

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

2,200 individual, and 165 corporate, members. For the ensuing year A. Damaschke was elected President, Carl Zohlen Treasurer, and Dr. R. von der Leeden Secretary.

NEWS NOTES

—"Gyp the Blood," "Lefty Louie," "Dago Frank" and "Whitey" Lewis were convicted at New York on the 19th of murdering Herman Rosenthal, the gambler, at the instigation of Police-Lieutenant Charles Becker, previously convicted of this crime. [See current volume, page 1068.]

—Sidna Allen was convicted on the 22d, of murder in the second degree for his part in the killing of Judge Massie at Hillsville, Va., last March, the crime for which Floyd and Claude Allen are to suffer the capital penalty. He has been sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment. [See current volume, page 900.]

—Thomas E. Watson was indicted on the 19th by the Federal grand jury at Augusta, Ga., for sending through the mails printed matter described in the indictment as "obscene, filthy and improper to be spread on the court records." The printed matter in question was published in his magazine, "The Jeffersonian," in articles on the Catholic church. [See current volume, page 542.]

—Warrants against John D. Archbold, H. C. Folger, Jr., and W. C. Teagle, of the Standard Oil trust, under indictment in Texas by the Federal grand jury, have been held up by order of Attorney General Wickersham on the ground that the evidence against the defendants so far disclosed to the Department of Justice at Washington is insufficient to sustain an indictment. [See current volume, page 851.]

—The Ohio courts having decided that Harry Schilling (Socialist) received a plurality of votes last fall for Mayor of Canton, Mr. Schilling took the office on the 19th. The vote had been returned at first as a tie between Mr. Schilling and the Democratic candidate, Mr. Turnbull, and a decision by lot had fallen in favor of the latter. Upon trial in the courts, however, it was proved that Mr. Schilling had a plurality. [See vol. xiv, p. 1167.]

—Three subsidiary lines of the New York Central Railway, together with the O'Gara Coal Company, were indicted by the Federal grand jury at Chicago on the 22d. The indicted railway lines are the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company (the "Big Four"), and the Chicago, Indiana and Southern Railroad Company. Their offense is rebating rates on coal shipments.

—John Schrank, who shot Theodore Roosevelt at Milwaukee in October, was declared insane on the 22d at Milwaukee and committed by Municipal Judge A. C. Backus to the Northern Hospital for the Insane at Oshkosh. The commitment, made upon the unanimous report of a commission of five alienists, provides for Schrank's detention until "he shall have recovered from such insanity, when he shall be returned to this court for further proceedings according to law." When committed, he said: "I had ex-

pected they would find me insane, because it was in the papers two days ago. I want to say that I am sane and know what I am doing all the time. I am not a lunatic and never was one. I was called upon to do a duty and have done it." [See current volume, page 1093.]

—The New York State Federation of Woman's Clubs at its recent convention at Albany adopted resolutions proposed by Mrs. E. M. Murray, representing the Women's Henry George League of New York city, establishing a standing committee on education in taxation. The resolution providing for this committee recites the importance of conserving natural resources, attributes the possession of such resources by private interests to past indifference, refers to the potency of the taxing power for correcting that abuse, and thereupon declares that "the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs recommend the intelligent study of the whole question of taxation to the members of the State Federation, that they may be in a better position to assist their own conservation committee and their own State government in solving the problem of conservation of natural resources for public benefit."

—At its second annual meeting on the 21st, the Carnegie Corporation decided to provide a life pension of \$25,000 a year for future ex-Presidents of the United States or their widows so long as they remain unprovided for by the government. This Corporation has been endowed by Andrew Carnegie with \$125,000,000. Its trustees are Elihu Root (president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace), Henry S. Prichett (president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching), Robert S. Woodward (president of the Carnegie Institute of Washington), Charles L. Taylor (president of the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburg), William H. Frew (president of the Carnegie Hero Fund), Andrew Carnegie, Robert A. Franks (treasurer of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Education) and James Bertram (secretary to Mr. Carnegie). [See vol. xiv, p. 1172.]

PRESS OPINIONS

"Lawson's Ravings."

The (St. Louis) Mirror (Wm. Marion Reedy), Nov. 21.—Tom Lawson is both tearing to shreds and tying into knots the unhappy English language in Everybody's, with purpose to destroy the high cost of living. He says the thing to do is to abolish gambling. But he doesn't attack the only form of gambling that most surely raises prices and reduces wages—gambling in land values. In this particular form of hunt the slipper, rage though he may, "poor Tom's a-cold."



How strange to read that submarines have been ordered to Salamis, aeroplanes to Marathon, and rapid-fire guns to Thermopylæ.—Philadelphia Ledger.



Turkey was the "standpattest" country in Europe, too.—Chicago News.