

PROFESSOR HOLLANDER— A CORRECTION.

Baltimore, Md.

In my letter at page 416 of *The Public* of May 3, I wrote of Dr. J. H. Hollander as having on the occasion of Charles Frederick Adams's address before the political economy class at the Johns Hopkins University come out "most surprisingly for the Singletax." I so understood Dr. Hollander when he spoke, but as he has since assured me that what I wrote was "a surprisingly inaccurate report" of what he said and what he believes, and as I had no intention of putting him in a false position, will you kindly make correction? Dr. Hollander writes: "With the Singletax as a social panacea, in the form enunciated by Mr. Adams, I have not the slightest sympathy; with the principle of utilizing some part of future increments in urban rental values, as a fiscal experiment, I am much in accord." While regretting the necessity, I am glad to be set right.

CHARLES J. OGLE.

NEWS NARRATIVE

The figures in brackets at the ends of paragraphs refer to volumes and pages of *The Public* for earlier information on the same subject.

Week ending Tuesday, May 21, 1912.

The Socialist Convention.

Continuing their national convention at Indianapolis, the Socialist party of the United States adjourned on the 18th after formulating their platform for the Presidential campaign and nominating candidates for President and Vice-President. [See current volume, page 466.]



Committees were chosen in open convention by votes of all the delegates, the candidate having the highest number of votes being chairman. Following is the personnel of the committees so chosen:

Platform: Russell, New York; Berger, Wisconsin; Carey, Massachusetts; Wilson, California; Ghent, District of Columbia; Duncan, Montana; Dobbs, Kentucky; Hogan, Arkansas; Ricker, Kansas.

Constitution: Hillquit, New York; Branstetter, Oklahoma; Brewer, Kansas; Goebel, New Jersey; Richardson, California; Berlyn, Illinois; Oneal, Indiana; Floaten, Colorado.

Resolutions: Cohen, Pennsylvania; Spargo, Vermont; Roewer, Massachusetts; Wilson, Kansas; Thomas, Wisconsin; Slobodin, New York; Collins, Colorado; Meitzen, Texas; Wells, Okla.

Labor Organizations and Their Relation to the Socialist Party: Ameringer, Oklahoma; Maurer, Pennsylvania; White, Massachusetts; Lee, New York; Rodriguez, Illinois; Harriman, California; Clifford, Ohio; Lewis, Oregon; Hickey, Texas.

Party Press: O'Reilly, Illinois; Maynard, California; Jacobs, Wisconsin; Bachman, Ohio; London, New York; Wesley, Utah; Pwen, Oklahoma; Beardsley, Connecticut; Krafft, New Jersey.

Ways and Means: Le Seul, North Dakota; Boehm, Ohio; Bacon, Pennsylvania; Watkins, Minnesota; Reguin, California; Brown, Iowa; Irwin, Oklahoma; Stewart, Idaho; Jones, New Jersey.

The chairmen of other committees were—

State and Municipal Programs, Thompson, Wisconsin; Reports of National Officers, England, Maine; Foreign Speaking Organization, Aaltonen, Michigan; Co-operative Movement, Gaylord, Wisconsin; International Relations, Barnes, Pennsylvania; Auditing, Fritz, Mississippi; Publicity, Clarke, Connecticut.

An editorial review of the character, work and significance of the convention, from the pen of Louis Wallis, who represented *The Public* there, appears in another column of this issue.



Nominations were made on the 17th. The candidates for Presidential nomination proposed on roll call and without nominating speeches were Eugene V. Debs, Emil Seidel, Charles Edward Russell, Job Harriman and Duncan McDonald. Harriman and McDonald withdrew. When Debs received 165 votes, Seidel 56 and Russell 54, Seidel moved the nomination of Debs, which was thereupon made unanimously by acclamation. For the Vice-Presidential nomination the vote was 159 for Seidel, 24 for John W. Slayton and 73 for Dan Hogan, whereupon Seidel was nominated unanimously by acclamation. The Socialist party candidates, therefore, for President and Vice-President of the United States at the election of 1912 are Eugene Victor Debs of Indiana and Emil Seidel of Wisconsin.



Labor Strikes.

Extensions in the West of the freight handlers' strike which began at Chicago, were reported during the week; but the managers of the union of railroads centering at Chicago, called the General Managers' Association, assert that the strike is no longer effective. They refused on the 17th an offer of the services of the Illinois State Board of Arbitration for an adjustment, the chairman of the Association, W. A. Garrett, saying that it "was contrary to the policy of the railroads to arbitrate with men who had left the service and that so far as they were concerned the strike was a closed incident." Mr. Garrett added "that the railroads were not being seriously inconvenienced and that reports that freight was being shipped out of this city in bulk and distributed at outside points was not true." He explained, however, "that some freight was being routed around Chicago instead of through it, wherever it could be done." [See current volume, page 466.]