and without food supplies, fell back to the last army of defense before Constantinople, which was under the direct command of Nazim Pasha, Minister of War and Commander in Chief. The victorious Bulgarians, under General Savoff, lost no time in pressing after the fleeing troops. From the 28th to the 31st, for 4 days and a large part of 4 nights—for the moon has been only just past the full and the nights were bright, according to the reports—a terrific conflict was waged. The estimated strength of the two combatants was about 150,000 Bulgarians against about 250,000 Turks. By the end of the second day Lule Burgas, an important point in the Turkish second line of defense, was taken. By the 31st 200,000 Turks were in full retreat in disorganized mobs on Constantinople, only 50 miles distant; 40,000 Turkish soldiers had fallen and 75 per cent of their artillery had been captured. The correspondent of the London Daily Chronicle calls it "the most complete military disaster since Mukden, the greatest debacle since Sedan;" and the same correspondent compares the retreat to that of Napoleon's army from Moscow. The capture of Adrianople, still invested, has lost its importance, since it can no longer serve as a defensive outpost. An official bulletin was issued by the government at Constantinople on the 3rd, admitting defeat at the hands of the Bulgarians on the plains of Thrace.



Kiamil Pasha, president of the council of State