

held in the Builders' Exchange, Mr. Fels said to The Globe that this was the first meeting of this class of business men he had ever known which had been held to discuss the placing of taxation on land values alone. Under ordinary conditions these men were opposed to what he proposed, but while he would not say that he had convinced those at the meeting, he believed that the majority of them would ultimately come over, and favor the taking of the tax away from businesses and placing it where it belonged. In taking a ride around the city yesterday afternoon Mr. Fels was struck with the fact that one-third of the superficial area within the city limits was now vacant and had never been built upon. "When I was in British Columbia," said Mr. Fels to The Globe, "I saw Premier McBride, and I asked him what he thought of taxation of land values alone. He said he himself did not believe in it, but he realized that it would have to come eventually." Mr. Fels has a busy week ahead of him, and will visit seven Canadian cities in as many days. In each of these cities he proposes to try to start such a movement as he has started in Toronto. This morning he goes to Stratford, where he will address the Board of Trade. Thursday he will speak to the Canadian Club in London. Friday he returns to Toronto and will address the Empire Club, and in the evening he will speak at a public meeting in Peterboro'. Monday the Ottawa Board of Trade will hear him. Tuesday he will speak at Montreal, and Wednesday in Quebec.



The United States Warns Cuba.

In a note presented by Arthur M. Beaupre, American minister at Havana, to President Gomez on the 16th, the United States threatened a third armed intervention in Cuba. The note ran as follows:

The situation in Cuba causes grave concern to the United States. That the laws intended to safeguard free republican government shall be enforced and not defied is obviously essential to the maintenance of law, order and stability indispensable to the status of the Republic of Cuba. The President of the United States therefore looks to the President and government of Cuba to prevent the threatened situation, which would compel the United States much against its desire to consider what measures it must take in pursuance of the obligations of its relations to Cuba.

The note was called out, according to the dispatches, by a situation developing from an agitation started last fall by the Veterans' association of Cuba, especially led by General Nunez, who was supposed to be working for the Presidency of the Republic, in succession to Gomez. The veterans began by demanding the dismissal from the civil service of all men who had been identified in any way with the Spanish régime during the early days of the fight for Cuban independence. This despite the fact that for nearly fourteen years such men had been holding various offices in the government service without protest from any quarter. They also demanded that members of the Veterans' association be more freely appointed

to government places. President Gomez declared that he would not dismiss efficient men to please the Veterans, but in response to insistence he made some concessions. The Veterans thereupon made further demands and defied President and law. The effect of the American note, which does not seem to have been unwelcome to President Gomez, has been in the direction of unifying all factions, and of halting the Veterans' plans. With the nullification of their program the hopes of General Nunez apparently vanish. An agreement between the government and the Veterans' association was signed on the 20th, by which the Veterans bind themselves to relinquish their opposition to office holders accused of former hostility to Cuban independence. [See vol. xiv, page 584.]



Ecuadorean War Over.

The short civil war in the South American republic of Ecuador, following the death of President Estrada on December 22, has apparently come to a close. Upon the death of Estrada two provisional governments created themselves—one organized by the Liberals at the capital city of Quito, with General Plaza as provisional President, and General Julio Andrade in command of troops; and the other organized in the seaport city of Guayaquil, with General Montero at its head, and Generals Flavio Alfaro and Eloy Alfaro in command of troops. In a desperate battle to the northeast of Guayaquil on the 18th, in which over 1,000 men were killed and wounded, the Quito faction was victorious, and on the 22nd the Montero troops at Guayaquil capitulated to the Plaza troops from Quito. [See current volume, page 63.]



The German Elections.

Second elections for the Reichstag were held in 77 districts of Germany on the 20th and in 80 on the 22d, with the result (some districts yet to vote) of giving the political parties in the Reichstag the following relative strength thus far, as reported in dispatches of the 22d, and in comparison with the Reichstag recently dissolved:

	Previous Reichstag.	Next Reichstag.
Socialists	52	99
Centerists	109	91
Conservatives	68	43
Liberals	54	37
Radicals	50	35
All others	42	57

Second elections will be held on the 25th for the remaining seats. [See current volume, page 61.]



Singletax Work in Switzerland.

The Tax Reform Association of Bern and the neighboring town of Thun, Switzerland, was