

and Duncan McDonald of the United Mine Workers and Joseph D. Cannon of the Western Federation of Miners. Those who opposed the minority report included President Gompers, Andrew Furuseth (president of Seamen's International Union), Henry Perham (seventh vice president of the Federation), and Daniel J. Tobin (president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs). The minority report was defeated by 264 to 72 delegate votes, the membership vote being 10,983 to 5,929. Upon this defeat of the minority report, the majority report was adopted by acclamation. [See vol. xiv, p. 1172.]



Samuel Gompers was re-elected president of the Federation on the 23d over Max Hayes of Cleveland. The vote was: Gompers, 11,974; Hayes, 5,674. The convention defeated the United Mine Workers' resolution calling for future elections by a referendum vote of the Federation's 2,000,000 members. Seattle was chosen as the 1913 meeting place.



Woman Suffrage Convention.

The 44th annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association opened on the 21st at Philadelphia. [See vol. xiv, p. 1099; current volume, page 900.]



In officially welcoming the delegates Mayor Blankenburg declared himself an ardent advocate of woman suffrage. He said that the greatest victory for woman suffrage at the November elections was in Michigan, and that in its further eastward march the movement will find Pennsylvania and New York promising fields. The Mayor was followed in an address by Mrs. Blankenburg, an active woman suffragist. The opening of the convention was distinguished with open air meetings in Independence Square, where five speakers' stands were erected and an hour devoted to five-minute speeches.



A motion to amend the Constitution of the Association requiring all its officers to be non-partisans in politics was defeated on the 23d by a vote of 380 to 38.



New Police Methods in Seattle.

The United States navy has run up against the policewoman and the modern mayor. The circumstances are thus related in a dispatch from Seattle, under date of November 15, to a Washington, D. C., newspaper:

Correspondence between Rear Admiral Alfred Reynolds, commander of the Pacific reserve fleet, and Mayor G. F. Cotterill, regarding the complaint of

two enlisted men on the cruiser *Chattanooga*, that they had been unjustly molested by two Seattle policewomen while escorting two young girls home from a theater the night of November 6, was made public last night by the Mayor. With his letter to the Mayor, Admiral Reynolds sent statements from the sailors, who have clear records in the navy, saying they were conducting themselves in an orderly manner when accosted by the policewomen, who, the men charged, unduly interrogated the members of the party. Included in the correspondence was a copy of a report from Admiral Reynolds to the Secretary of the Navy, in which the Admiral says:

The Commander-in-chief believes the story of these men to be accurate, and is very desirous that the department should take up this matter. The so-called "purity squad" of Seattle, of which these officious ladies probably are members, has been the cause of a great deal of comment in the local papers, but to date no other interference with men of the fleet has been reported.

Mayor Cotterill has sent to Admiral Reynolds affidavits from the girls, saying there was no discourtesy on the part of the policewomen, and from their guardians, saying they appreciated the interest in their wards' welfare shown by the woman officers.



The Irish Home Rule Bill.

On the 19th the British House of Commons recovered its ground from the "snap" vote amending the Irish home rule bill, which the Unionists sprung on the 11th and out of which the riotous proceedings on the floor occurred. In order to avoid flying in the face of precedent, the Prime Minister accepted a compromise proposal from the Speaker, under which the entire clause which had suffered the "snap" amendment was expunged from the bill. This left the Ministry free to propose a new clause. They did so on the 19th. It differs from the original clause only in form, not at all in substance, and after long but not riotous discussion was adopted by the Commons by a vote of 318 to 207. [See current volume, page 1117.]



The Balkan War Drawing to a Close.

The winding up of the Balkan war, in which Turkey has been so signally defeated by the Allies, is prolonged by the questions of realignment involved. [See current volume, page 1118.]



During the past week the Allies have continued their advances. It was reported on the 22nd that a Greek squadron had captured the Island of Mytilene in the Aegean Sea, and also that 30,000 Greek troops from the neighborhood of Monastir were to be sent to reinforce the Bulgarians before Constantinople.



The Montenegrins were reported on the 22nd as making advance in Albania, and as being within

five days of Durazzo. The Albanians have protested that the Montenegrins must not hope to hold conquered territory in Albania, and on the 23rd, according to the *Allgemeine Zeitung* of Vienna, the independence of Albania was proclaimed at Durazzo by Ismail Kemal Bey, leader of the Albanians. Prince Shika was said to have been chosen King of Albania. The Servians were reported on the 24th to have captured Ochrida in Albania. Serbia has aimed at obtaining as a result of the war a seaport outlet into the Adriatic Sea, on the Albanian coast, and this is bitterly opposed by Austria, whose maintenance of national existence must depend upon her ability to obtain for commercial purposes a longer seacoast, not only on the Adriatic, but out in the Mediterranean beyond. To bar Serbia's advance toward the Adriatic, Austria is threatening Serbia and is rapidly mobilizing. Russia, as the great Slavic patron of the Slavic states of the Balkan region, and with an eye to her own long-cherished hope some time to control the Dardanelles, is checking Austria with veiled threats, and is also mobilizing, and on a large scale. Notwithstanding Italy's sympathy with the Balkan states, with one of which her royal family is allied by marriage, Queen Helena being a daughter of King Nicholas of Montenegro, the Triple Alliance (between Germany, Austria and Italy), as well as other conventions, would make it difficult for her to break with Austria in a war between Austria and Serbia. Germany is also mobilizing on general principles, at the call of the trumpets across the plains of Europe.

The Bulgarians continue to bombard Adrianople, and to fight fiercely at the Tchatalja line of forts before Constantinople. On the 22nd they had occupied Dodeaghaton on the Gulf of Enos, and Malgara, forty miles north, which opened the territory west of Constantinople to the Allies.

Turkey's request for an armistice, reported last week, only brought about a day's cessation of hostilities. Plenipotentiaries were to meet on the 21st, near Constantinople, to discuss terms of peace; but the Turkish council of ministers treated the tentative and somewhat extreme demands of the Bulgarians, which included the surrender of Adrianople and Scutari, as an ultimatum, declared them impossible, and broke off negotiations without giving the plenipotentiaries time to actually come together.

The Turkish Government applied to the embassies and legations in Constantinople for the withdrawal of the naval contingents which had been landed for the protection of foreigners, as reported last week, on the ground that their presence is not

necessary. The ambassadors and ministers decided to leave the matter in abeyance for the present.

Cholera conditions in the Turkish army had improved by the 21st, the medical staff reporting that the cases had diminished 40 per cent. The great mosque of St. Sophia in Constantinople has been turned into a pesthouse where 2,000 cholera patients are being cared for. Dispatches state that this use of the mosque was resorted to by the Turks in order to weaken the Bulgarian ambition for a triumphal march into the capital with a celebration of the mass in St. Sophia.

Socialist anti-war meetings were held on the 24th at Paris and at Budapest. At the latter city a great procession marched through the streets, and in sanguinary encounters between the police and demonstrators fourteen were mortally wounded by revolver shots and sword thrusts.

The German Landreformers in Convention.

The League of German Landreformers, as reported in *Bodenreform* of October 20 and November 5, held its 22d annual meeting in Posen—150 miles east of Berlin—October 4th to 8th. On the 5th, a number of the delegates, representing many organizations and localities, were heard in brief addresses of greeting from their constituents. One of these, Professor Föhr of the Polytechnic School at Cöthen, urged that "our youths in school should above all be taught the truths" of land reform. "You should see," said he, "how their eyes light up when one says to them: 'Everything depends upon the point from which we view all these facts of economics; whether we take the viewpoint of Monopoly, of Communism, or of Landreform.' And when they really perceive what we mean by land reform, that we mean to travel this golden middle road which, as we are persuaded, leads to happiness—then forth they go to kindle all the world with our truths." President Damaschke in his annual report, while emphasizing the neutral attitude toward politics and religion of the Landreform League, mentioned the current problems with which the Landreformers have busied themselves during the year—coal and water rights, for example, and the mortgage and labor laws. Addresses during other days of the convention included: "Land Reform and the German Schools," by Professor W. Rein; "Experiences of the Land Reformer in Politics," by Mayor Wagner, Representative Placzek and Dr. Strehlen; and "Imperial Financial Reform," by A. Damaschke. The Colonization Problems in eastern Prussia were ably discussed by Messrs. Sperl, Pohlman and von Gayl. The League in this last year has gained