

the company were responsible for this chaotic condition, and they left the motormen and conductors to bring order out of the chaos they had produced. Thousands of people were thus inconvenienced and exasperated.

\*

The Cleveland Press, whose owner, E. W. Scripps, has jointly with Mayor Johnson guaranteed the stock of the Forest City Railway Co., on the 27th reproduced a contract in facsimile between the "Con Con" and a newspaper here which provides not only for display space but for editorial matter. The entire press of the city, with the exception of the Press and the Waechter and Anzeiger, have been running their daily bulletins, which occupy about three columns of space. Up to date 94 of these bulletins have been published. It is possible that Hearst's much denounced "yellow" papers would sell advertising space to public utility corporations, but it is not likely that the editorial columns would therefore ignore outrages committed upon the public as these highly respectable Cleveland papers have done.

The Press charges that the publicity department of the "Con Con" has imported a man to conduct it who had charge of the publicity department of the steam railway companies which fought President Roosevelt's rate bill.

\*

"Con Con" stock that sold for 85 twenty months ago, is now quoted at 63. From now on it will continue to go lower until all the water is squeezed out, and then nothing will remain but the bonds. The "Con Con" will never secure another franchise for the reason that the Municipal Traction Co. stands ready to take over its franchises as fast as they expire, with grants that may be revoked at will.

\*

Thus Mayor Johnson is giving to the people all the benefits of municipal ownership of street railways without the danger of that direct ownership which many good people fear. He is doing more than this; he is setting an example to all other municipalities that find themselves in the same situation as Cleveland. What he was prevented from doing directly he has achieved indirectly. This means not only the solution of the street railway problem, but also that of gas, of water, of light and of all kindred public services.

Mayor Johnson has pulled the fangs of monopoly by preventing stock jobbery. He has devised a scheme whereby public utilities will henceforth be run for the public good, and not for private gain. By his method the influence of the people who prevent good municipal government will be nullified. The city will know itself, and the dream of the enthusiast will soon be realized, the hope of the fundamental Democrat attained, and the way blazed for complete industrial freedom.

D. S. LUTHER.

\* \* \*  
 Little beds of flowers,  
 Little coats of paint,  
 Make a pleasant cottage  
 Out of one that ain't.

—Unknown.

---

## NEWS NARRATIVE

---

To use the reference figures of this Department for obtaining continuous news narratives:

Observe the reference figures in any article; turn back to the page they indicate and find there the next preceding article on the same subject; observe the reference figures in that article, and turn back as before; continue until you come to the earliest article on the subject; then retrace your course through the indicated pages, reading each article in chronological order, and you will have a continuous news narrative of the subject from its historical beginnings to date.

---

Week ending Wednesday, October 31.

---

### Denial and Affirmation of the Monroe Doctrine.

The courses of the Theodore Roosevelt professorship of American History at the University of Berlin were opened on the 27th, in the presence of the Emperor, by the first incumbent of the chair, Professor John W. Burgess, of Columbia University, New York. On a later date Professor Burgess was to begin the development of his especial subject, "The Constitution and Constitutional History of the United States." On this first occasion he confined himself to reading a letter from the President of the United States to himself, authorizing most friendly greetings to the University, and to delivering a short address in German on somewhat general subjects. This address was promptly printed on the University press, and was widely circulated in official and scholastic circles. The following two paragraphs immediately attracted attention, and were cabled to this country:

In my first meeting with the President after my appointment to this professorship it pleased him to address me as an ambassador of peace, friendship and civilization. He gave proof through this that he recognized and appreciated the great idea which his majesty, the highly gifted and magnanimous German Emperor, gave to the world Jan. 1, 1906. It is the opinion of the President, it is the opinion of my countrymen in general, that this idea is the most pregnant that has come forth in our time, and that it gives evidence of the great sense of culture and extraordinary political wisdom of its mighty author.

The execution of this idea makes it possible to subject questions of the highest importance, which can scarcely be touched upon in a diplomatic way, to the most fundamental examination and the most friendly consideration. There are, for example, two doctrines in the policy of the United States which are regarded as almost holy doctrines, the discussion of which may not even be proposed by a foreign power without risk of awakening hostility in the United States. These are the high protective tariff theory and the Monroe doctrine. Our politicians do not appear to have the least notion that both of these doctrines are almost obsolete, and that the reconstruction of European states and their constitutions, and the acceptance by the United States itself of its position as a world power, have made them both nearly senseless.

\*

What appears to be a repudiation of the position of Professor Burgess on the Monroe doctrine appeared in an Associated Press dispatch from Washington under date of the 30th, which reported that:

At the White House today it was said that Professor Burgess is simply a private citizen, holding no official

position from this government. His observation regarding the Monroe doctrine, it was said, was simply an expression of his own personal views, which are diametrically opposite to those held by the administration and the American people.

\* \*

#### The Coming Elections.

Congressional elections everywhere, and State elections in several of the States, will occur on the 6th. In Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Iowa, Rhode Island, Idaho and New York the campaigns are exciting. The Idaho election turns upon labor sentiment, and in New York the local contest is between Hearst and Hughes.

\* \*

#### New York Politics.

By a decision of the Appellate division of the Supreme Court at New York on the 26th, 73 candidates of the Independence League, nominated by petition, were excluded from the official ballot. They were the candidates for Congress, State senate and assembly. In consequence, it being too late to file new petitions, the only candidates in the Independence League column on the official ballot would have been those for State and judicial offices, but for the reversal of the above decision. The flaw in the petitions held to be fatal consisted in the fact that the signatures for each Congressional candidate were on the same petition with the signatures for the senatorial and assembly candidates in his Congressional district. The lower court held that a separate petition for each candidate is necessary. This decision was a novelty, the Independence League having followed the established practice, and Seth Low having been elected Mayor upon precisely such nominating petitions. The decision noted above was immediately brought to a hearing before the Court of Appeals, the highest court of the State, which, on the 30th, reversed the decision of the lower court.

\*

Reports of the possibilities in the New York election indicate that the supporters of Mr. Hughes are doubtful of results. While the betting is something more than 2 to 1 in his favor, the Republican newspaper reports from the country as well as the city tell of unexpected tendencies toward Hearst. Straw ballots on a large scale by the New York Herald show a slight advantage to Hughes in the city, while the World shows a slight advantage to Hearst.

\* \*

#### Newspapers and Education in Chicago.

Mayor Dunne's demand upon the grand jury at Chicago for an indictment of the Chicago Tribune for denouncing him as having appointed "boodlers" on the Board of Education (p. 677) came before that body last week. The Mayor appeared and gave his testimony. The Tribune staff was then sent for, and, according to their reports they produced evidence of alleged professional misconduct as a lawyer on the part of one of Mayor Dunne's appointees; but when this appointee appeared at the grand jury room prepared to exonerate himself from the charge and offered to do so, the grand jury refused to hear him. After this singular proceeding, that body filed a presentment exonerating Mayor Dunne and censuring

the Tribune. Mayor Dunne commented upon this on the 29th in the Chicago Examiner as follows:

The action of the grand jury in this case simply confirms the opinion that is widespread in this community that there is one law for the rich and powerful and another for the poor and weak. The Tribune and its editor are powerful and wealthy, much of their wealth being derived from a most scandalous and inequitable lease of public school property under which the Tribune occupies the present building and pays less than the sum of \$15,000 a year net to the Board of Education, which owns the fee, while the total revenue collected by the Tribune from its other tenants of the building has been modestly computed at over \$360,000 per annum. When it is haled before the grand jury upon indisputable proof, it is "censured"; but if a few laboring men engage in a strike, within thirty days a grand jury meets and indicts them for conspiracy, etc., etc. The grand jurors, as selected in recent years, have been selected from the wealthy and privileged classes. When any interests involving the rich and powerful are at stake they have for many years been ranged on the side of the rich and powerful and against the laboring man and the poor and weak. The grand jury has outlived its usefulness. It should go. The statutes provide for its abolition. Some of the best lawyers at this bar have advocated its extinction. Place the whole responsibility of charging a man with crime in the State's Attorney's hands. Let him act by complaint or information, instead of indictment. Thus will responsibility be centered upon one public official, who must perform his duty or take the consequences. Then will men who are guilty of crime be charged with crime and not merely "censured." To the public I will state that the animus behind the attacks of the Tribune upon me arises out of the fact that it has been for some years past endeavoring to obtain a lease of the property adjoining the Tribune Building on the south from the Board of Education, and I have placed honest men and women on that board who are protecting and will protect the rights of the people and will vote against further leases of the character of that now held by the Tribune.

\* \*

#### Development in Public School Affairs in Chicago.

The educational controversies that are common throughout the country, over questions of school management—whether it shall be despotic and dictatorial along "business" lines, or democratic and educational—are localized and at fever heat in the Chicago school system (vol. iv, 696; v, 499, 503, 673; vi, 372, 761; vii, 321, 328; viii, 146, 154, 177, 195, 339, 345; ix, 346, 347, 386, 387, 399, 673, 676, 698). This controversy is mixed up with a kindred though collateral controversy over the aggressions upon the school system of large financial interests, a controversy which also has its roots sunk deep in the purely educational controversy wherever the latter is agitated.

\*

Mayor Dunne has made two sets of appointments to the Chicago school board. The Board consists of 21 members, one-third of whom go out of office each year. His appointments therefore aggregate 14. Of these, three were reappointments, and only one of the reappointees is in sympathy with the Democratic side of the controversy. As at least two of the new appointees are doubtful on that question, the so-called Democratic side has but a bare majority on the Board. Mayor Dunne has been charged by ultra-Protestants with filling the Board with Catholics.