

treasurer. The Socialist vote in Chicago is reported as 27,120, an increase of 6,822 over the vote of 18,298 a year ago for president of the board of sanitary trustees.

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The Next Congress.

Returns from the Congressional elections are incomplete, but a Republican majority in the House, though greatly reduced, is assured. McCleary (Rep.) of Minnesota and Babcock (Rep.) of Wisconsin are defeated for re-election. Robert Baker (Dem.) of Brooklyn (p. 721) is also defeated. So are ex-Gov. Garvin (Dem.) of Rhode Island (pp. 678, 721), and Frank T. Buchanan (Dem.) of Chicago (p. 721). Warren Worth Bailey (Ind.) of Johnstown, Pa. (p. 721), F. F. Ingram (Dem.) of Detroit (p. 722), and Frank Stephens (Dem.) of Philadelphia (p. 722). James T. McDermott (Dem.) of Chicago (pp. 306, 722) was elected, and Henry T. Rainey of the 28th Illinois district was re-elected. Notwithstanding the efforts of organized labor to defeat Speaker Cannon (p. 490) for re-election from the 18th Illinois district, he was re-elected by the usual majority only slightly reduced.

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Traction Questions in Detroit.

Probably the most important municipal election of all that were held on the 6th was that at Detroit (p. 726), in which Mayor Codd (Rep.) and Wm. L. Thompson (Dem.) were the mayoralty contestants. The issue was over the granting of a blanket franchise to the traction companies. Codd stood for it and Thompson against it, and the campaign was a fierce one. Thompson is elected and the franchise is defeated.

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Advisory Initiative in Grand Rapids.

Under the advisory referendum and initiative which prevails in Grand Rapids, Mich., a petition for a charter amendment to secure non-partisan municipal elections was adopted on the 6th by a popular vote of 8,865 to 3,350. This amendment would abolish party primaries at city elections, would place candidates on primary ballots by petition and with no party designation, and would allow only the two highest candidates at the primary to be voted for at the election.

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The Referendum in Delaware.

A referendum proposed by the legislature of Delaware more than a year ago (p. 165) was adopted at the election on the 6th. Although a very slight advance in the direction of the referendum idea, it is an opening wedge. John Z. White of Chicago has spoken for this referendum several times in Delaware, notably during the recent campaign.

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Adverse Vote on Statehood.

While New Mexico gives a vote of about 6,000 for joint Statehood with Arizona (p. 561), Arizona votes it down by a majority of 16,000.

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The Oklahoma Constitutional Convention.

Oklahoma and the Indian Territory are reported to have elected an overwhelming Democratic major-

ity to the forthcoming constitutional Convention (p. 514) for the new State.

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Degradation of Negro Soldiers.

An extraordinary army order was promulgated by President Roosevelt on the 6th. It was based upon the disorderly and criminal acts of Negro soldiers of the 25th infantry regiment of the regular army who in August last riotously fired upon peaceable citizens at Brownsville, Tex. Gen. Garlington made a report on the matter in which he recommended that—

orders be issued as soon as practicable discharging, without honor, every man in companies B, C and D of the Twenty-fifth Infantry serving at Fort Brown, Tex., on the night of Aug. 13, 1906, and forever debarring them from re-enlisting in the army or navy of the United States, as well as from employment in any civil capacity under the government. In making this recommendation I recognize the fact that a number of men who have no direct knowledge as to the identity of the men of the Twenty-fifth Infantry who actually fired the shots on the night of the 13th of August, 1906, will incur this extreme penalty. It has been established by careful investigation beyond reasonable doubt that the firing into the houses of the citizens of Brownsville while the inhabitants thereof were pursuing their peaceful vocations or sleeping, and by which one citizen was killed and the chief of police so seriously wounded that he lost an arm, was done by enlisted men of the Twenty-fifth Infantry belonging to the battalion stationed at Fort Brown. After due opportunity and notice the enlisted men of the Twenty-fifth Infantry have failed to tell all that it is reasonable to believe they know concerning the shooting. If they had done so, if they had been willing to relate all the circumstances preliminary to the trouble, it is extremely probable that a clew sufficiently definite would have been disclosed. They appear to stand together in a determination to resist the detection of the guilty; therefore they should stand together when the penalty falls. A forceful lesson should be given to the army at large, and especially to the non-commissioned officers, that their duty does not cease upon the drill ground, with the calling of the company rolls, making check inspections and other duty of formal character, but that their responsibilities of office accompany them everywhere and at all times; that it is their duty to become thoroughly acquainted with the individual members of their respective units, to know their characteristics, to be able at all times to gauge their temper, in order to discover the beginning of discontent or mutinous intentions, and to anticipate any organized act of disorder; that they must notify their officers at once of any such conditions.

President Roosevelt directs that Gen. Garlington's recommendation be complied with.

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A Temporary Settlement with the Utes.

Compared with the old Indian wars the maneuverings and counterings of the Utes and the United States cavalry troops out in Wyoming (p. 730) read like the plot of a merry little opera. On the 31st the troopers captured 50 Ute ponies and were driving them away, when 100 Utes, fully armed, surrounded them and stampered the ponies with pistol shots and warwhoops. The troops accidentally killed five of the ponies, but the Indians got away with all the rest. The soldiers did not fire at the Indians as the Indians greatly outnumbered them. Why the Indians did not fire at the soldiers is not

stated. On the 1st a band of Indians of about the same size as the other captured a wagon loaded with 3,000 pounds of flour and supplies intended for the Tenth and Sixth cavalry troops. The driver was held up at the point of a rifle while the entire load was sacked, after which he was allowed to proceed with his empty wagon. The soldiers had to go on short rations. James J. Callahan, a ranchman of Arvada, Wyoming (p. 730), on his way East to see the Dartmouth-Princeton football game, reported at St. Paul that his old college mate at Dartmouth, Billie Bird's Eye, son of Chief Kannapap, was one of the leaders of the Utes. Billie Bird's Eye had given him two good seats for the football game, since he could not get away to use them himself.

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On the 3d a temporary settlement with the tribe was effected. They are to be taken back to their reservation in Utah, after a stay at Fort Meade, South Dakota. And the question of giving them new hunting grounds is to be settled later. Chiefs Red Cap and Black Whiskers are to go to Washington to confer with the President relative to their grievances. The President has approved of the arrangements, and has promised to give the chiefs a hearing on his return from Panama.

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A sympathetic comment on the Indian news of the past fortnight appeared in the form of a letter published in the Chicago Chronicle of the 3d, and written by the son of a Potawatamy chief living in Michigan. We give it exactly as printed, composed as it was by a man of alien tongue, though with a heart not very different from that of the white man:

I read in your paper today about the bloodless fite with the Utes, 100 injuns surround the U. S. cavalry who had got 100 of their ponies, and by shooting and making a big noise warhooping they got back all their ponies but 5, which them troops killed from getting away. You say injuns did not fire at them soldiers and that them soldiers did not tack them Utes as injuns were more than soldiers men and that them soldiers tell they tink them Utes will fite with little cause. Now, let me tells you I have bin wid them Utes and if white army aint careful all of men will get scalp—so them the sky fall down. Them Utes are starvng—they can't live on sand alone. When injun gets starved in one place he hunts anoder, so white men do—so them Utes be doing and so wood you and so wood I if we were in their places. It is too bad. No good man will chase a starvng deer and I can't see why a great army should hunt them poor starvng Utes. I want to read in your paper of an awful battle and that them Utes may get around the white army and kill all of men.

F. WESS,

Son of Chief Wess, Potawatamy.

Hartford, Mich., Nov. 1.

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Politics in the Hawaiian Islands.

There comes by mail from the Territory of Hawaii, the Democratic platform of that Territory, adopted in convention September 24, 1906. Some of its declarations are of peculiar importance and national interest. The principal ones of this character we report in full:

We again declare the policy of the Republican party in this Territory, whereby large areas of land and valuable water rights are still being alienated from the

public domain for the sole use of corporations or persons already possessed of large tracts of land and privileges, a positive menace to the upbuilding of an untrammelled electorate in these islands. . . . We believe the system of taxation in vogue in this Territory is increasingly iniquitous and burdensome, unscientific and expensive in its application. . . . We favor limiting sources of taxation to land values, and a graduated income tax, believing these to be the simplest of application and least expensive in collection, while they tax industry in ratio as it is benefited. . . . We pledge our candidates for the legislature to the enactment of a Direct Primary law, the Initiative and Referendum including the "Recall" and such other legislation as may be needed to put the quietus on "graft" and the "machine" in this Territory.

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British Politics.

That the House of Lords has precipitated a crisis in its own history (p. 731) becomes increasingly evident. A dispatch of the 3d thus concretely states the issue under discussion: "The Education bill as proposed by the Commons abolishes religious instruction in the public elementary schools; the amendment voted by the Lords makes such instruction compulsory during a certain number of hours each week." But of course the bare fact of the obstruction offered by the Lords to the execution of the popular will, is the issue which produces the crisis. Mr. David Lloyd-George, Member of Parliament, speaking at Spalding on the 31st, declared that it was absolutely intolerable that the House of Lords should override the decisions of the people at the last election. The government was determined to persevere with the bill. The people had outgrown the old system of catechisms and the old teachings that they were to be humble and lowly before their betters, and would no longer be content with lessons in class humility.

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The triennial London Borough Council elections occurred on the 1st, and resulted in victory for the "Municipal Reformers," formerly called "Moderates," over the more radical "Progressives." The former won 1,011 seats to the latter's 351. Some misunderstanding of this contest seems to obtain on this side of the Atlantic. The London Government Act of 1899 was passed by a Tory administration as a hostile move against the wonderful democratic development of the London County Council. By this act the county was divided into 28 Boroughs, to each of which was given a mayor, aldermen and councillors. In conjunction with the County Council this naturally produced divided and overlapping jurisdictions, resulting in extravagant administration, and in friction with the central body. A common policy is of course impossible. Moreover, as the London Speaker points out, such a metropolis of small Londons is the ideal place for the operation of private companies handling public utilities. And here we have the key to the situation. The private companies, as well as other conservative interests, have supported the Municipal Reformers at this election; and the Speaker asserts that they are already working hard to secure at the County Council elections next March the election of Councillors pledged to oppose the County Council scheme, already before