

ceeded with the low fare and equal taxation reforms which he had entered upon immediately after his election. But instantly an injunction was procured from the Supreme Court to protect Mr. Hanna's street-car interests. Consequently any other city in the state can deal with the street-car question. Cleveland alone is enjoined. The explanation is that Cleveland is the only Ohio city in which monopoly interests are threatened.

Johnson also continued his tax investigation in the interest of the small property owners who are now taxed with gross unfairness. That, too, was stopped by injunction.

He then procured the appointment by the new county offices of a "tax inquisitor" under the Ohio law in place of the Republican "inquisitor," with a view to compelling the corporations to pay back taxes which they had dodged. The new "inquisitor" was promptly shackled with an injunction.

And now comes up a matter of another kind, which shows the determination of the Hanna ring to deprive the city administration of all power to administer the affairs for which it is responsible to the people.

For the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the police force, Mayor Johnson had, after long and careful investigation into its condition and the causes of its efficiency, decided to unload five of the six captains, who were barnacles, and to put in the place of the inefficient superintendent the sixth captain, whom he had found to be a competent officer. By thus getting rid of five useless captains, whose duties are performed by lieutenants, he would have had the funds to increase the number of patrolmen, and by promoting the efficient captain he could have secured a good superintendent for what under a competent chief he believed would be an efficient force.

The captains resigned when called upon to do so, but the superintendent interested Mr. Hanna's attorney general, and that convenient official secured from the accommodating Supreme Court an injunction so broad that the city government has no further authority over the police force. This injunction was granted without notice to the city or a hearing of any kind, but by a secret proceeding at Columbus.

To give it the color of good faith the Hanna papers manufactured and circulated a rumor that Johnson was removing these police officers for the purpose of putting his own po-

litical followers into their places. The disingenuousness of this manufactured rumor is apparent when the fact is disclosed that Johnson expressly intended and had fully arranged to make no appointments in place of the captains, and to fill the superintendent's place by the promotion of an officer who is universally regarded in Cleveland as one of the best on the force and who is a thorough-going Republican.

L. F. P.

NEWS

Rumors of a probable settlement of the anthracite coal strike gained currency on the 21st. The proceedings before the arbitration commission (p. 521) had gone on regularly on the 20th, when the Rev. Dr. Peter Roberts continued to give testimony regarding the condition of the miners. Among other statements he said that the fatalities in anthracite mining are 3.5 per 1,000 employes annually, while in railroading they amount to only 2.5. Dr. Roberts was followed on the witness stand by two physicians, one of whom, Dr. Lenahan, of Wilkesbarre, testified that few miners live to be over 50 years of age, and that the average life of a miner after beginning work at this calling is about 25 or 30 years. When Mr. Darrow applied on the 21st for an extended adjournment Judge Gray, as chairman of the commission, made the announcement which gave rise to the rumors of settlement. He said:

Acceding to the suggestion just made by counsel that an interval of time be taken for the preparation of the documentary evidence and for a possible agreement as to certain facts and figures which would forward the work of the commission, the commission desires to express the hope that an effort will be made by the parties to come to an agreement upon nearly all, if not all, the matters now in controversy, and that they will adopt the suggestion heretofore made by the commission to counsel on both sides, that we aid them in such an effort by our conciliatory offices. It seems to us that many of the conditions complained of, and which have been the subject and study of our examination, might be better remedied by the parties to the controversy approaching the subject in a proper spirit.

Thereupon the commission adjourned on the 21st to the 3d of December.

Subsequently the commission found it advisable to issue the following supplementary explanation:

It appears that there is some misunderstanding or some lack of understanding in connection with the recess taken by the commission and the suggestion in that connection that, possibly, the contestants might be able to agree upon some of the important points involved. The recess was desired by counsel for both sides, because authoritative statements of hours and wages which are being prepared are not as yet ready. The suggestion was made that perhaps some agreement might be reached between the principals which would simplify the problem and assist in reaching proper conclusions. The chairman, speaking for the commission, stated that the commission would gladly cooperate as far as could consistently be done in furthering an effort to reach an understanding through conciliatory means and methods. The idea has gone out in some quarters that the matter is to be settled without further effort or responsibility on the part of the commission. This idea is entirely wrong. The commission will, as announced, cheerfully encourage conciliatory spirit and action between the parties to the controversy, but has not surrendered, and will not surrender, jurisdiction of any of the matters which have been referred to it, nor responsibility for the conclusion reached. No adjustment can be made which does not, by its terms commend itself strongly enough to secure the approval of the commission and its incorporation in the award. With a view and for the purpose of removing any misunderstanding which might exist, the subcommittee of the commission invited such of the counsel representing the several interests involved as could be reached to meet this afternoon.

The independent coal operators were seriously disturbed by the probable settlement, and immediately used their influence to prevent it. On the 22d they addressed to President Baer and the other representatives of the coal and railroad trust a protest against a settlement at this time. They urged four objections: First, that the proposed settlement "would forever establish the power and perpetuate the injustice perpetrated" by the miners' union; second, that it "would be in the eyes of the public a confession" of guilt on the part of the operators of all the offenses charged against them by the miners; third, that after a final hearing before the commission any money award which the commission might make would be far less than the amount proposed in settlement;

and, fourth, that the commission, composed of fair men, etc., will "in their findings make such declaration as will for many years put a ban upon unlawful practices, oppression of nonunion men, unjustifiable demands and other grievances" suffered by the operators since 1900, "when the union first took possession of" their "property." The protest was signed in behalf of 24 copartners and firms, and was presented to a meeting of the trust held at New York on the 25th. While this meeting was in session, representatives of the independent operators being in attendance, a message was received from one of the attorneys of the trust, ex-Attorney General Wayne MacVeagh, who was in Washington arranging with Mitchell, Darrow and Henry D. Lloyd, representing the miners, for a final conference with a view to a settlement. Mr. MacVeagh had effected these arrangements, and his message proposed a conference between the trust magnates and Mitchell, to take place at Washington on the 28th. Meanwhile the protest of the independent operators had been read and discussed at the New York meeting, and Mr. Baer replied at once to Mr. MacVeagh as follows:

The conditions are such that no substantial progress can be made by the suggested meeting. The general judgment of the operators is that it will be best for the present to go on with the hearing.

Mr. Darrow explains in behalf of the miners that the initiative in the settlement proceedings was taken by the representatives of the other side and that they have now "gone square-ly back on their word."

On the 20th the committee appointed at the convention of the American Federation of Labor to investigate Mr. Shaffer's charges against Samuel Gompers (p. 521) made its report to the convention. Mr. Shaffer having appeared before the committee and declared that he had never said anything reflecting upon President Gompers, that he had never made any charges of infidelity to unionism against him, and that the matter had been brought before the convention without his knowledge, the committee reported that there were no charges for them to investigate. Their report was unanimously adopted by the convention.

An important and very significant vote was taken in the convention on the same day. It was a vote on social-

ism. At every meeting of the Federation the Socialists bring that question forward, and the significant feature this year is that they very nearly carried their resolution, which has heretofore been defeated by a pronounced negative vote. The resolution was offered by Max Hayes, of Cleveland, and reads as follows:

Resolved, That this twenty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor advises the working people to organize their economic and political power, to secure for labor the full equivalent of its toil, and the overthrow of the wage system and establishing of an industrial, cooperative democracy.

It was strongly opposed by President Gompers, who took the floor to speak against it, yet it was defeated by a vote of only 4,744 to 4,344—a majority of but 400.

President Gompers was unanimously reelected on the 22d as president of the Federation.

Further official returns from the recent American elections show the following results:

Ohio:	
Republican pluralities:	
Secretary of State.....	90,465
Supreme Court judge.....	93,939
Supreme Court judge.....	93,921
Board of Public Works.....	86,209
Dairy and Food Commissioner...	86,135
Republican vote for Secretary of State..... 436,171	
Democratic vote for Secretary of State..... 345,706	
Socialist vote for Secretary of State..... 14,270	
Prohibition vote for Secretary of State..... 12,336	
Socialist Labor vote for Secretary of State..... 2,983	
Unreported vote for Secretary of State..... 1	
Total..... 811,467	
Congress:	
Republicans from districts 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 17	
Democrats from districts 4, 5, 12, 17.. 4	
Total Congressmen..... 21	
Republicans gain 12th district, but lose 13th, leaving the distribution the same as before, 17 to 4.	

Wisconsin:	
Republican pluralities:	1902. 1900.
Governor.....	47,227 93,656
Lieut. Governor.....	53,392
Republican vote for Gov.....	192,478
Democratic vote for Gov.....	148,251
Socialist vote for Gov. (est'd.).....	17,000
Prohibitionist vote for Gov.....	8,500
Socialist Labor vote for Gov.....	1,000

Illinois:	
Republican vote for Treasurer.....	450,693 448,940
Democratic vote for Treasurer.....	361,015 405,490
Socialist vote for Treasurer.....	19,945
Prohibitionist vote for Treasurer.....	18,194 11,792
Socialist Labor vote for Treasurer.....	8,525 4,507
People's vote for Treasurer.....	1,484 7,893
Cook County, Ill. (including Chicago):	
Republican vote for Treasurer.....	148,941 148,558
Democratic vote for Treasurer.....	127,162 147,956

Illinois:	
Socialist vote for Treasurer.....	14,253
Socialist Labor vote for Treasurer.....	6,618
Prohibitionist vote for Treasurer.....	4,022
People's vote for Treasurer.....	455
1902.	1900.
14,253
6,618	2,744
4,022	1,632
455	2,546

The Single Tax party of Cook County, Ill., had no State candidates. The head of its ticket was its candidate for sheriff, who polled 898 votes. Its highest vote, however, was that for clerk of the appellate court—1,286, all but 63 of which were cast in the city of Chicago. Following is the comparison with previous elections:

	Vote.	Percentage.
County, 1900 (Fall).....	503	.00 1-7
City, 1901 (Spring).....	950	.00 1-7
City, 1902 (Spring).....	1,816	.60 4-5
County, 1902 (Fall).....	1,286	.00 1-2

Socialist estimates of the aggregate Socialist vote of the country by States, are in round figures as follows:

California.....	15,000
Colorado.....	6,000
Connecticut.....	2,000
Delaware.....	800
Florida.....	1,200
Idaho.....	500
Illinois.....	12,000
Indiana.....	7,100
Iowa.....	5,000
Kansas.....	3,000
Kentucky.....	2,000
Maine.....	1,500
Maryland.....	1,100
Massachusetts.....	33,000
Michigan.....	4,000
Minnesota.....	10,000
Missouri.....	8,500
Nebraska.....	3,500
Montana.....	5,000
New Hampshire.....	1,000
New Jersey.....	6,000
New York.....	25,000
N. Dakota.....	900
Ohio.....	16,500
Oregon.....	2,500
Pennsylvania.....	25,000
Rhode Island.....	1,100
S. Dakota.....	500
Tennessee.....	900
Texas.....	5,000
Utah.....	1,500
Washington.....	4,500
West Virginia.....	600
Wisconsin.....	18,000
	240,000

Full returns of the Illinois vote on the three questions under the advisory referendum (p. 486) are now available, excepting only so much of Cook county as lies outside of Chicago. Following are the totals: Advising an Enforceable State Initiative and Referendum.

Chicago.....		For	Against
State outside of Cook County.....		258,316	60,411
Total.....		418,418	84,944
Advising an Enforceable Initiative and Referendum for Cities, Counties, etc.			
Chicago.....		For	Against
State outside of Cook County.....		155,423	23,465
Total.....		226,443	57,417
For Election of United States Senators by Popular Vote.			
Chicago.....		For	Against
		161,306	23,518