

of uniform and comprehensive reports on the health of 15,000,000 working-class households.

So much for Part I of the act, or so much, rather, for a bare, crude outline of what Part I contains. Part II is taken up with a scheme of compulsory insurance against unemployment in the following seven trades—building, construction of works, ship-building, mechanical engineering, iron-founding, construction of vehicles, saw-milling. The board of trade, which will administer this part of the act, has power to include other trades in the scheme, but for the present it will be confined to the seven I have mentioned. It is estimated that some 2,400,000 work people of eighteen and upward will come within its provisions at the outset. The unemployment insurance fund will be raised by weekly contributions from employer and employee of 5 cents each for each period of a week or less; but where the period of employment is two days or less the contributions of workman and employer are 2 cents a day each. In order to discourage irregular employment it is provided that an employer who has employed a man continuously throughout a period of twelve months may recover one-third of his own contribution paid for that man. The state contribution to the fund will be one-third of the total contributions from workmen and employers. No contribution is required while the workman is unemployed for any cause. The benefits provided consist of weekly payments to the workmen while unemployed of \$1.75 a week up to a maximum of fifteen weeks in any twelve months. No benefit will be paid for the first week of any period of unemployment and not more than one week of benefit can be drawn by any man for every five weekly contributions paid by him. A workman will receive this benefit only if he (a) has been employed in an insured trade for twenty-six weeks during the preceding five years, (b) has made proper application for the benefit and has been continuously unemployed since his application, (c) is capable of work and unable to get it, and (d) has not exhausted his right to benefit. Even if he has fulfilled these conditions a workman will not receive benefit if he has lost employment through a strike or lockout or through misconduct, or has voluntarily thrown up his job without just cause, or is in receipt of sickness benefit. The scheme is to be worked principally through the labor exchanges.

I have now, I hope, written enough to give a general idea of this amazing act. If I were to go into details and were to discuss the various exemptions and qualifications, the position of the doctors under the act, the position of married women, the position of the post office contributors, the position of the friendly societies and the trade unions which are now brought under quasi-governmental supervision, the furious indignation of householders over the inclusion of domestic servants, the methods of changing from the compulsory class to the voluntary and vice versa, and if I were to compare—or, rather, since no real comparison is possible—to contrast the British and the German schemes, this article would expand into a volume. But it must be obvious, even from the meager description I have given of the act, that there is hardly a home, or a factory, or workshop, or a public institution in the kingdom in which its effects will not be felt. It must powerfully influence the administration of the poor law and in the course of time it may even end by superseding the boards of guardians or by amalgamating them with the district committees. It revolutionizes the whole status of the friendly societies and of the trade unions by bringing them into state control and state interference with the benevolent and insurance branches of their work. It goes a long way toward making the medical profession a public profession and toward throwing all hospitals and infirmaries on the public funds. For the first time in the history of modern England it applies financial compulsion to the poorest, or nearly the poorest, of the poor. It initiates one great campaign against tuberculosis and another against unemployment. It embodies high aims; it provides substantial benefits. But it remains to be seen whether its aims and benefits can be realized without a permanent depression of the wages of that very section of the community for whose well being it was enacted. The poor pay for most things and always for "social reform."—Sydney Brooks, London, England, in *The Independent*.

THE PRESIDENT'S SALARY

The salary which Woodrow Wilson will receive in the office to which he has been elected by a minority of the people but by the largest ma-

ority in the electoral colleges cast for any president since Monroe, will be seventy-five thousand dollars a year, with a contingent fund of twenty-five thousand to draw upon for incidental expenses.

From the time of Washington to that of Grant the salary was twenty-five thousand. It was increased to fifty thousand during Grant's second term. In 1907 the Fifty-ninth congress appropriated "for traveling expenses of the president of the United States, to be expended at his discretion and accounted for by his certificate solely, twenty-five thousand dollars." In the second session of the Sixtieth congress it was decided to fix the president's salary at seventy-five thousand dollars a year.

Washington was desirous of serving as president without salary, but congress did not consider it compatible with the dignity of the United States to accept the services of the executive head of the government without allowing him compensation. Some of the early presidents managed to spend all of their income. There is no limit to the outlay which may be made in maintaining the social dignity of the White House. But Lincoln, though he gave entertainments, saved enough out of the trifle over one hundred thousand dollars which came to him during his four years and six weeks to leave his widow comfortably well off, as fifty thousand dollars was accounted a considerable fortune half a century ago, though there are those who would sniff at it now.

In spite of the higher cost of living, there is no reason why President Wilson, with three times the salary which Lincoln received, and a liberal allowance in addition for traveling expenses, should not be able to go out of the office considerably "to the good," even if, as Colonel Bryan has suggested, he should refuse to be a candidate for a second term.—*Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin*.

HOW THE POPULAR VOTE STANDS

As the popular vote for president is reported by counties and states the victory of Mr. Wilson in the electoral college becomes more and more amazing.

It is now very apparent that Mr. Bryan in each of his three campaigns received a greater vote of the people than did the successful candidate on Nov. 5th.

He received a larger vote in the campaigns of 1900 and 1908 than did Mr. Wilson in 1912 in the very states which insured the victory to the democratic party this year.

We present some remarkable exhibits in evidence of this to our readers, comparisons which will astound statisticians and politicians alike.

New York State—Wilson in 1912, 647,994; Bryan in 1900, 678,386; Bryan in 1908, 667,468.

Illinois—Wilson in 1912, 403,416; Bryan in 1900, 503,061; Bryan in 1908, 450,795.

Wisconsin—Wilson in 1912, 146,131; Bryan in 1900, 159,285; Bryan in 1908, 166,632.

Connecticut—Wilson in 1912, 71,836; Bryan in 1900, 73,997.

Maryland—Wilson in 1912, 112,222; Bryan in 1900, 123,371; Bryan in 1908, 115,908.

Missouri (2,600 precincts out of 3,300)—Wilson in 1912, 330,200; Bryan in 1908, 346,574.

Nebraska—Wilson in 1912, 109,000; Bryan in 1908, 131,099.

Ohio—Sixty-three counties reported gave Wilson in 1912 317,657; the same counties gave Bryan in 1908 399,461.

We append the list of counties showing the decrease in the democratic vote in 61 of the 63, and but slight increase in the other two.

Sixty-three counties, Wilson, 317,657; Bryan, 399,641.

This ratio of decrease carried through the state will place Mr. Wilson's vote as 115,000 short of that received by Mr. Bryan in Ohio in 1908.

If Mr. Bryan with his greater popular strength as a vote getter had been the candidate, what states in the union could his opponents have carried?—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

Nashville Tennessee: The popular vote for the presidency has fallen far short of expectations, for it is now clearly indicated that Mr. Wilson's popular vote will not be as large as the popular vote cast for Mr. Bryan in either of his three elections for the presidency.

It is now evident that Mr. Bryan still has the record on the popular democratic vote, having received over six million each time, as follows: In 1896, 6,502,925; in 1900, 6,358,133; in 1908, 6,406,104.

Wilson's unofficial vote in New York is 647,-

994, while Bryan received, in 1900, 678,386, and in 1908, 667,468.

Wilson's total vote in Maryland is 112,122, while Bryan received, in 1900, 122,271, and in 1908, 115,908.

Wilson's vote in Delaware is unofficially stated to be 20,431, while Bryan, in 1908, received 22,071.

It is not yet known what Wilson's popular vote is in all the states, but enough of it is in to show that Bryan's exceeds it.

While Mr. Wilson's victory is an unprecedented one, Bryan, who was three times defeated for the presidency, received each time more votes than were cast for Wilson.

A feature that makes this more surprising is that the population of the country has increased many millions since the years Bryan was a candidate, and the votes of Arizona and New Mexico have been added.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT IN 1908

State	Bryan	Taft
Alabama	74,374	25,305
Arkansas	87,915	56,760
California	127,492	214,398
Colorado	126,644	123,700
Connecticut	68,255	112,915
Delaware	32,071	25,014
Florida	31,104	10,654
Georgia	72,413	41,692
Idaho	36,162	52,621
Illinois	450,795	629,929
Indiana	338,262	348,993
Iowa	200,771	275,210
Kansas	161,209	197,216
Kentucky	244,092	235,711
Louisiana	62,568	8,958
Maine	35,403	66,987
Maryland	115,908	116,513
Massachusetts	155,543	265,966
Michigan	175,771	335,580
Minnesota	109,401	195,843
Mississippi	60,287	4,363
Missouri	346,574	347,203
Montana	29,326	32,333
Nebraska	131,099	126,997
Nevada	11,212	10,775
New Hampshire	33,655	53,149
New Jersey	182,567	265,326
New York	667,468	870,070
North Carolina	136,995	114,937
Ohio	502,721	572,312
Oklahoma	122,363	110,474
Oregon	38,049	62,530
Pennsylvania	448,778	745,779
Rhode Island	24,706	43,942
South Carolina	62,288	3,963
South Dakota	40,266	67,536
Tennessee	135,608	118,324
Texas	217,302	65,666
Utah	42,601	61,015
Vermont	11,496	39,552
Virginia	82,946	52,573
Washington	58,691	106,062
West Virginia	11,418	137,860
Wisconsin	166,632	247,747
Wyoming	14,918	20,846

Total 6,409,104 7,678,908
 Popular vote, Taft over Bryan..... 1,269,804
 Popular vote, Taft over all..... 469,374
 Electoral vote, Taft over Bryan..... 159

MR. ROOSEVELT'S PROCLAMATION

Colonel Roosevelt has issued a Thanksgiving proclamation to his followers. He congratulates them upon the progress made by the progressive party and encourages them to face the future with hope and confidence. Good. The democratic party can sincerely felicitate the progressive republicans upon the strength which they have manifested—a surprising strength, all things considered—and it can bid them Godspeed in the prosecution of their work. The democratic party is progressive and is entitled, as democrats believe, to lead the progressive forces of the nation. But rivalry will not hurt. The more active and energetic the progressive republicans are, the greater will be their influence in compelling the democrats to be steadfast in their progressive course. Time will tell whether the new party is needed. At present there does not seem to be any necessity for it, but the question can not, of course, be determined by a few. No harm can come from the advocacy of measures in the interest of the people, whether they be advocated by old parties or new. Let the fight go on; let the public be enlightened. The right is always triumphant at last; and those will have permanent influence who unselfishly espouse a righteous cause.