

28 Initiative proposals (4 of them set on foot by the legislature and 7 by the Governor), 6 references to the people by the legislature of its own bills, and 4 referendum petitions against legislative bills, making 38 questions for the people to vote upon. Altogether, they are as follows:

Constitutional Amendments:

(1) Extending the right of suffrage to women; (2) creating the office of Lieutenant-Governor, etc.; (3) regarding a uniform rule of taxation; (4) regarding taxes upon different classes of property at different rates; (5) respecting the county option tax amendment adopted in 1910; (6) requiring for the adoption of any proposed Constitutional amendment a majority vote of all the electors voting at the election, instead of a majority of those voting on the amendment only; (7) regarding personal liability of stockholders in banking corporations; (8) requiring for direct legislation a majority of all voting at the election, instead of a majority of all voting on the measure; (9) limiting powers of State to contract; (10) limiting powers of counties to contract; (11) relating to the taxation of incomes; (12) regarding home rule for counties as to building and maintaining roads; (13) extending people's power in government; (14) permitting graduated land value taxation.

Statutes:

(15) building appropriations; (16) building appropriations; (17) public utility service; (18) building appropriations; (19) organization of a new county; (20) educational appropriations; (21) road building by counties; (22) organizing a department of State highways; (23) placing State Printer on salary; (24) hotel regulations; (25) laborers' liens; (26) creating a department of corporations; (27) employment of State convicts; (28) employment of county and town convicts; (29) to create a State road board; (30) providing county bonds for road construction; (31) regulating consolidation of contiguous cities and towns; (32) tax exemptions; (33) exemptions of debts; (34) taxation of gifts, inheritances, etc.; (35) regulation of freight ratings; (36) abolition of the death penalty; (37) to penalize boycotting; (38) to prohibit street speaking.



Memorial to Tom L. Johnson.

On his fifty-eighth birthday, July 18, Tom L. Johnson's memory was celebrated in Cleveland, at Luna Park, with sports and games. "Tom L. Johnson died with a smile on his face," the Plain Dealer's report begins; "and the people of Cleveland last night honored his memory by spending the evening in pleasure and amusement at Luna Park," Mayor Baker encouraging them in his address by saying that this was "as Mr. Johnson would have wished it." Except for the brief memorial speeches of Mayor Baker and Harris R. Cooley, the evening was given over to enjoyment, the crowd having accepted Mayor Baker's interpretation of Mr. Johnson's views of life. All the profits of the day's business at the park, including

gross gate receipts and gross receipts at all amusements controlled by the Luna Park management, had been donated in advance to the Tom L. Johnson Memorial Fund. The waiters in the restaurant and cafe contributed their services to the same purpose. In consequence the fund was increased by some \$20,000. [See current volume, page 611.]



"Cleveland citizens remember him," said Dr. Cooley as the Plain Dealer reports his memorial address, "when they go upon the public highway and realize the streets belong to them; when they board street cars or go to the parks or play grounds; they remember him when they see the better chances given those who are down, the aged and the crippled and the infirm, cared for in a home in which they may live their declining years in comfort; they remember him when they see that the boys are given a better and fairer chance in life. It is well at a time like this to come with a smile on our faces to remember him. He always liked to see the children smile. The story Mr. Johnson told of how he would prefer to have children playing over his grave after he was dead to having a monument built to himself, was related by Mr. Cooley, who also said:

The people of Cleveland must remember he belonged not alone to Cleveland. More and more municipal and national questions are influenced by the things he taught. To the outer country the soul of Tom Johnson has gone, and it speaks for right and justice and fair play. It spoke at Baltimore. This great audience is a wonderful tribute to him. No man ever knew Tom Johnson that he was not a better man for knowing him. We must honor his memory not simply by these gatherings, but by carrying on the great struggle he began against privilege and for the unprivileged, for equal rights for all and special privileges to none. We must honor the memory of Tom Johnson by making Cleveland the best and freest city in which to live. We must never be satisfied with the accomplishments of the past, but in his spirit go forward fighting for the common weal so our city will become the best and freest on earth.

"He got it from Mr. Johnson," said Mayor Baker, alluding to Dr. Cooley's address upon coming forward to supplement it:

Tom Johnson was the great forerunner, the great prophet, the great originator of the free city to save our institutions. You and I follow along in the path he showed us. Our hearts are inspired by the ideals he taught us. You and I will write the monument to Tom Johnson. I was but a boy when the great Luray cave in Virginia was discovered. Three men walking in a field stumbled into a hole in the ground. One, a little more venturesome than the others, crawled in. He found it dark and yelled for a candle. The others, more timid, fearful of following, finally tendered a candle, and when he had lighted it, followed him in. The venturesome man,

leading the way with the candle in front of him, found the great cave. So Tom Johnson, the bold man, the first man to go with the candle, showed us the way, and came out and proclaimed the truth. Some fifty years from now, or perhaps twenty-five, when Cleveland is a city of a million people, the people will say, "Let us pass over and forget the history prior to 1900. Let us begin there." And when they write that history it will be of a free and happy city. We will do away with the old-fashioned selfishness. It will be a history of a useful city with a larger measure of happiness, the heritage of each because of Tom Johnson having lived among us.



When Mayor Baker had finished, he requested the audience to remain sitting while the lights were turned out and an illusion was shown. As the band played the "Star Spangled Banner" a papier-mache figure representing Tom L. Johnson was shown from the rear of the stage. The figure caught the audience by surprise and it voiced its pleasure in cheers that lasted as long as the figure was visible. The crowd then scattered to the various places of amusement.



Rubber Industry in Peru.

Atrocities in the prosecution of the rubber industry in the Putumayo district in Peru, reported widely in the press of the United States during the last two weeks, have been under discussion in Washington and London. The Peruvian minister to the United States, Mr. Pezet, says that his government is proceeding rapidly with measures looking to a suppression of the practices against the Indians. Reiterating the statements made in behalf of Peru by the Peruvian minister in London, Mr. Pezet said: "The atrocities were committed years ago. They occurred not later than 1907. Things are different now and the Peruvian government is in entire control. Peru has sent two investigating commissions into the Putumayo district. Their reports disclose that conditions are not nearly so bad as they were, and improvement is continuing." That the actual perpetrators of the outrages are not now in control of the situation, had been indeed admitted in the original news exploitation of the atrocities; consequently reasons for the publicity were not at first clear. Perhaps the following from the dispatches may aid in discovering these reasons. In answering questions in the House of Commons on the 17th, F. D. Acland, Parliamentary undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, said that he hoped the publication of the blue book by the Foreign Office would stimulate private enterprise to establish a mission to help the victimized Indians. As the Peruvian government states, we learn elsewhere, that it is against the Peruvian Constitution to admit Protestant faith into the country, the purpose is to establish a Catholic

settlement of Christian teachers in the rubber district. The wide exploitation of the news is not, however, thus accounted for. But when speaking in the House on the 19th Mr. Acland is further reported to have referred to the question raised by the United States government as to whether Peru is a suitable state to have control of a district like the Putumayo, or whether that government should not be forcibly dispossessed of it; and he promised that His Majesty's government would do anything it possibly could to help any action the United States may take. One of the objects, Mr. Acland added, of the British Foreign Office in publishing the blue book on the subject was to influence public opinion in the United States, and he thought it would no doubt produce that effect. Emphasis to the suspicion that the United States is expected to pull the Putumayo rubber "chestnut" out of the Peruvian fire, for the Rubber Interests, is added by the demand of the Berliner Tageblatt of the 20th, that the United States intervene, as the atrocities committed against the Indian rubber collectors have created a situation which is variant to the Monroe Doctrine, under which the United States can bring pressure to bear on a South American republic failing to observe the standards of culture and morality. [See current volume, page 685.]



Turkish Complications.

A flotilla of Italian torpedo-boat destroyers attempted on the 19th to enter the straits of the Dardanelles. A severe bombardment from the Turkish forts and ships drove them back. Internal disorders in Constantinople furnished ground for a rumor, later found to be incorrect, that the reported appearance of the Italian boats was a ruse on the part of the Turkish government, planned with Turkish boats bearing Italian flags, to arouse a sentiment of loyalty in the face of a foreign foe, for at the moment of the Italian attack the government was disorganized in consequence of trouble between the army and the Committee of Union and Progress. The Cabinet had resigned on the 17th. Tewfik Pasha, Turkish Ambassador at London, was appointed Grand Vizier, but stipulated the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies, to which the Sultan would not agree. On the 21st Mouktar Pasha was appointed Grand Vizier, and formed a Cabinet with Nazim Pasha Minister of War in place of Mahmoud Shefkett, and with Kiamil Pasha Minister of Foreign Affairs. The latter appointment gives satisfaction to the army. [See current volume, page 567.]



"Will-son and Mar-shall!" How's Will and Shall for the beginning and end of the ticket?—Cleveland Plain Dealer.