

Pittsburgh, Rochester, Philadelphia, Brooklyn and Boston.

—Senator Chamberlain of Oregon was renominated at the Democratic direct primary on March 15. The Republicans nominated Robert A. Booth, and the Progressives William Hanley.

—Announcement was made on May 16 by the Ford Motor Company that during the dull season about 6,000 men will be laid off. Single men will be first to go. [See current volume, pages 412, 417.]

—Oscar Benavides was elected President of Peru on the 15th to succeed the deposed President Guillermo Billinghurst. General Pedro Muniz, the new minister of war, will also act as premier in the new cabinet. [See current volume, page 327.]

—Co-operative credit societies in India increased their membership in 1913 by 160,000. The societies now number 8,177, with a membership of 403,318, and a working capital of \$17,154,166. These societies were started by the government of India, which continues to encourage them.

—A memorial meeting for the victims of preventable diseases will be held in Union Square, New York City on May 23 at 12:30 p. m. Among the speakers will be Lincoln Steffens, Frederick C. Leubuscher, Grace I. Colbron, Amy Mall Hicks, Meyer London, Professor E. O. Perry, Reverend John Haynes Holmes, Reverend J. Howard Melish and J. P. Coughlin.

—Wireless telephony between New York City and Philadelphia, a distance of ninety miles, was successfully accomplished on May 13. In making the experiment the wireless telegraph apparatus was used of the John Wanamaker stores. The messages were not only heard at the points to which they were sent but also by a wireless operator on a steamer fifty-five miles out at sea.

—The net total of emigration and immigration between the United States and Canada shows a gain by Canada in six years of 21,193. Canadians coming to the United States numbered for the last six years 594,919, while Americans going to Canada totaled 616,112. During the year ending March 31, 1913, Americans going to Canada numbered 139,009, and the Canadians coming to the United States numbered 143,578.

—The Swedish elections have resulted in increasing the conservative representation in the second chamber from sixty-five to seventy-five, the Socialists from sixty-five to eighty-five, and reducing the liberals, hitherto the dominant party, from one hundred to seventy. The dominant issue at the polls seems to have been the question of national defense, in anticipation of an attack by Russia. [See current volume, page 255.]

PRESS OPINIONS

The British Budget of 1914,

The (London) Daily News and Leader, May 6.—Mr. Lloyd George is entitled to congratulate himself on the reception of the Budget. . . . The truth is that men of all parties who are concerned about the

problems of government are glad that Mr. George has taken the bull by the horns. The grievances of the local authorities are so flagrant and indisputable that when at last a Chancellor of the Exchequer comes forward and deals boldly with them there is a universal feeling of relief. The grievances have only been allowed to continue so long because of the fear of grappling with a task of such magnitude. We are satisfied that as the principles underlying Mr. George's scheme become appreciated, his proposals will win the completest confidence. What are those principles? Broadly, they embody the idea that public expenditure is general. The value of expenditure on roads, police, education, public health and similar services is not limited to local areas. It is as national as the Navy or the administration of justice. And yet with a constantly increasing element of national value in the services we have preserved the old, rigid divorce between the finance of the State and of the municipality. . . . Mr. Lloyd George solves the problem by the expedient of collecting the income tax at the center and apportioning it locally. And together with this simple and wise expedient, he proposes to broaden the local basis of rating by making land values contribute to public expenditure, using the national valuation for the purpose. Thus he not only brings in the income taxpayer to relieve the ratepayer, but he transfers some portion of the burden which industry bears to those values which are created by the common activities of the public. It is a large and statesmanlike scheme of readjustment which time and experience, we confidently believe, will ratify.

As a Crafty Tory Sees It.

Lloyd George, the New Ulysses.
From (London) Punch.



“‘Courage,’ he said, and pointed toward the LAND.”

—The Lotus Eaters.