

gamblers' guide-board would indicate that Roosevelt will carry the State of New York, the impression one gets mingling among the masses, embracing professional, mercantile and laboring men, is quite otherwise. Here there is a deep-seated prejudice against Roosevelt in marked contrast to his apparent popularity in the West.

To a verdant Westerner, who assumes that human nature is pretty much the same the world over, it seems that the tactics of the metropolitan press supporting Parker is more likely to contribute to his defeat than to assist him. Certainly the Republican campaign committee could circulate no more effective literature to gain votes for their candidate than dally excerpts from the columns of the Parker papers, which seem to delight in praising the opinions of the men who bolted the nominee of the party in the last two national campaigns, emphasizing their sneers at Bryan, and casting reflections on the sanity or intelligence of the multitude of earnest men who followed the Nebraska. Such support will certainly prove a boomerang, for if Parker is to win he must have the undivided support of all shades of Democracy. The men who voted to fasten the present imperialistic policy on this Republic may be enthusiastic for Parker, but if they really desire to wrest the control of governmental affairs from the men they helped to put at the helm, it would be better for them to express their enthusiasm in the polling booth than to sneer at the men who were loyal, not alone to their convictions, but also to their party.

The notification meeting of the People's Party in Cooper Union on Thursday evening, August 18, must have been gratifying to the candidates as well as to the leaders of that party. The hall was packed with an intelligent audience, which was appreciative and responsive. That it was an intensely radical gathering was evident from the spontaneous ovation that greeted the mention of the name of Henry George by Judge Williams, of Indiana, in the first formal address of the evening. Judge Williams is a single-tax man, and boasts of his town, Vincennes, Ind., as having published the first single-tax paper in the world, of which Warren Worth Bailey, now of the Johnstown Democrat, was editor and proprietor.

The men who have followed the leadership of Henry George in this city in his political contests are very much divided in this campaign. Many of his active supporters are the most active and influential leaders of the People's Party in this state. Among them are Judge Samuel Seabury, M. G. Palliser and A. J. Boulton. But Judge Parker will have the support of some of the ablest speakers that have followed the "Prophet of San Francisco," while oth-

er ardent disciples of George will quietly cast their votes for Theodore Roosevelt, believing this to be the most effective way to strike at plutocracy, which they believe not only has control of the machinery of the Democratic party, but will dominate its candidates.

Bolton Hall, son of the late Rev. Dr. John Hall, has been urged to accept the nomination of the People's Party for governor of the State. For the past twenty years he has been an ardent disciple of Henry George. Just now Mr. Hall is much more interested in the circulation of his new book, "Free America," than in leading the forlorn hope of a political party. He has devoted the best thought of several years to the preparation of this book, and in order to give it a wide circulation he has insisted on the publishers' bringing it out first in cheap form. If he were led to believe his candidacy would aid in giving his book wide circulation he would make the race without regard to his political future or the effect it might have on his private fortune, and make the fight with the same underlying motive that forced Henry George into the political arena.

The Central Federated Union of Manhattan and the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn, tendered a complimentary dinner to John Z. White, of Chicago, on Sunday evening, August 21st, in the Labor Lyceum of Brooklyn. Between two and three hundred guests sat down to the banquet table, fully one-fourth of whom were ladies. The programme was quite lengthy, and Mr. White did not speak until after eleven o'clock. The toast assigned him was "How Shall Labor Meet the Present Crisis?" a subject upon which he dwelt for more than half an hour in his usual masterly and forceful manner, and to the approval and delight of the large audience.

D. S. LUTHER.

NEWS

Week ending Thursday, August 25.

The terms of the Japanese demand of the 16th upon the Russians for the surrender of Port Arthur (p. 309), were made public in dispatches from Tokio on the 19th. They were in substance as follows:

Women, children under 16, priests, diplomatic agents and officers of neutral powers, to be allowed to leave, with one piece of luggage each; the luggage to be subject to inspection, and the refugees to be sent to Dalny under sufficient protection.

Along with this demand and offer the Japanese delivered to the Russians a note from the Emperor of Germany ordering the German

military attaches at Port Arthur to withdraw, and they have done so. The time set by Japan for surrender was 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 17th. No favorable response was made by the Russians, but at the hour named for surrender they renewed their fire upon their Japanese assailants. Since then the fighting has been continuous and bloody, if the gossippy reports may be relied upon. There is nothing definite in the news, however, although the indications are that the Japanese have penetrated to within a mile or two of the inner defenses and that the Russians cannot hold out much longer. The Japanese authorities allow no news of any importance to be reported.

At the north the Japanese have made a further advance toward Liaoyang (p. 278), the Russians having evacuated Anshanshan and the Japanese having occupied it on the 24th.

Although the Russian ships *Ros-sia* and *Gromoboi* escaped when the *Rurik* (p. 309) was sunk by the Japanese, they were both badly damaged upon their return to Vladivostok, and their total loss in men and officers killed and wounded was 449, including among the killed the captain of the *Ros-sia*. Another severe loss to the Russian navy occurred on the 20th, in the beaching of the *Novik* while pursued by two Japanese vessels. The *Novik* was the fastest protected cruiser in the world.

On the 20th the Czar summoned into active service another tenth of the reserves of European Russia. Under this summons over half the first-class reserves in Russia, and practically all in Siberia, will have been called to the colors.

At the christening of the Czar's heir (p. 310), on the 24th, the Czar issued a royal manifesto in which, among other marks of imperial favor, he granted amnesty to all political offenders except those charged with murder.

A civil war in the South American republic of Paraguay is reported. On the 12th the capital city, Asuncion, was bombarded by three insurgent vessels. The insurgents demand the resignation of President Ezcurra.