

Republican, an appointee of the West Park Board, was elected president; Alderman Milton J. Foreman, Republican, an appointee of the City Council, was elected vice-president; and M. L. McKinley, Democrat, an appointee of the legislature, was elected secretary. There were no contests for these offices. After several propositions for organizing for work had been considered, the following by Joseph O'Donnell, Democrat (an appointee of Mayor Dunne), was adopted:

Resolved, That the chairman appoint a committee of eleven, of which he shall be a member ex-officio, to draft rules of procedure to govern the convention, together with the number and the names of the committees, and recommendations on such other subjects as may come before the deliberations of the convention.

The convention then adjourned to December 19th at 2 o'clock.

#### Mayor Tom L. Johnson in New York and Chicago.

After his speech at the City Club in New York (p. 579), which attracted marked attention there, Mayor Johnson of Cleveland was invited to speak before the City Club of Chicago, which he did on the 9th. The meeting was the largest and the audience the most notable in the history of the club, and general satisfaction was expressed with Mayor Johnson's manner of treating his subject. He spoke on municipal home rule primarily, and incidentally on municipal ownership and operation of municipal utilities, and he was kept upon the floor by questioners for three hours. As the speech was extemporaneous and the local newspapers reported only sensational and comparatively trifling incidents, it is impossible to record what Mayor Johnson said. Incidentally, however, he is reported to have explained the misapprehension under which Mr. Dalrymple, the manager of the Glasgow traction system (pp. 186, 537), was brought to this country by Mayor Dunne, by saying:

You people here have heard a great deal about Mr. Dalrymple. I want to say I was responsible for bringing him here. Mayor Dunne asked me whom I considered an expert. I immediately thought of Glasgow and the man named Young, who had built up those lines. But I wasn't sure of his name, so I told Mayor Dunne to ask for the

general manager of the lines. I didn't know Young had gone to London. So Dalrymple came over. But the man who was wanted was Young.

In his speech Mayor Johnson advocated municipal ownership and operation, the initiative, the referendum and the recall, and complete municipal home rule. When an auditor, Alexander H. Revell, objected to municipal ownership and operation that it would give the employes great political power, Mayor Johnson replied that this would be a trifle in comparison with the political power of the owners of great privileges. In the same connection Mayor Dunne said:

It is easier to get a man a place with the traction or gas companies here than it is to have him appointed on the police force or fire department. I would like to know how it is in Cleveland.

"I believe that is true in every large city. I know it is in Cleveland," was Mayor Johnson's reply. By way of illustration a member of the club, Mr. Andrew Adair, interjected:

I was told by a member of the local transportation committee a few days ago, that he had got jobs for eighteen of his constituents with the Union Traction company.

#### Second-choice voting in Wisconsin.

In accordance with Gov. La Follette's recommendation in his message (p. 577) a bill amending the primary election law so as to allow voting for first and second choice was agreed to by the committee on privileges and elections of the lower House. Under this bill there were to be as many tickets as parties and one for nonpartisans. The names of all candidates were to be arranged alphabetically on their respective ballots. At the right of each name was to be a blank, and in these the voter was to mark his first and his second choice. The bill came before the House on the 12th, and after a hot debate was defeated—43 to 42. An attempt to clinch this result, by tabling a motion to reconsider, failed.

#### The Life insurance grafters.

At the session of the legislative investigation committee (p. 543) at New York on the 12th, John F. Dryden, president of the Prudential and a Senator of the United

States from New Jersey, made the following resolutions:

That contributions aggregating \$26,000 were made by the Prudential to the Republican national committee in 1896, 1900 and 1904; that the "legislative" expenses of the Prudential in 1899 were \$15,800, of which sum \$5,000 was paid to Andrew Hamilton, the manager of the "yellow dog" fund of the "big three," in connection with some legislation "of the usual kind" in Illinois; that the Prudential has paid to the Metropolitan Life Insurance company since 1896 the sum of \$24,540 as its share of "legislative" expenses; that \$22,000 was spent in Wisconsin this year to defeat efforts of the State insurance commissioner to exclude the Prudential from the State, and the company won; that in 1904 Thomas N. McCarter, then attorney general of the State of New Jersey, now a director of the Prudential, was paid \$27,500 by the insurance company for "legal services;" that Director McCarter of the Prudential is president of the Public Service Corporation, which owns the trolley roads and electric light plants in many New Jersey cities, and several other directors of the Prudential are also directors of the Public Service Corporation, while the Prudential holds \$6,330,000 of bonds of subsidiary companies of the Public Service Corporation, and has made many loans to that corporation; that in the reorganization of the Prudential under New Jersey laws several years ago the right of policyholders to vote, which was granted in the original charter, was revoked.

#### A conference on Immigration.

At the conference on immigration of the National Civic Federation at New York on the 8th, a temporary organization of the National Institute of Immigration was effected with the following officers:

President, Broughton Brandenburg, New York; vice president, Jesse Taylor, Ohio; second vice president, H. W. Fairbanks, Texas; secretary-treasurer, Arthur Kellogg.

During the sessions of the conference the two following resolutions on Chinese exclusion were adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the position taken by the president that the Chinese exclusion laws forbidding the admission of laborers ought to be maintained and rigidly and honestly enforced.

Resolved, That our laws and treaties should be so framed and administered as carefully to except Chinese students, business men and professional