

Civil service examinations for all public offices.  
Recognition and assistance to labor unions.  
Modernization of all laws and of the judicial system.

Abolition of the "incommunicado" detention of prisoners.

The right of "habeas corpus."

Public ownership of railways and all other public utilities.

Free coinage of silver and gold to assist the mining industry and at the same time to make money more plentiful.

Ex-President Diaz, now resident in Paris, expresses great interest in his nephew's enterprise, but disclaims knowledge of his plans. Mutinies in favor of the new revolution among Federal troops in many places, were reported on the 19th, and other troops were being rushed to Mexico City on that date to protect the Administration from rebellious soldiery from without and within. Arrests of prominent persons suspected of being engaged in conspiracies occur daily in Mexico City. [See current volume, page 999.]



Vera Cruz, being in danger of becoming the battleground for the opposing forces, the French, Portuguese, Spanish, Italian and British consuls have cabled their respective governments to send protecting gunboats, and Americans welcomed the arrival of the cruiser Des Moines on the 20th. A German liner is in port. The Federal troops gathered outside the city by the 20th were under command of Generals Beltran and Valdez. General Valdez informed the consuls that he would notify them if conditions warranted a hasty departure of all foreigners. General Diaz has promised that any fighting that occurs shall take place outside of the city limits. Firing between Mexican gunboats and rebels in the fortress of the harbor on the 21st endangered the city. Americans and other foreigners may find difficulty in leaving the city if they have need of doing so, as the Federal officer of the port has declared Vera Cruz a closed port, and has already refused to permit a merchant steamship to discharge her cargo or take on passengers.



#### Socialism in Germany.

An Associated Press dispatch of the 19th from Berlin reports that—

the result of the Socialist convention at Chemnitz gave a rude awakening to German Conservatives who had maintained that the Socialist Party was not dangerous in spite of its great numbers because it was and would remain a minority in the German nation. The convention not only did much to unify the party, but also, by failing to condemn the alliance with the Radical Party for the reballotings in the recent elections, left open the door for co-operation with nonsocialist parties in coming elections. Socialists with progressive allies may become strong enough to control the German Parliament, though

they themselves may never emerge from the minority. A break with the old autocratic system of party control, under which the party affairs were in the hands of a committee of nine men, was made when the convention decided to elect an advisory committee of 36 members—one from each of the districts into which the Socialists divide the Empire for administrative purposes.

[See current volume, page 228.]



#### Conservation in Germany.

A commission composed almost exclusively of representatives of big land monopolists, which is revising the law of water rights in Prussia, was reported by the Associated Press from Berlin on the 19th as having given the revision a form that excites earnest protest. Declaring the most important Prussian streams to be State property the commission proposes an exaction of fixed charges for all water taken from them by factories and cities, but no charge for farms. This plan, which would yield an annual State revenue of from \$6,000,000 to \$7,000,000 from municipalities and manufacturing industries, would not only yield nothing from farms but would add greatly to farm values, which in Prussia as elsewhere tend to enrich not the users but the monopolists of farming land.



#### Peace Treaty between Italy and Turkey Signed.

The final draft of the treaty of peace between Italy and Turkey was signed at Ouchy, Switzerland, on the 18th, to become effective upon signature. By the treaty, according to the Associated Press dispatches, Turkey is to remove all her troops and civil functionaries from Tripoli and Cyrenaica, which comprise the territory Italy has been fighting to acquire; and Italy is to remove her troops and functionaries from the islands in the Aegean Sea which she has seized during the war. Full amnesty for the people of both localities is provided for. Italy engages to pay annually to the Turkish public debt a sum equal to the average revenue for three years preceding the war, received by the public debt from Tripoli and Cyrenaica. Such a sum, it is provided, shall not be less than 2,000,000 lire (\$400,000). Either party shall have the right to demand a commutation of this annuity by capitalizing the amount at 4 per cent. The two Powers will name the commissioners to agree upon the amount of the annuity, and in case of disagreement between the commissioners provision is made for arriving at this sum by arbitration. [See current volume, page 997.]



#### War in the Balkans.

War between the independent states of the Balkan peninsula lying north of European Turkey

and Greece lying southwest of European Turkey, on one side, and the Turkish (or Ottoman) Empire, on the other, over the condition of the non-Turkish peoples in the provinces of European Turkey, has officially opened. As reported last week, the little state of Montenegro was first to declare war and first to be in the field in regular warfare. Servia and Bulgaria formally declared war on the 17th, and Turkey simultaneously declared war against them. Greece declared war on the 18th. Severe fighting followed all along the line, with first successes for the allies. [See current volume, page 997.]



Half a million men, according to the Associated Press dispatches of the 19th, "armed with modern implements of war, are massing around Adrianople, the main gateway to Turkey, for what will be a long, desperate siege." "Not since 1870," the dispatches continue, "has such a formidable array of soldiery been in the field on the continent of Europe, and never before within forty years of European war history has there been such preparation for a death struggle. The Bulgarian army, already 200,000 strong, has been re-enforced by 50,000 Servian recruits. The Turks now have 200,000 men in position, and additions to this force are arriving daily, so that the two armies now aggregate approximately 500,000 men, the numerical strength being about equally divided." Of the lines of advance between the opposing forces, the Springfield Republican says:

There are few railroads in the Balkan peninsula, and what there are favor the Turk. The two principal lines are the road from Constantinople through Bulgaria and Servia into Austria, and the one further west which from Salonica runs northwest through Macedonia into Novibazar, which is the extreme northwest corner of the Turkish Empire. The first would be the line of attack on Bulgaria, the second on Servia and Montenegro. Of much importance is the fact that the connecting lines between these two roads are all wholly or partly in Turkish territory.

According to the dispatches the Bulgarians are massed across the first of these lines, and the Servians are massing to cover the second, while the Montenegrins have worked down over the vehicular road to Scutari in Albania. The strength of the two sides the Springfield Republican estimates roughly as follows:

|                       | Inf.           | Cav.          | Guns.        |
|-----------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| Bulgaria .....        | 232,000        | 6,000         | 720          |
| Servia .....          | 150,000        | 4,000         | 180          |
| Montenegro .....      | 50,000         | .....         | 38           |
| Greece .....          | 70,000         | 2,000         | 172          |
| <b>Total .....</b>    | <b>508,000</b> | <b>12,000</b> | <b>1,100</b> |
| Turkey (Europe) ..... | 549            | 11,700        | 960          |
| Turkey (Asia) .....   | 156,000        | 20,400        | 670          |
| <b>Total .....</b>    | <b>705,000</b> | <b>32,100</b> | <b>1,630</b> |

Greeks continue to leave America for the seat of war by the thousand. Word has been received by the Turkish Ambassador at Washington that all Ottoman subjects residing in the United States must report at once in Turkey to perform their military duty. The call is urgent and peremptory.

## NEWS NOTES

—A farewell dinner to Francis Neilson, M. P., was given by his friends in the Manhattan Singletax Club, New York, on October 8th, at which Mr. Neilson described his American trip. [See current volume, pages 842, 880, 948.]

—Vast damage has been done in the Philippine Islands by a typhoon which swept over the archipelago on the 16th. As many as ten coasting steamers were lost and a number of towns were wiped out. More than a thousand persons lost their lives.

—A decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois on the 18th holds that under the Illinois election law no candidate's name can appear upon the official ballot in two columns. This decision operates against some of the Progressive Party candidates in Cook county.

—Lincoln Steffens is to lecture at the Sinton Hotel, Cincinnati, on the 31st of October, on the subject of dynamiting as related to the social problem. The lecture is understood to include a story of the settlement of the McNamara case at Los Angeles. [See current volume, pages 338, 805, 842.]

—The stereotypers' controversy in labor organizations was left unsettled by the Illinois Federation of Labor at Springfield on the 16th, that body refusing to admit not only the delegate from the old stereotypers' organization of Chicago, but also the delegate from the new one. [See current volume, page 582.]

—The Nicaraguan troops are being paid off and disbanded. Rear Admiral Southerland, in command of the American marines in Nicaragua, expects to withdraw his forces from the country in two sections, the first battalion on November 15, and the second on or before December 1. Elections for members of the Constituent Assembly of Nicaragua will be held on November 2, and the Presidential elections will begin January 1. [See current volume, page 999.]

—The Democratic Party and the Independence League of the 21st Congressional District of New York are campaigning together for the re-election of Henry George, Jr., to Congress. An address of the joint committee states that Mr. George "is certain of re-election if the campaign is vigorously pushed," but as "the district is large and the necessary expenses heavy," contributions, "large or small," are solicited, payable to F. C. Leubuscher (treasurer), 50 E. 125th street, New York City.

—The second National Conference of the Social Center Association of America is to be held at Lawrence, Kansas, November 20-23. Among those expected to attend are the President-elect of the United States, Louis Brandeis, Judge Lindsey, William Jen-