

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

of the Ottoman Empire, assumed the office of Grand Vizier on the 29th, in succession to Ghazi Moukhtar who had resigned. By the 2nd Constantinople was in fever of excitement and anxiety and crime had broken loose. Excesses of Moslem fanaticism on the part of the poor and ignorant and from a maddened and defeated soldiery constantly arriving, created a most serious menace to foreigners. In compliance with requests made by the ambassadors of the Powers the Turkish government has granted them permission to send one warship each through the Dardanelles to protect those of their own nationalities in the city. By the 3rd the Turkish government had applied to the Powers for mediation, with a view to the cessation of hostilities and for the negotiation of peace, proposing—

First—That the Powers offer, and if need be enforce, an armistice on the belligerents.

Second—That the Powers profit by the armistice to invite the belligerents to make known their peace terms, and, if necessary, harmonize the conflicting terms of the belligerents.

The French Premier, Mr. Poincaré, refused to act upon these proposals, declaring that France was unable to accept the suggestion for an armistice without furnishing the Balkan allies guarantees relative to the conditions of peace. An armistice, he said, would check the advance of the allies at the height of their victories, and give the Turks time to reorganize and strengthen their armies. England and Russia are reported to endorse this position. Mr. Poincaré made the following counter proposal:

1—Recognition by the Powers of political and administrative changes in the territory occupied by the troops of the allies.

2—Retention of the Sultan's sovereignty at Constantinople and the region round the capital.

3—The summoning of a European conference in which the Balkan nations shall participate.

It is said that the Balkan allies will refuse to listen to anything in the way of intervention until their victorious armies are at the gates of Constantinople, and will insist that Turkey make her appeal direct to them without interference from the Powers.

NEWS NOTES

—The last of the San Francisco graft indictments, that for bribery against Louis Glass, vice-president of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, was dismissed on the 1st. [See vol. xiv, p. 255.]

—Benjamin Fay Mills will begin this year's Fellowship service on the 10th at 11 a. m. in the Whitney Opera House, Chicago. His address is entitled: "If You Were President!" [See current volume, page 387.]

—The Conservative candidates, General Mario Menocal for President and Enrique José Varona for

Vice President, at the Cuba elections on the 1st, were elected by slender but decisive majorities. [See current volume, page 1045.]

—The Italian Court of Appeals confirmed on the 31st decisions of the lower courts to the effect that women must not practice law in Italy. The case was brought by Miss Labriola, a Socialist, the first woman lawyer in Italy and one who has practiced with success.

—Public drinking cups in railroad cars, vessels and other conveyances operated in interstate traffic and in depots and waiting-rooms of common carriers, have been prohibited by the United States public health service—a branch of the treasury department, in an order promulgated on the 30th.

—The Woman's Journal makes the following enumeration as the present suffrage status: Free countries—New Zealand, Australia, Finland, Norway and Burma. Free States—California, Washington, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming and Colorado. Campaign States voting on suffrage this week—Michigan, Kansas, Wisconsin, Oregon and Arizona.

—The Rev. John Gregson died at Brookline, Mass., on the 30th, at the age of 70. A highly respected clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church, Mr. Gregson was also well known for many years as an active advocate of the economic doctrines of Henry George. At the first Singletax conference held at Cooper Union in 1890, he was one of the prominent delegates.

—The recently formed New Zealand Government introduced a bill in the House of Representatives on October 4 to change the Constitution of the Legislative Council, members of which are now appointed by the Governor. It is proposed that the Council shall be elected by the direct vote of the people, under the Proportional Representation system. [See current volume, page 779.]

—The annual meeting of the Single Tax Association of Toronto was held on the 25th. Among those who spoke were James MacGregor of New York, and W. A. Douglass, T. E. Rawson, A. C. Thompson and R. J. Berkinshaw of Toronto. J. J. Carroll was re-elected president. In honor of his 70th birthday and in recognition of his long service as a Singletaxer, W. A. Douglass was given a substantial present.

—At the Nicaragua elections on the 2nd there was only one ticket in the field for the two highest offices, that of the Conservative party, upon which the provisional President, Adolfo Diaz, and the provisional Vice President, Fernando Solorzano, were elected to the positions they had been holding on the vote of the National Assembly of October of last year. The new Assembly is solidly Conservative. [See current volume, page 1023.]

—Increasing disorder in Santo Domingo, with reported advance of insurgents and danger to American lives and property at Puerto Plata, caused the American government to order on the 30th the cruiser Baltimore and the tender Yankton to Dominican waters. An accident to the engines of the Baltimore, forcing it to put in at the Norfolk navy-yard on the 4th, is retarding the expedition. The State department gave on the 30th as the reason for the undertaking: "The inability of Brigadier General McIntyre, chief of the bureau of insular affairs, and