

places, instantly remark it. They speak of being in an official atmosphere from which political poisons seem to have been eliminated. They realize what is the truth, that Mayor Johnson and his associates are not constructing a politicians' machine or serving selfish ambitions, but with singleness of purpose and contagious enthusiasm are building up a peoples' city.

NEWS NARRATIVE

How to use the reference figures of this Department for obtaining continuous news narratives: Observe the reference figures in any article; turn back to the page they indicate and find there the next preceding article on the same subject; observe the reference figures in that article, and turn back as before; continue so until you come to the earliest article on the subject; then retrace your course through the indicated ones, reading each article in chronological order, and you will have a continuous news narrative of the subject from its historical beginnings to date.

Week ending Thursday, Jan. 4.

The Russian revolution.

It seems now to be certain that the violent uprising in Moscow (p. 629) has been suppressed; but the dispatches have been so evidently censored or inspired by the Russian government that no news can be accepted with full confidence.

At the time of our last report, which brought the Moscow story down to the 27th (p. 629) we were obliged to infer, contrary to some of the dispatches, that the fighting had not ceased; and this inference was verified by subsequent dispatches. Fighting continued throughout the 28th, and on the evening of that day the revolutionists raided the center of the town. On the 29th the uprising had been crushed again; but on the 30th the revolutionaries were still in possession of six square miles of the city, comprising large manufacturing and workmen's residential districts. On the 31st, however, this region had fallen into the hands of the troops, and the revolt was put down. This report appears now to have been true.

Moscow is described as having the grim appearance of a battlefield. All the members of the social revolutionary committee are reported to have been arrested. Before the revolt had been suppressed, a committee of revolutionists entered the lodgings of the chief of police at midnight on the

27th and, as the dispatches agree in reporting it—

told him to bid an eternal farewell to his family, because he was condemned to die. Finding that it was no joke, the chief expostulated, but to no purpose. Realizing his awful position, he bade farewell to his family and was hurried into the street and shot. His body was left lying in a pool of blood.

The incident was much like the ordinary police visitations of the Russian government, though less cruel; and since the suppression of the revolt in Moscow it has been outdone in ferocity by off-hand military executions of squad after squad of persons seized as revolutionists.

Although the Moscow revolt has been put down, the revolution is evidently not at an end. On the 31st the Council of Workingmen, after an eight-hour session at St. Petersburg, adopted resolutions calling off the strike, "because the fight of the people against the government can no longer be limited to the disorganization of economic life," and deciding "to proceed immediately with warlike operations and the organization of an armed uprising." Meanwhile, reports from different parts of the Empire have been coming in which indicate the vast geographical scope of the revolution. The miners and metal workers of the Don district have seized several towns and an important railway depot. The bridge over the Volga at Syzran, in the province of Simbirsk, was blown up with a military train upon it, and besides the slaughter of soldiers and destruction of military supplies, railway communication with Trans-Siberia was thereby cut off. The town of Zloutaust, in the Ural mountains, has been in the hands of the revolutionists for several days, and a local republican government, with the red flag flying over the government arms factory and the officials held as hostages, has been established. At Riga (p. 62) the situation remains practically unchanged; and in Warsaw (p. 613), although the revolutionists are not in possession they are strong enough to maintain freedom of agitation. Samova, near Nishni Novgorod, is reported to be held by an army of strikers; and on the 2d a St. Petersburg dispatch stated that Krassnoyar, Siberia, had been conquered by revolutionaries, who

had shot the military garrison and hanged the chief of police.

Mr. Bryan in the Philippines.

In the course of his tour (pp. 458, 631) William J. Bryan was at Manila on the 28th. On that evening he was present at a banquet given in his honor by leading Filipinos, including Aguinaldo. The native speakers advocated independence, and the menu displayed an American flag supported by a banner of the Filipino republic. According to the press dispatches Mr. Bryan did not commit himself as to the American policy regarding the Philippines, and the natives were disappointed, while the Americans resident at Manila were pleased. Nothing authentic on the subject from Mr. Bryan has yet been published in this country.

The Chicago traction question.

The work of the municipal ownership coalition in Chicago (p. 614) began to take shape on the 28th in the appointment of the following general advisory committee:

A. M. Lawrence, Raymond Robins, Margaret A. Haley, H. M. Ashton, M. F. Doty, Francis J. Shulte, J. G. Grossberg, John Fitzpatrick, Leopold Neumann, Jenkin Lloyd Jones, C. A. Windle, John E. Traeger, Joseph Medill Patterson, David Rosenheim, E. N. Nockels, John J. Sonstebly, E. W. Ritter, Clarence S. Darrow, P. C. McArdle, W. A. Conover, T. P. Quinn, Howard S. Taylor, Thomas Rhodus, H. R. Eagle, William O'Connell, Daniel L. Cruick.

On the 1st, having satisfied itself that the City Council did not in good faith intend to submit the questions at issue to referendum vote, the advisory committee prepared and recommended the circulation of a petition for a referendum vote at the coming Spring election on the following question:

Shall the City Council proceed without delay to secure municipal ownership and operation of all street railways in Chicago under the Mueller law, instead of passing the pending franchise ordinance or any other ordinance granting franchises to private companies?

As 110,000 signatures must be obtained by the 1st of February, the Hearst papers assumed the burden of pushing the work. Accordingly on the 2d the Examiner made this announcement:

In order that a referendum may be had on the new franchise ordinances