

Massacres of Bulgarians in Macedonia are advanced as a cause for war by Bulgaria, which demands home rule for Macedonia, the perpetually revolting province of Turkey. Bulgaria ordered mobilization on her frontier on the 30th. On the same day Serbia, having joined Bulgaria in demanding autonomy for Macedonia, ordered a general mobilization of her army, and Greece also ordered mobilization of her forces by land and sea. Montenegro has also mobilized, and Russia has called out over 200,000 reservists in Poland, but declares that this has to do with trial maneuvers, and has no reference to the Balkan crisis. A news dispatch from Berlin says that "the exact aims of Serbia and Bulgaria in mobilizing are their own secret and it is thought war may possibly break out without formal declaration. The great Powers, however, none of whom desire war, will continue their endeavors to prevent it until the last moment." A dispatch from London says that "two possible explanations of the Balkan crisis are offered, the first, that a coalition of the Balkan states exists for the purpose of demanding from Turkey, before it has time to conclude peace with Italy, the granting of complete autonomy to the Macedonian provinces; the second, that, fearing Turkey will seek an issue from its difficulties at home and abroad in war, they are preparing themselves for a possible attack." [See current volume, page 922.]



At the latest moment it is reported that the Balkan allies have sent an ultimatum to Turkey demanding reforms in Macedonia, and calling for reply within 48 hours. The Turkish government has ordered partial mobilization. France and Great Britain, as well as the members of the Triple Alliance—Germany, Austria and Italy—are bending all their energies to prevent war.



Francis Neilson.

After a speaking tour of the continent, Francis Neilson, M. P., was given a banquet at the Auditorium, Chicago, on the 30th. He had spoken in Manitoba and other Canadian cities, and at Portland, La Grand, Baker and Pendleton in Oregon, and Kansas City and St. Louis in Missouri, in support of the Singletax. At luncheon at the City Club, Chicago, on the 30th, he spoke on Lloyd George and the land question in Great Britain. At the Auditorium banquet there were 200 guests. The speakers, besides Mr. Neilson and the toastmaster, were Hamlin Garland, Margaret Haley of Chicago and ex-Bailie Peter Burt of Glasgow, Scotland. Mr. Neilson's subject here was the Singletax as a world movement. His addresses have been received with enthusiasm, both for their charm of style and their illuminating and in-

spiring qualities. [See current volume, pages 842, 880.]

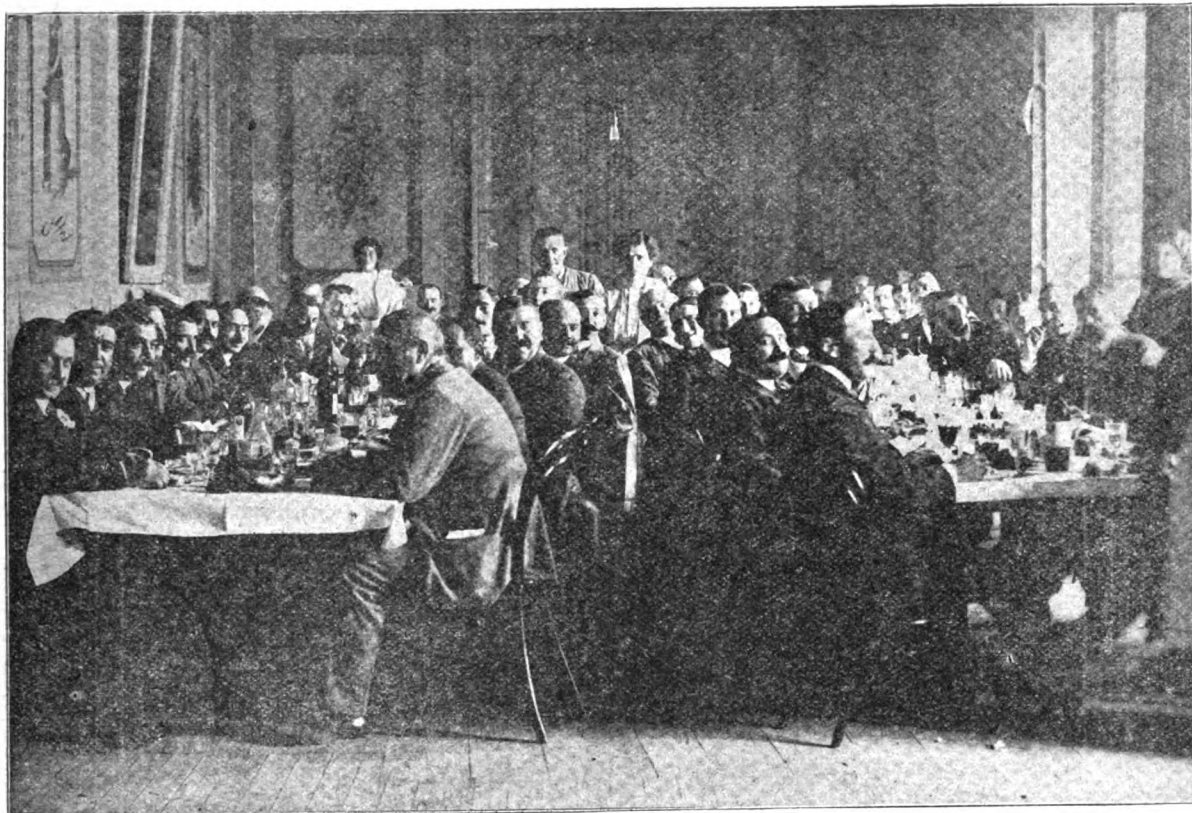


Francis Neilson, M. P.

A Spanish Henry George Banquet.

Spanish newspapers report a banquet in honor of Henry George's birthday, given at Haro by the Spanish Singletax League on Sunday evening, September 1st. There is said to have been a large and enthusiastic attendance, including guests from various cities, among them several government officials from Madrid. According to the Madrid "Correspondencia de Espana," Mr. Antonio Albendin received a rousing ovation in recognition of his magnificent work in organizing the League and in publishing so fine a periodical as that called in Spanish *The Single Tax*.* Mr. Albendin modestly declined to accede to the urgent demand for a speech, on the ground that oratory was not his specialty. He gave, however, a little talk on the general news of the movement throughout the world, adding that nowhere is the cause advancing more rapidly than in Spain and in Spanish-speaking countries, despite the economic ignorance of the people. One of the daily papers, "La Píoja," in its long report comments especially on the great enthusiasm displayed by those present. [See current volume, page 828.]

*"El Impuesto Unico." Imprenta Rondaña, Plaza del Ayuntamiento, Ronda, Spain. See Public of September 13, page 885.



The Henry George Dinner in Spain.

NEWS NOTES

—The Democratic convention of the State of New York met at Syracuse on the 1st.

—Job Hedges was nominated for Governor of New York by the Republican convention at Saratoga on the 27th.

—Ten thousand persons marched in the rain at Chicago on the 28th as a protest against vice conditions in the city.

—This year's convention of the Lakes-to-the-Gulf Deep Water Ways Association opened on the 24th at Little Rock, Ark. [See vol. xiv. pp. 1019, 1045, 1077.]

—Governor Foss of Massachusetts was nominated for re-election at the Democratic primaries in that State on the 24th, carrying the State by 26,614 majority. [See current volume, pages 418, 419, 729.]

—The State Central Committee of the Progressive Party of Wisconsin on the 24th unanimously endorsed the Republican candidate for Governor, the present Governor McGovern. [See current volume, pages 582, 684, 848.]

—The 5th international Congress of Chambers of Commerce has been in session in Boston. Calendar reform and the establishment of an international court of arbitration for suits between in-

dividuals and foreign states, have been under discussion.

—A force of 750 American marines was dispatched to Santo Domingo last week, to protect the custom houses of the Republic, which are under American supervision by the terms of the Convention of 1907, against the revolutionists. [See current volume, pages 228, 779.]

—Japan was swept by a typhoon—their most terrible storm for half a century—on the night of September 22. The loss of life was heavy and tens of thousands are homeless. The damage is put at over \$20,000,000. At Nara the thousand-year-old Kasuga shrine collapsed into a heap of ruins.

—The Women's Henry George League of New York has elected the following officers for the coming year: President, Amy Mali Hicks, 400 West 23rd street; vice president, Grace Isabel Colbron, secretary, Elma Dame, 535 East 78th street; financial secretary, Coline B. Currie, and treasurer, Lillian O'Neill.

—At an Orangemen's demonstration in Belfast, Ireland, on the 28th, a "league and covenant" against the home-rule measure for Ireland now pending in Parliament was largely signed, in which a threat of resistance by force is made, the "covenant" binding its signers "to use all the means that may be found necessary to defeat the present conspiracy to set up home rule in Ireland" and to refuse to recognize