

This construction of the law was made by the board of general appraisers and has been sustained by the Federal courts. Mr. Roosevelt was mistaken when he asserted so positively that there is no duty on anthracite coal.

It is boasted by Republican papers, upon the authority of some statistician, that "a rail roller in an up to date mill is paid less than 1 per cent. per ton for rolling, against 15 cents at a not remote date;" also that within the same period "a wire rod roller has seen his earnings per ton reduced from \$2.12 to 12 cents per ton, and yet he earns larger wages at the lower figure; while 5 cents is paid to-day for heating billets to make wire rods, against 80 cents during the period referred to." If all this is true, then, in view of the further fact that the products mentioned have not been reduced in price but are rather higher, a very significant question arises: Who gets the difference?

While the Republican majority in the Ohio legislature is carrying out the orders of Senator Hanna, Senator Foraker, and a greater than either—"Boss" Cox of Cincinnati—to make a municipal code that will keep Tom L. Johnson's hands off the railroad tax dodgers and the street car monopolists, and to that end is striving to establish some municipal system with divided responsibility admitting of boss-ships, it is interesting to compare one of the most important results of that kind of government with the corresponding result under the federal plan which was in vogue so long and satisfactorily in Cleveland. The result to which we refer is the personnel of city councils. Cincinnati has a board system which divides responsibility and thereby enables one man, "Boss" Cox, to rule the city—a "boss" who could not be elected by popular vote to any office. The low character of this irresponsible kind of government is reflected in the city council

of Cincinnati, the personnel of which is as follows:

Merchant .....	1
Detective .....	1
Commission man .....	1
Brewer .....	1
Gasoline lighting contractor .....	1
Collector for telephone company .....	1
Retired saloon keeper .....	1
Brick contractor .....	1
Newspaper man .....	1
Salesman .....	1
Locomotive engineer .....	1
Doctor .....	1
Cigar dealer .....	1
Lawyer .....	1
Saloon keepers .....	17
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>31</b>

Cleveland, on the contrary, has had popular government under the federal plan. The only kind of "boss" that can get in power there is one whom the people choose at municipal elections and whom they can hold to a strict responsibility at the polls. Compare, then, the Cincinnati council, as shown above, with the Cleveland council as shown below:

Manufacturers .....	3
Merchants .....	3
Mechanic .....	1
Doctor .....	1
Newsdealer .....	1
Undertaker .....	1
Cigar manufacturer .....	1
Instructor of gymnastics .....	1
Printer .....	1
Dock foremen .....	2
Bartender .....	1
Foreman .....	1
Real estate dealer .....	1
Lawyers .....	4
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>22</b>

Isn't that a fair commentary on the difference between a city where divided responsibility generates the "boss" system, and one where the people rule? And doesn't it stamp the action of those Republicans in the Ohio legislature, who are "standing pat" for "boss" rule in cities, as treacherous not only to the political rights of the people but to their local interests as well?

To recommend board government, its supporters in Ohio have circulated a comparison of the cost of government in Cincinnati under "boss" rule with its cost in Cleveland under the "federal" system, in which they profess to show that the Cincinnati government costs less than that at Cleveland. But this comparison is not confirmed by an actual comparison of the auditors' statements of the two cities. Though the Cincinnati rate is less, the taxes are \$500,000 more than in Cleveland. "The reason Cleveland pays less taxes than

Cincinnati although Cincinnati has a smaller rate," says the director of accounts of the former city, "is that in Cincinnati everything that lives, walks or can be located on the surface of the earth is assessed for taxation. Consequently Cincinnati has an assessed valuation of \$215,000,000, while Cleveland is assessed at only \$190,000,000. This gives out the impression that people in Cincinnati are not paying as much taxes as Cleveland, whereas the actual facts are just the opposite." Added to this exposure is the revelation that the exact difference in the cost of the Cleveland and the Cincinnati governments for 1903, as shown by the department estimates, is \$994,000 in favor of Cleveland.

The Republican machine in the Seventh senatorial district of Illinois is evidently demoralized by the vigor of the campaign that Western Starr is making against Humphrey, of "Humphrey bill" fame. Otherwise it would not have charged Starr with having been indicted in Dakota 15 years ago upon a charge of perjury. This has served to bring out the fact that while in Dakota Starr fought a corrupt and powerful ring there, as he is now fighting a corrupt though not so powerful ring here. The president of the Voter's League, who vouches for Mr. Starr's integrity, gives this frank account of the matter:

Mr. Starr swore out a warrant charging a certain person with theft. The man was attempting to take stolen property out of the Territory. Mr. Starr in behalf of a client secured a warrant and it was served. Afterward the client lay down and the case was not prosecuted. Mr. Starr had been fighting a political ring in the Territory, and several months afterward, on the last day of the grand jury term, he was indicted on ex parte testimony, the whole job being put up by the prosecuting attorney, who belonged to the ring. Mr. Starr was released on his own recognizance. There was no term of court for a year, and when it met the indictment was quashed. The matter was submitted, with all witnesses present, before the next grand jury and they refused to reindict. The records of Stark county, North Dakota, bear out these facts. We have investigated