

What is reported as the largest Socialist demonstration in the United States came off at Madison Square Garden, New York City, on the 29th. It was on the occasion of the official notification to Debs and Seidel as Socialist party candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States. An admission ranging from 15 cents to \$1 was charged. The great hall was crowded and an overflow meeting was held. The principal speakers were Eugene V. Debs, candidate for President; ex-Mayor Seidel of Milwaukee, candidate for Vice-President, and Charles Edward Russell, candidate for Governor of New York.



A straw vote taken by the New York Herald in conjunction with the Chicago Record-Herald, and completed on the 28th, was reported by the Record-Herald on the 29th as showing the following result, with 8,119 voters heard from:

	Taft.	Bryan.	Debs.	Wilson.	Roosevelt.
Voters who in 1908 voted for	3,872	2,117	226
Voters who in 1912 will vote for	1,770	424	3,407	2,518
Net Republican loss					2,102
Net Democratic gain					1,310
Net Socialist gain					193
Taft to Roosevelt					1,629
Taft to Wilson					691
Taft to Debs					71
Bryan to Roosevelt					248
Bryan to Taft					67
Bryan to Debs					49
Debs to Roosevelt					13
Debs to Wilson					22
Debs to Taft					4



Wilson's Democratic Victory in New Jersey.

Ex-Senator James Smith, the Democratic politician and leader of corporation interests in New Jersey, whom Governor Wilson successfully opposed for re-election to the United States Senate two years ago, securing the election in his stead of Senator Martine, made a campaign for Senator before the Democratic primaries of the 24th. Governor Wilson, though in the midst of his campaign for the Presidency, openly opposed Mr. Smith's nomination in public speeches over the State. The result of the primaries was an overwhelming defeat for ex-Senator Smith. Congressman William Hughes, a democratic Democrat and the candidate whom Governor Wilson supported, was nominated by 20,000 majority or more in a total vote of 70,000. [See current volume, page 919.]



The Labor War.

A "general strike" at Lawrence, Massachusetts, was undertaken on the 26th as a protest against the trial of Ettor and Giovannitti. It began in full force on the 30th, when 12,000 out of 30,000

textile operatives had quit work in Lawrence. The strike had been taken up, also, by operatives at Lynn, Quincy and Haverhill (Mass.), at Clarksville (Ohio) and at Belle Vernon (Pa.). It was managed by the Industrial Workers of the World. Having been called as a twenty-four hour strike, it was called off with the close of the 30th, but with an announcement that if Ettor and Giovannitti are unfairly tried, another demonstration will be made. The strike coincided with the beginning of the Ettor and Giovannitti trial, which opened at Salem on the morning of the 30th. In impaneling a jury, the presiding judge overruled challenges by the defense, of jurors on the ground of their owning stock in the Lawrence mills. Several conflicts between the police and strikers occurred in the course of this "direct action" demonstration. It is the first strike of its kind in the United States. [See current volume, pp. 877, 920.]



The Rubber Outrages in South America.

The Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Colombia have announced that the governments of Great Britain and the United States have been in error in calling upon Peru to put an end to the atrocities committed by Peruvian citizens against the Indians of the Putumayo district in connection with the collection of rubber, since Colombia and not Peru holds sovereignty over this district. They declare that if, since the year 1901, Peruvian rubber hunters at first, and later the authorities of that country—by overcoming and despoiling the Colombian settlers of the Putumayo—have established themselves in that region, it has been in violation of the sovereignty of Colombia, and without the latter having ever renounced the right to reassert her sovereignty over these territories. They protest against the usurpation which deprives Colombia of the possession of these regions, and desire to make it known that if in their defense or re-occupation, conflicts occur with the Peruvian invaders, the fault will not lie with the nation on whose side is justice, but with the one which seeks to despoil her. [See current volume, page 705.]



The "Balkan Crisis."

The unrest in the Balkan peninsula (which derives its name from the Balkan mountain ranges which criss-cross over its territory, and includes Greece, European Turkey, and the states lying between the latter and Austria-Hungary—namely, Bosnia, Montenegro, Serbia, Roumania, Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia), noted in August, has reached the point of the mobilization of troops, and immediate war impends. [See current volume, page 830.]