

authority centered in a commission of five members elected by popular vote and subject to the Recall on petition of 500 voters, and to the Initiative and Referendum. The third proposition was adopted by a decisive vote.

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The acceptance of this radical plan in an industrial city of near 90,000 population and of strong New England traditions is regarded there as significant. All the more so that it came about not from revolt against corruption, but from a widespread belief that a more efficient system of administration than the old one could be found. The campaign was clean and educative, and the interest aroused through public discussion was keen and sustained. Under the initiative of the Men's Federation, public appeals gained the supporting interest of influential merchants and manufacturers; and this united with the pronounced support of the labor unionists to make a controlling factor. The new charter abolishes all ward lines in elections, provides for the Initiative and Referendum and Recall, and also for a public meeting at which official records and city contracts shall be open to inspection.

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Initiative and Referendum Campaign in Colorado.

Advices from Colorado, where a campaign for the Initiative and Referendum is now in progress (pp. 914, 923), are to the effect that if the vote is not light the Constitutional amendment embodying this reform will be carried. As William J. Bryan went through Arkansas speaking for this reform which carried there (p. 926), so John Z. White is now campaigning Colorado. The newspaper reports of his speaking in Colorado indicate similar popularity to that which he evoked in New Mexico and Arizona (pp. 795, 873). Of his opening speech in Denver, the Denver Post of the 7th reports:

With calm logic and clear reasoning that apparently carried conviction to the minds of his audience, John Z. White of Chicago last night answered the objections advanced by the opponents of the Initiative and Referendum. It was the opening gun in the campaign organized by the Direct Legislation league for the passage of the Constitutional amendment at the coming election, and the convention hall of the Albany hotel was filled with an audience that greeted every telling point of the speaker with applause. At all future speeches White will offer to divide time with any opponent of the Initiative and Referendum who may care to participate in joint debate with him. It has been suggested that former Congressman R. W. Bonyng might be induced to cross swords with the eloquent Chicagoan. "The great art in modern politics," said the speaker, "is how not to do it, and of this you have a notable example now in your midst. The theories of the Initiative and Referendum are absolutely simple; it is only the labels that con-

fuse the average mind. The Initiative is only the parliamentary form of making a motion, and the Referendum is appealing from the chair, or tabling a motion. We must have government, and it must be by some part or by all the people. If it is by some part of the people, they can use the power to oppress the remainder, and history shows that they will always do it. With the Initiative in force, what happens? If our legislators do not do what we desire, some individual arises and makes a motion that it be done. He does this in the form of a petition properly drawn and he secures a number of signers, all of whom are seconders of the motion. It is filed with the Secretary of State at least four months before election day and the people have all that time to consider its merits. On election day it is put to a vote and all the people have a right to express an opinion on it. That is the Initiative. If the legislature passes a bad law we vote to table it. The motion is made by a petition within ninety days after the law is passed, and voted on at the election. That is the Referendum. First get the Initiative and Referendum, and then get the Recall, by which you can elect men out of office as well as into office."

NEWS NOTES

—A huge evangelistic crusade was started in Chicago on the 16th.

—An international Municipal Congress and Exposition is to be held in Chicago, September 18 to 30, 1911.

—Jonathan Prentiss Dolliver, United States Senator from Iowa, died on the 15th at his residence in Fort Dodge.

—Roque Saenz Pena was inaugurated as President of Argentina on the 12th, and Victorino de la Plaza as Vice-President (p. 855).

—Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the German socialist leader, is now in the United States, intending to make a speaking trip across the continent.

—William Vaughn Moody, poet, writer of plays, and assistant professor of English at the University of Chicago, died at Colorado Springs on the 17th.

—William Barnes, Jr., leader of the "old guard" in the fight against Theodore Roosevelt in the Republican ranks in New York State (p. 944), resigned from the Republican State Committee on the 12th.

—Thomas J. Riggs, Jr., a government engineer, reported on the 13th the discovery far north of the arctic circle in Alaska of what he believes to be the highest mountain on the continent, exceeding Mount McKinley by 2,000 feet.

—Violent storms are reported from the shores of Europe, and also from West Indian waters, where a hurricane on the 14th was succeeded by a series of cyclones during three days. The damage in Cuba alone, it is believed will aggregate millions of dollars.

—Larkin G. Mead, American sculptor, died at Florence, Italy, on the 15th. Among his works are the National Lincoln monument at Springfield, Ill., the Soldiers' monument at St. Johnsbury, Vt., and the statues of Ethan Allen in the National art gal-