

The Attorney General, Sir Rufus Isaacs, had the same experience.

The Speaker finally adjourned the House for an hour. Immediately it reconvened, Sir Rufus Isaacs was on his feet amid shouts of "adjourn!" The voice of Sir Edward Carson, who led the anti-home rulers in Ulster, arose above the din. "There will be no more business ever in this House," he cried. The Speaker repeatedly appealed for order, and at length declared: "I rule that a scene of grave disorder has arisen and I adjourn the House until tomorrow." A yell of victory burst from the Unionists. The members of the cabinet clustered on their side of the clerk's table. No one moved to leave the House. On the Unionist side was a seething mob. An arm was raised and a document flew across the floor. It struck the Prime Minister on the shoulder. A shower of papers fell among the group of ministers. Mr. Asquith, white and indignant, faced the attack with folded arms. The air was thick with papers and hats. At length the Prime Minister stalked to the door, greeted with yells of defiance and approval. Suddenly the Unionist member, Ronald McNeill, rushed to the clerk's table, seized a heavy volume, and hurled it at Mr. Churchill. There was an ugly rush from the Liberal benches, but the cooler members held back their colleagues. For a moment a battle of fists seemed imminent. Then the voice of Will Crooks was raised in song: "Should Auld Acquaintance Be Forgotten." Others took up the refrain and gradually flowed into the lobbies.

What followed is thus explained by T. P. O'Connor in his cable letter to the Chicago Tribune of the 17th:

It was intended to continue the riot on Thursday [the 14th] and Asquith was resolved to fight if it took all winter. At the last moment notice came from the Speaker that he would propose a compromise, and Asquith then was face to face with the acceptance of this advice or the resignation of the Speaker. The resignation of the Speaker would have involved the election of a new Speaker, and in the present temper of the Tory party that might have taken weeks and perhaps finally have forced the Government into a dissolution of Parliament and a new general election. Thus Asquith had no choice but to yield or face a revolutionary situation, the end of which no man could have foreseen. There is a great difference of opinion among the Liberals as to Asquith's wisdom in accepting this course. All of the fiery Radicals denounce it as a surrender to rowdiness and as a cooling of the flaming fires of the Radical indignation and fighting spirit. The cooler headed men, including all of the Irish leaders, approve of the solution as saving the home rule bill from incalculable dangers and restoring the situation to the normal conditions.

The exact nature of the proposed compromise is not yet reported, but pursuant to it Mr. Asquith was quietly allowed on the 18th to move and the House to adopt a rejection of the original financial clause which the Unionists had amended by springing their surprise. The Ministry is to substitute another clause, but how it will differ from the original does not yet appear.

### War, Pestilence and Famine.

While the brief but bitter war of the last month between the allied Balkan states and Turkey apparently draws to a close, war's grim coadjutors—plague and starvation—have begun to play their hideous roles, and not alone to the undoing of Turkey, though that well-nigh vanquished Empire has so far suffered most on all three counts. By the 15th over 500 new cases of cholera were being reported daily in the Turkish army defending the Tchatalja line of forts before Constantinople, and the total number of cases then on hand was put at 6,000. Cholera had also appeared, but with slower advance, among the Bulgarians, as they successively occupied the positions of the retreating Turks. Riza Pasha, the Turkish general commanding the heavy artillery, was attacked by the epidemic on the 16th. By the 17th a thousand cases a day in and around Constantinople, were reported, with a 50 per cent mortality. By the 18th German news was to the effect that the deaths from cholera in the Turkish army had reached the appalling and almost unbelievable rate of 5,000 a day. By the 19th typhus fever had been added to cholera, in the reports from the army, and the shortage in the army's food supplies, noted from early in the war, amounted to famine. [See current volume, page 1092.]



The warfare of the allies has continued to be successful. The Greeks, having taken Saloniki, as reported last week, have occupied the peninsula of Mt. Athos, and have been pressing on to Janina. The Montenegrins have continued to beleague Scutari, and according to an unconfirmed report of the 18th, had captured it. On the 18th, after four days' fighting, Monastir, the second city of European Turkey, surrendered to the Servians, who thereby captured three pashas, 50,000 men and 47 guns. This ends Turkish control in Macedonia, and is regarded as the greatest individual success of the war. The main Bulgarian attack on the Tchatalja line of forts in front of Constantinople has continued, with advance of the Bulgarians, and their successive occupation of various points. The Turkish fleet in the Sea of Marmora has shelled adjacent Bulgarian positions. The cannonading can be heard at Constantinople.



Application to the Powers for mediation, on the part of the Turks, not having met with quick or co-operative response, Turkey applied directly to Bulgaria for an armistice, on the 12th, and a Bulgarian envoy arrived in Constantinople on the 13th. The stipulations of the Bulgarians, as reported by the Vienna correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph on the 16th, rested on the following points:

Included in the first stipulation is the surrender

of the Tchatalja army and its withdrawal, guarded by Bulgarians.

The second provides for the evacuation by the Turks of Adrianople, Scutari, Monastir, and Janina.

The third calls for payment of a war indemnity.

The fourth demands the surrender of conquered territory.

The fifth calls for the internationalization of Constantinople.

The sixth provides for opening the Dardanelles and making Saloniki a free port.

Later reports indicate willingness on the part of the Bulgarians to leave Constantinople and a strip of contiguous territory in the hands of the Turks. Turkey's terms, as given by the Chicago Record-Herald service on the 17th, were as follows:

That the Island of Crete shall be ceded to Greece in exchange for the restoration of Saloniki.

Adrianople and Kirk Killisseh shall remain Turkish under a decentralized administration.

Vilayets of Uskub, Monastir and Scutari shall be granted broad autonomous powers.

Railway to Saloniki is to be free for exports of articles from Servia.

Kavaja is to be a free port for Bulgaria and San Giovanni di Medua is to be a free port for Montenegro.



The American station-ship Scorpion, now at Constantinople, has landed marines for the American embassy, and warships of the other Powers have acted similarly, the official explanation of these landings being that they are intended to quiet alarms caused by the heavy cannonading at the Tchatalja forts. The Scorpion has taken a position in the Bosphorus opposite the American girls' school on the south side of the straits. The cruisers Tennessee and Montana were started from the Philadelphia navy-yard for Constantinople on the 12th.



Anti-war demonstrations were held at London, Berlin, Rome, Milan, Paris, and other European cities, on the 17th, organized by the Socialists and labor bodies. At the Paris meeting Mr. Vandervelde, Belgian Socialist leader; Mr. Pernerstorffer, vice president of the Austrian Chamber of Deputies; Mr. Scheidemann, Socialist member of the German Reichstag, and James Ramsay MacDonald, Socialist and Labor member of the British House of Commons, were among the speakers.

## NEWS NOTES

—A Franco-Spanish treaty relating to Morocco was signed at Madrid on the 14th. [See current volume, pages 349, 804.]

—Twelve public school social centers are to be opened in Chicago this fall for the purpose of pro-

viding neighborhood entertainment and instruction. [See current volume, page 999.]

—Judge K. I. Perky has been appointed by the Governor of Idaho as United States Senator from that State to succeed Senator Heyburn.

—The Progressive Party's national committee has been called by its chairman, Joseph M. Dixon, to meet at Chicago on the 11th and 12th of December.

—The 2 to 1 vote for the Singletax in Everett, Washington, was cast upon a measure labeled "Singletax Amendment." [See current volume, page 1091.]

—Robert B. Blakemore of Fargo, N. D., is one of the Singletaxers to be elected to a State legislature. He is a member-elect of the legislature of North Dakota.

—The former residence of Tom L. Johnson, on Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, is to be opened by its purchasers as a fashionable family hotel under the name of "Johnson Hall."

—William Larrabee died at Clermont, Iowa, on the 16th at the age of 80. He was Governor of Iowa from 1885 to 1889, and one of the ablest and most distinguished of the early promoters of railway-regulation laws.

—It is officially announced that the second national Social Center Conference, to have been held on the 20th at Lawrence (Kansas) and Kansas City (Missouri), is postponed until further notice. [See current volume, page 1023.]

—The Irish Society for the Taxation of Land Values, of which A. W. Metcalfe of Belfast is president, has issued an address asking that in the Irish home rule bill power to tax the site value of land be given the Irish parliament in lieu of customs and excise duties.

—A general election for members of the Norway Storting, held on the 12th, resulted in the return of 74 Radicals, 24 Rightists and Liberals, and 23 Socialists. The Rightists and Liberals, who form the present government, lost 41 seats to Radicals and 13 to Socialists. [See current volume, pages 85, 1045.]

—A suffragette army which started from Edinburgh on Oct. 12 completed its 400-mile tramp to London November 16th under the leadership of Mrs. De Fontblanque, who traveled on horseback. They proceeded immediately to the Prime Minister's residence, where they presented their petition demanding suffrage for women.

—The State Department at Washington received on the 12th the required legal notice of approval by the State of Ohio of the proposed income-tax Constitutional amendment. Two affirmative votes are yet required to afford the necessary three-fourths vote of the States, and 10 States are yet to be heard from. [See current volume, page 1068.]

—A life size bust of Henry George, by his son, the late Richard F. George, was presented on the 17th of last month, along with a complete set of George's works, to the State of New York for the Education building at Albany. The presentation was made by the Central Federation of Labor. A similar presentation to the Public Library of New York City is contemplated by the Henry George Library Bureau