

velt made an extended explanation of and argument for his position in the course of which he said:

I am not advocating the recall of judges; I am advocating a measure which, if adopted, will prevent the necessity of the recall of judges. I am not advocating the recall of the judge; I am advocating the recall of legalism to justice. My proposal applies only to the legislative acts which the courts declare unconstitutional. I refer specifically to laws, passed in the collective interests of the whole community, passed by the legislative body—your body here—in the exercise of the power to promote the general welfare, in the exercise of the police power which is inherent in the legislature. If such a law duly dealing with the collective interests of the community as a whole, passed by the legislature and signed by the Governor, is declared unconstitutional by the court, I ask that the people be given the right, if they choose to exercise that right, themselves to pass final judgment upon the proposition. . . . I am not wedded to any method. . . . but I am wedded to the purpose that I uphold. I wish to put a stop to the courts nullifying laws which the people deem necessary to their general welfare. . . . Differences about method are differences of detail, but the difference is fundamental between me and those men who hold that the people are not, after due thought and deliberation, to find their desire expressed in the law of the land.



The Lawrence Strike.

Both Houses of Congress were afire on the 26th with speeches on the textile strike at Lawrence, Mass. Senator Poindexter of the State of Washington, just returned from a visit to Lawrence, introduced a resolution directing an inquiry by the United States Commissioner of Labor. He declared that Lawrence is in the hands of "military autocrats." Senator Lodge objected to any interference with the affairs of his State, in which he was supported by Senators Bailey, Williams, Overman, Chilton and others. "They have substituted white slavery for black slavery," said Senator Tillman. In the House, Representative Wilson of Pennsylvania proposed a resolution to direct the committee on labor, of which he is chairman, to investigate conditions at Lawrence and appropriating \$10,000 for the work. Representative Berger spoke on the subject and read to the House a telegram from the textile workers' strike committee, saying a delegation of children and strikers would come to Washington to appear before the rules committee when it considers the Wilson resolution. Mr. Berger also has a resolution for an investigation pending. [See current volume, page 156.]



Governor Foss of Massachusetts has ordered the attorney general of his State to make immediately "a rigid investigation" and if he finds "that any

citizen has been deprived of a lawful exercise of his constitutional rights" that he "immediately set in motion such machinery of the law as will guarantee to all citizens free and untrammelled exercise of these rights." The immediate cause for this action appears to be the interference of local authorities with efforts of strikers to provide for their children outside the State. Several of these children had been sent to temporary homes in New York, as heretofore reported in these columns, but on the 25th the local authorities arrested 14 children about to go to Philadelphia and sent them to the "city home." A dispatch in the Chicago Inter Ocean of the 25th thus describes the matter:

Contrary to the orders issued by the civil and military authorities, prohibiting the exportation of children of the striking textile mill operatives, an unsuccessful attempt was made today by the strike committee of the Industrial Workers of the World to send a party of thirty children to Philadelphia. Before the police and militia could prevent the attempt, several heads were broken by the clubs of the officers, a number of men were arrested, and all of the children, whose ages ranged from 4 to 14 years, were taken into custody. To discourage possible attempts on the part of the strikers to rescue the children, four companies of infantry and a squad of cavalry surrounded the railroad station when the children were taken into custody. The action was taken as a result of the order issued last Saturday by Colonel Sweetser, commander of the militia doing patrol duty here, forbidding the exportation of additional parties of children to other cities in an endeavor to arouse sympathy in the cause of the strikers, without permission of the parents.

In behalf of the strikers it is stated that all these deportations of children are with the consent of their parents.



Direct Legislation for Ohio.

United support of 80 of the members of the Ohio Constitutional convention for an Initiative and Referendum clause was announced at Columbus on the 21st. "There will come out of the conference of the Initiative and Referendum supporters a measure drafted along sane, conservative and safe lines, one that will appeal to the sober judgment of the delegates and will be adopted by the convention," said George W. Harris of Hamilton, as reported in the Cleveland Plain Dealer of the 22nd. He added: "There are no serious differences between delegates. The differences merely are matters of expression and detail in the main and will be settled during the next few conferences. The friends of Initiative and Referendum all over the State need fear no outcome detrimental to the cause. We have over 80 votes and the redraft of the proposal will be such as will enlist this united support when it comes from the committee. The time required for redrafting the instrument will not be long." This announce-

ment was followed on the 22d by the following statement, published in the Plain Dealer of the 23d:

Supporters of the Initiative and Referendum reached an agreement tonight on the vital points involved in the framing of that measure. The final vote at the conference was 51 to 1. Two votes by proxy were also counted and President Bigelow of the Constitutional convention announced he had personal knowledge of nine more votes, or enough to pass the measure. The compromise section of the measure was written by Robert Crosser. He explained that it was submitted as a basis for negotiations, but did not represent his views. Crosser declined to vote on it and it is not certain that he will support it in the convention. Under the compromise section, laws that are Initiated and sent to the legislature for passage need only 4 per cent of the signatures of the voters of the State. If the legislature fails or refuses to pass the law within forty days from the time the General Assembly convenes, then the measure automatically goes on the ballot at the next general election.* If the people wish to Initiate a law direct, 8 per cent of the voters of the State must sign the petition. If the people wish a referendum, they need only 6 per cent of the signatures, but if they wish a Constitutional amendment the measure requires 12 per cent.

Herbert S. Bigelow, president of the convention, as reported in the Cincinnati Post of the 23d, said of this compromise plan:

The Initiative and Referendum plank agreed to at the I. and R. caucus last night, and which will be supported by a majority of all the delegates, is a vast improvement over the I. and R. provisions of any State of the Union. On a percentage of petitions higher than in any other State, a proposed law may be put upon the ballot without first being presented to the legislature. But on a lower percentage than in any other State, a proposed law may be first presented to the legislature, and then referred to the people if the legislature fails or refuses to pass it. This plan encourages the use of the "indirect or legislative initiative" advocated by Theodore Roosevelt. The plan agreed to by the friends of the I. and R. has met with their enthusiastic indorsement and will be acceptable to all advocates of Direct Legislation. It is absolutely defensible and argument-proof. It will be adopted by the Convention without change, and the people of Ohio will indorse it by an overwhelming majority.

As reported in the same paper, the Cincinnati Post of the 23d, Mr. Crosser, who was sponsor in the Convention for the original plan, said of the substitute, which also he drafted:

The proposition adopted by the caucus ought to be satisfactory to both the radical and the ultra-conservative I. and R. men. I concede that the low percentage for the legislative or indirect Initiative will probably result in that method being used far more frequently than the direct Initiative with its higher percentages, but what's the difference so long as the people get exactly what they want?

[See current volume, page 181.]

*This is modeled on the Wisconsin plan.

California Campaign for Home Rule in Taxation.

A meeting that may be regarded as the opening of the campaign for home rule in municipal taxation in California was held in the Building Trades Temple, San Francisco, on the 20th, under the auspices of the California League for Home Rule in Taxation, of which James G. Maguire is president and A. Laurence Johnson (son of the late Albert M. Johnson and nephew of Governor Johnson) is secretary. The State Labor Commissioner, J. L. McLaughlin, presided at the meeting, and the principal speakers were W. S. U'Ren of Oregon and J. Stitt Wilson, Mayor of Berkeley. Judge Maguire announced that the formal Initiative petitions for the proposed amendment allowing local option in taxation are nearly ready for circulation for signatures.



Mayoral Election in Seattle.

Along with two forms of the Singletax for local revenue purposes—progressive and immediate—Seattle is to vote on the 5th for Mayor and members of the Council. The nominating primaries were held on the 21st. The two highest candidates for Mayor, one of whom will be chosen at the election on the 5th, were ex-Mayor H. C. Gill and ex-State Senator George F. Cotterill. Following are the returns:

H. C. Gill	24,630
George F. Cotterill	14,231
Thomas A. Parish	12,669
Hulett M. Wells (Socialist).....	10,841
David P. Rice	95
Total	62,466

Ex-Mayor Gill was recalled by popular vote about a year ago. Ex-Senator Cotterill is a leading Singletaxer of the State of Washington of long-time standing and high repute. The third candidate, Mr. Parish, publicly announces his intention of supporting Mr. Cotterill in the interest of law, civic honor and decency and urges his supporters to follow his example. The Post-Intelligencer also supports Senator Cotterill, even if ungraciously:

Better George F. Cotterill, with his unbecoming conceit, his loquacity, his pessimistic faultfinding and all his isms, than Hiram C. Gill, with his avowed disrespect of law and his odious past. Better a whole wordy term of Cotterill than a few turbulent months of Gill! Better far for Seattle! To the thousands of good citizens who, abhorring Gillism, but restricted to a choice between two extremists, are reluctantly resolved to give Gill another chance, the Post-Intelligencer urges a sober second thought. Do not do it. Putting back into office a man who failed so wretchedly and who stood for an order of things so intolerable is not a good business proposition. Seattle cannot afford to do it. Cotterill, at least, is clean and capable, and stands for decency. The Post-Intelligencer has said he could not be elected. It hopes it was mistaken. It