

his resignation are explained in his letter to the Premier in which he tenders it. The principal point is the difference that he recognizes as existing at present between himself and the British voters with reference to tariffs on food. He favors such tariffs, in the interest of the colonies, as part of a general scheme of Imperial protection; whereas a majority of the voters, as he believes, are not yet prepared to adopt this view. He accordingly aims to leave the Premier in freedom to pursue a protective reciprocity policy not involving the question of taxing food, while himself declining to be in the position of seeming to accept this emasculation of his own policy by remaining in office.

So much of Mr. Chamberlain's letter of resignation as bears upon that vital point is as follows:

For the present, at any rate, a preferential agreement with our colonies involving any new duty, however small, on articles of food hitherto untaxed, even if accompanied by a reduction of taxation on other articles of food equally universal in their consumption, would be unacceptable to the majority of the constituencies.

However much we may regret the decision, however mistaken we may think it, no good government in a democratic country can ignore it. I feel, therefore, that as an immediate practical policy the question of preference to the colonies cannot be pressed with any hope of success at the present time, although there is a strong feeling in favor of the other branch of fiscal reform which would give fuller discretion to the government in negotiating with foreign countries and for a freer exchange of commodities and which would enable our representatives to retaliate if no concession was made to our just demands.

If, as I believe, you share these views, it seems to me that you will be absolutely justified in adopting them as the policy of your government, although it will necessarily involve some changes in its constitution.

As secretary for the colonies during the last eight years, I have been in a special sense the representative of the policy of a closer union which I firmly believe to be equally necessary in the interests of the colonies and ourselves. I believe it is possible to-day and may be impossible to-morrow to make arrangements for such a union. I have had unexampled opportunities of watching events and appreciating the feelings of our kinsmen beyond the seas. I stand, therefore, in a different position to any of my colleagues, and I think that I should justly

be blamed if I remained in office and thus formally accepted the exclusion from my political programme of so important a part thereof.

I think that with absolute loyalty to your government and with no fear of embarrassing it in any way, I can best promote the cause I have at heart from the outside, and I cannot but hope that in a perfectly independent position my arguments may be received with less prejudice than would attach to those of a party leader.

Accordingly, I would suggest that you limit the present policy of the government to an assertion of our freedom in the case of all commercial relations with foreign countries, and that you should agree to my tendering my resignation of my present office to His Majesty and devoting myself to the work of explaining and popularizing those principles of imperial union which experience has convinced me are essential to our future welfare and prosperity.

While Mr. Chamberlain resigns because the new tariff policy falls short of what he regards as a proper protection programme, the other ministers resign because it is inconsistent with free trade. He resigns because he is a more advanced protectionist, and they because they are more orthodox free-traders, than the Premier. Their action has been imitated by Lord Balfour of Burleigh, secretary for Scotland, a pronounced free trader, whose resignation was accepted by the King on the 20th. Arthur R. D. Elliott, the financial secretary to the treasury (a ministerial though not a cabinet post), has also resigned because he opposes the protection reaction which the Premier evidently contemplates.

Mr. Balfour has not yet announced the reorganization of his ministry, but several names are reported as possibilities. They are the following:

Lord Selborne, first lord of the admiralty, to be secretary for the colonies, in place of Mr. Chamberlain. Lord Milner is mentioned in the same connection.

Austen Chamberlain, postmaster general, son of Joseph Chamberlain, to be chancellor of the exchequer, in place of Charles T. Ritchie.

W. St. J. F. Brodrick, secretary of war, to be secretary for India, in place of Lord George Hamilton.

Mr. Arnold-Forster, secretary to the admiralty, to be secretary for war, in place of Mr. Brodrick.

It is reported that the delay in reforming the ministry is due to ac-

tive interference on the part of the King, who is regarded as being inclined to revive some of the obsolete prerogatives of the crown.

Interest in German politics centers about the proceedings of the Socialist congress at Dresden. Bebel's victory over the opportunist faction on the question of claiming a Reichstag vice-presidency (p. 376), has been supplemented with a kindred victory on the question of revising the party programme further in the direction of opportunism. Bebel offered resolutions in opposition to the revision, and on the 20th they were adopted by an overwhelming majority. The executive committee is reported also to have been virtually chosen by Bebel. So complete is his victory that the Associated Press dispatches from Dresden say "it now looks as though the agitation against Herr Bebel before the convention met was encouraged by him in order that his absolute leadership of the party should be demonstrated and the small faction opposed to him held up to the ridicule of the party." Through the same news channels his victory in the party is described as "a triumph for socialism pure and simple with no shadow of compromise or alliance with any other party." The dispatch proceeds:

It means that hereafter the work of the Social Democrats is to be carried on along the lines of Karl Marx's international propaganda. In his speech before the congress Herr Bebel declared that the aims of socialism were revolutionary; that the main purpose was the overthrow of the wage system and the exploitation of the proletariat by capital, and the substitution of cooperation. To this end he would refuse all offers of compromise and make an aggressive fight. With the great strength that his party has in the new Reichstag and with the assurance that every vote will be at his disposal, the veteran leader will be in a position to make no end of trouble for the government, which will be forced to effect an alliance with various sections in order to secure a working majority.

Activity in American politics is practically confined to the campaign in Ohio (p. 376), which was opened on the Republican side at Chillicothe on the 19th. The meeting was preceded by a parade of clubs from different parts of the

State, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Roemer, a Presbyterian clergyman of Chillicothe, whose prayer was followed by the strains of "Down Where the Wuertzburger Flows," by the First Regiment band of Cincinnati. Next came a song from a glee club, after which the temporary chairman, Albert Douglas, introduced Gov. Nash as permanent chairman in a speech in which he predicted Mr. Herrick's election by 100,000, and Senator Hanna's reelection by a legislative vote representing a popular majority of 60,000. Gov. Nash spoke but a few words. He was followed by Myron T. Herrick, the candidate for governor, who read a dignified address. Senator Foraker spoke after Mr. Herrick and was followed by Senator Hanna, the meeting being then closed by Warren G. Harding.

The Democratic meeting next after that of the 14th at Alliance (p. 377) was held on the 15th at Steubenville in the overwhelmingly Republican county of Jefferson. It was the largest Democratic meeting in the history of the county, over 4,000 people having assembled in the tent. The principal speakers were Mr. Clarke and Mr. Johnson, and the meeting was closed with a lecture on taxation by Peter Witt, which he illustrated with stereopticon views. It was presided over by John H. McKee. The campaigning of the 16th included a 50-mile automobile speaking trip through Jefferson, Belmont, Harrison and Tuscarawas counties, ending in an evening meeting at New Philadelphia in the slightly Democratic county of Tuscarawas, which was so large as to overflow the seating capacity of the tent. At Coshocton, in the Democratic county of the same name, the evening meeting of the 17th was held, a day meeting of 900 who crowded the village opera house having been held at New Conners-town on the way to Coshocton. The tent was again overcrowded at Coshocton, the audience being estimated at 4,500. Johnson was the only speaker. The meeting of the 18th was at Newark, in the Democratic county of Licking. Although the night was cold the tent was crowded

with 4,500 people. Mr. Johnson was supported here by Frank S. Monnett, candidate for attorney general. The other speaker was Peter Witt. On the 19th Zanesville, in the Republican county of Muskingum, filled the tent with an audience of 4,000. The speakers were Johnson, Witt and Monnett. The work of the next week began on Monday, the 21st, at New Straitsville, in the Republican county of Perry, where a large meeting gathered. Here Mr. Johnson was rejoined by Mr. Clarke, who had spoken alone during most of last week. The two spoke together also at Logan on the 22d. Logan, in the slightly Democratic county of Hocking, is a town of 5,000 inhabitants. An audience of 4,000 crowded into the tent. On the way to Logan Mr. Johnson had spoken on the same day at Gloucester and Nelsonville.

While speaking at Norwalk on the 18th Mr. Clarke embodied in his speech the following challenge to Senator Hanna:

I have been asked so frequently during the past two weeks if there would be a joint discussion of the issues of this campaign between Senator Hanna and myself that I desire to say publicly here to-night that it would be extremely agreeable to me to meet Senator Hanna, if his health will permit, in joint discussion of the issues which we represent. Permit me to add, gentlemen, that I am perfectly willing that the Senator shall name the times and places for such meetings, subject to but one condition, namely, that they be held in the close legislative districts of the State.

On the 20th Senator Hanna was reported by the Associated Press as saying with reference to this challenge that—

he would pay no attention to the challenge to debate with the Democratic candidate for United States Senator, John H. Clarke, until he had heard from Chairman Dick, to whom Clarke's challenge has been referred.

The principal subject of interest in municipal politics was the nomination on the 23d by the Republican and the Citizens Union conventions of New York city, of Seth Low for reelection as mayor, at the head of a fusion ticket against Tammany Hall.

Mayor Johnson, of Cleveland, is still at work in traction matters. He has taken steps to guard

against interference with the 3-cent street car fare movement (p. 377) through injunctions. At his instance on the 21st the city council, by a vote of 23 to 4, passed an ordinance providing for a 3-cent fare street railway over Rhodes avenue and partly on Denison avenue west to the city limits. One of the councilmen favorable to this ordinance explained it. He said:

They are starting injunction proceedings on one end of the line now, and we want to be sure that we are to have one of the lines laid—it doesn't matter which.

It seems that the validity of the original ordinance as to part of Denison avenue is questioned. The second ordinance leaves out the questioned part. Mayor Johnson is quoted on the subject as follows:

I have advised the backers of the Denison avenue line to move slowly, saying that I foresee an injunction suit. It would not be wise to load the street with materials and then have it all tied up. There will be time enough to finish the road after the Cleveland Electric railway has shown its policy.

Three more street railway routes were provided for on the 20th by action of the Cleveland city council. They are presumably intended for three-cent fare routes. One is on Doan street, from Wade park avenue to Ansel. It is only half a mile in length, and is intended for a beginning of a cross town line. The second route is along Edgewater boulevard from Taylor street to the intersection of Lake avenue. The third is from Rhodes avenue west to the city limits. A fourth route, from the intersection of Summit and Erie streets west to the intersection of Summit and Seneca, was referred again to committees to be reported back next week.

The street car franchise fight in Toledo, O., gave rise on the 21st to one of the most sensational sessions of the city council in the history of that city. An ordinance promoted by the Toledo Railway and Light Co., granting a 25-year street car franchise, had been passed by the council and vetoed by Mayor Jones. The franchise came again before the council on the 21st, when arrangements had been made to pass it over the mayor's veto. But a crowd of citizens appeared, representing every

ward in the city; and, according to the news dispatches—

there was very little doubt existing that an attempt to pass the ordinance would have resulted in the crowd cleaning out the council chamber. The angry temper of the crowd was aggravated by the fact that a detachment of street car employes in plain clothes was stationed in the corridors early in the evening and the moment the doors were opened took possession of the lobby, but the crowd pushed in, forming a solid mass, and rendering entrance or exit impossible. Red fire was burned and several glass doors were broken in by the pressure of the crowd. The councilmen on whom the company had depended for the passage of the ordinance gave way under the pressure and when it was apparent that the ordinance would not pass the lawyer for the company made the statement that the ordinance would not in any case be accepted. The ordinance was laid on the table.

Resolutions relative to the Chicago traction franchise question (pp. 300, 36) were adopted on the 20th by the Chicago Federation of Labor. Premising that the truce between the city and the traction companies will expire November 30th next; that ordinances for a settlement have been drafted by the council committee, but concealed from the public; that it is understood that the council committee proposes a 20-year franchise with no reservations for municipal ownership at any earlier period; and that there is no sign that the Mueller enabling act for municipal ownership is to be submitted to the people of Chicago for adoption until after the grant of franchises, these resolutions urge the delegates to the Chicago Federation of Labor and the members of their respective local unions "to proceed in a body Monday evening, September 28th, to call on the Mayor and council at their regular meeting" to present certain specified demands.

The demands specified in the resolutions mentioned above are 10 in number and in substance as follows:

1. That the proposed franchise ordinance be published.
2. That the Mueller enabling act for municipal ownership be submitted to the people for adoption, and when adopted that its powers be put into immediate operation.
3. That meantime no new grants be made to the traction companies.

4. That revocable licenses only be granted the traction companies pending the consummation of municipal ownership plans.

5. That the council leave the question of unexpired franchises to adjudication, and proceed to enforce better service.

6. That a traction expert be permanently employed by the city.

7 and 8. That he be employed to carry out the council's directions for requiring better service of the companies.

9. That special counsel be employed by the city to ascertain and punish violations by the companies of their existing obligations.

10. That the law department be required to push all disputed questions to final adjudication—"including the validity of the 99 years' act by which a corrupt legislature attempted unconstitutionally to deprive Chicago of its fundamental rights of home rule for a century."

Traction and other franchise interests have compassed the defeat of the new charter of Denver prepared by a local charter convention (p. 377) and submitted on the 22d to the people of Denver for adoption. A special dispatch of the 23d to the Record-Herald, the leading independent Republican daily paper of Chicago, gives this description of the election:

Corporation money, with the aid of every city and state official, caused the defeat of the new charter for the city and county of Denver to-day by 5,000 votes. Ministers were thrown from booths, repeating countenanced and thugs paid to intimidate electors at the polls. While the decent people unanimously favored the new charter, they failed to appear at the polls in the numbers counted upon by the reformers. On the other hand, voters poured in from the slums in droves to register the disapproval of the politicians, the corporations and the nonproperty holding electors. From 100 to 300 men voted from tenements in which less than one-third the number had been registered. Led by D. H. Moffat, the financial head of the traction, light and railroad interests, the politicians devoted the day to rallying every opponent to the charter they could find. While Chief of Police Armstrong had declared that he would fill the jails with prisoners if any attempt were made at repeating, Police Captain Michael Delaney aided by the opponents to the charter in every way by permitting thugs to enter the booths and drive away the watchers of the reformers or by intimidating electors who sought to register their approval of the new charter. The new charter contained much that was distasteful to the corporations. Its strongest recommendation was that the taxpayer was given some voice in the disposition of franchises, in their terms and the tenure of

their existence. In fact, through the following clauses the taxpaying electors practically were given full control of franchises and could have taken steps to have the city acquire ownership of public utilities whenever desired.

The vote as reported on the 24th was 13,823 for the charter and 21,547 against it. Under the constitution of Colorado, as amended a year ago, it will now be necessary (p. 282) to elect a new charter convention within 30 days from the 22d, the work of which must be submitted to the people at a future special election to be called for the purpose.

#### NEWS NOTES.

—Henry George's 64th birthday is to be celebrated at St. Louis on the 30th.

—The People's party convention of Colorado was in session at Denver on the 21st.

—Curtis Jett, charged with a feud murder in Kentucky, was convicted at Cynthiana on the 22d. The jury fixed the penalty at death.

—A band of "ladrones" overcame the police force of the village of Laisan, in Batangas province, Luzon, on the 20th and captured their arms.

—One of the Evansville, Ind., rioters who attempted to lynch a Negro prisoner last July (p. 233), was convicted of riotous conspiracy on the 18th.

—On the 20th a detachment of the 28th U. S. Infantry fought an engagement with a band of "fanatics" in the Lake Lanao section of Mindanao, Philippine Islands.

—The 11th annual session of the National Irrigation Congress, sitting in Ogden, Utah, adjourned on the 18th. Wm. A. Clark, of Montana, was elected president.

—The city of San Francisco is to vote at a special election on the 8th of October upon a bond issue for the construction and operation by the city of a municipal street car system known as the "Geary street road."

—The statistics of exports and imports of the United States (see p. 314) for the month ending August 31, 1903, as given by the treasury sheet, were as follows (M standing for merchandise, G for gold and S for silver):

	Exports.	Imports.	Balance.
M	\$181,124,840	\$161,216,677	\$16,908,263 exp.
G	9,292,624	12,440,024	3,237,400 imp.
S	5,035,091	4,840,233	151,758 exp.
	\$195,452,555	\$181,539,964	\$13,822,591 exp.

—From Berlin on the 22d it was reported that rioting between Jews and Christians had occurred at Gomel, Russia, and that the houses of 345 Jewish workmen were plundered and destroyed. Twenty-five Jews were killed, 100 sent to hospitals suffering from serious injuries, and 200 others were slightly hurt.