

ed for the third time to the position of mayor, and ex-officio president of the board, by their votes. We believe that the will of the people is supreme, and that there is no "authority" under our form of government, superior to ours or that can supplant the will of the people, as expressed at the polls. If we once concede that there is some other authority greater than the people that can at will remove or dismiss a public official chosen by the people, according to the forms of law, then it is clear that there is no hope for the survival of liberty or free government among men, and the provisions of the constitution guaranteeing popular government are, therefore, valueless.

Taking this view of the case, we feel that to cravenly surrender the trust that the people have reposed in us, and abandon the position to which they have called us, would be an act unworthy true manhood, and we, therefore, propose to stand in defense of this principle of human liberty to the last extremity, provided for honorable and liberty-loving men. Assuring you, your associates and the public, that there is nothing personal in this controversy, and that I bear for you all the utmost good will, I am, very sincerely yours,

This decision by Mayor Jones was evidently not lightly made. It had been considered by the whole board, presided over by the mayor, which adopted, and all the members of which but one have signed, the following resolutions:

Whereas, we, the mayor and members of the board of police commissioners of the city of Toledo, having been elected to our official position by the popular vote of the people, according to the principles of democracy and the right of self-government, to which we, as a people, are committed; and whereas, the legislature of Ohio has recently passed a "law" that denies the right of the people to select their own public servants, amounting virtually to disfranchisement, and seeks to arbitrarily remove this board and substitute a board "appointed by the governor" of the state; and whereas, we regard such a proceeding as an assault on the fundamental principle of liberty and a menace to any just conception of freedom; and whereas, the service of this board and of the police department has been singularly free from criticism during the past five years, and there having been no charge of "partisan favoritism" or other scandal, the financial statement showing that while every other important department of the city has had its fund exhausted or overdrawn there is today to the credit of the police fund

the sum of \$52,503.40, proving that from this point the management of the board has been prudent, wise and economical; and whereas, the proposed action is not only an assault on the rights of the people, but further, an implied reflection on the personal integrity of the members of the board; now, therefore,

Resolved, That we regard this act of the legislature as a species of tyranny that we as free men must resist, as a meek surrender of our responsibilities would prove that we are unworthy of the confidence reposed in us by the voters who elected us; and, further, be it resolved that the chief of police is hereby instructed to take his orders from this board as heretofore. "Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God."

Mayor Jones was interviewed regarding these resolutions by the representative of a Toledo paper, with this result:

There is no doubt that the mayor means to hold on to his position as presiding officer of the police board until he is forcibly deposed. He said this afternoon:

"We are not going to fight but we will make a stand. I wonder if those fellows thought we would lie down. We have been simply waiting till the right time came. The chief will have his orders to take his instructions from the old police board and from no one else."

"Suppose he does not do so?" queried The News.

"We will not suppose," said the mayor.

"But the chief may elect to obey the new board?" said The News.

"Then we will have a new chief," said the mayor. "If it comes to a showdown we will see whom the force will follow, the new board or the old. I think we shall win, whether we win or lose. If we are defeated, it means that what I have all along contended, that we have not self-government, is true; if we win it will be a contribution to good government. We are not going to give up anyway."

As already explained in these columns (p. 42), the city of Cleveland, under the administration of Mayor Tom L. Johnson, is another victim of Ohio "ripper" legislation. The first attack upon that city was by means of a bill passed April 17, which takes the park system of Cleveland out of the control of the city and places it under a special board. This was followed on the 1st of May by the passage, as a Republican party measure, of a tax board "ripper" bill. It provides that the county auditor in any county may

request and secure from the state board of appraisers and assessors the appointment of a board of tax review to supersede all other taxing bodies. The generally recognized object of this bill was to legislate out of office in Cleveland the city tax board, appointed by Mayor Johnson, which undertook to raise the valuation for taxation of local monopolies, including the street railways, to the 60 per cent. basis at which other kinds of property are appraised for taxation. If it becomes operative this bill will strip Mayor Johnson of all power to bring about an equalization of taxes in Cleveland and nullify all the work which has been done by his tax bureau in anticipation of the power to equalize that would have vested in the annual city board next June under the present law. Mayor Johnson says of the bill that—

it was especially aimed to take off the \$20,000,000 from the tax valuation of the Cleveland street railroads, which was placed on the duplicate by the local board of revision. It was also calculated to prevent similar occurrences in Toledo, Cincinnati and other cities of the state. It is a street railroad measure pure and simple, and had the undivided backing of all the street railroads of the state.

The bill is iniquitous in that it gives a discredited county auditor in this county the power to throw out a board of revision which has gone against him and placed the added valuation on the street railroads. It is iniquitous because at the "request" of this auditor it authorizes the state board of revision to name a board of equalization to take the place of the ousted board. This state board of revision, consisting of the governor, attorney general and state auditor, is the body which remitted the additional valuation placed on the railroad property. It is needless to inquire what kind of men would be named on the board for Cuyahoga county by this body.

The injunction case against the three-cent fare franchise, granted by Mayor Johnson and the Cleveland city council to John B. Hoefgen (p. 10) was decided on the 6th by the lower court. By this decision the franchise is sustained and the injunction dissolved. An appeal was immediately taken by the old street railroad interests, for whom the injunction was got, and the appellate court granted another temporary injunction pending argument. The building of the three-cent fare road of Cleveland is

thereby still further indefinitely delayed.

Meanwhile the Cleveland city administration has taken steps to call immediately for bids for renewal of the street car franchises which are to expire in 1904, on the basis of reduced fares. This action, which was a disconcerting surprise to the old companies, is explained by the Mayor in these words:

The legislature has not yet adjourned, and it is important that we take this action while there is yet in time for the railroad companies to go down to Columbus and secure another ripper. To pass this resolution at this time will serve to give a timely notice of our intentions to the railroads, a sort of kindly warning. It will give them an opportunity to go down to Columbus and get through a ripper taking away from the council and board of control the granting of franchises and turn the power over to the governor of the state, board of tax revision or something of that nature. Undoubtedly the railroads would have much easier sailing under some such plan. But we haven't any too much time, anyway. The first steps should certainly be taken now, so that everything will be in readiness when the franchises expire and the time comes for action.

NEWS NOTES.

—Rear Admiral Wm. T. Sampson, U. S. N., died at Washington on the 6th.

—Potter Palmer, one of the richest citizens of Chicago, and owner of the Palmer house, died on the 4th.

—Bret Harte, the California poet and novelist, who has long resided in London, died there suddenly on the 6th, aged 63.

—Senator McLaurin, of South Carolina, issued an address on the 4th declaring that he will not go before the Democratic primaries for renomination and giving his reasons.

—The sixth biennial convention of the Federation of Women's Clubs assembled at Los Angeles on the 1st. The question of admitting colored clubs was decided adversely, though by an indirect method.

—Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, famous in connection with the excommunication and reinstatement of the Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn as a Roman Catholic priest, died at New York on the 5th. He was 62 years old.

—The Jefferson club, of St. Louis, has issued a handsome volume as a souvenir of its pilgrimage of last October to the home and tomb of Thomas

Jefferson, where it unveiled a granite memorial stone which it had erected on the spot.

—The 25th year of Bishop Spalding's priesthood was celebrated at Peoria on the 1st. In attendance at the ceremonial were some of the highest dignitaries of the Roman Catholic church in the United States, including Cardinal Gibbons.

—The monthly statement of the treasury department for April shows on hand April 30:

Gold reserve fund.....	\$150,000,000 00
Available cash balance.....	184,739,983 55
Total	\$334,739,983 55
On hand at close of last fiscal year, June 30, 1901.....	326,833,124 02
Increase	\$7,906,859 53

—The Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, at its meeting on the 1st reelected as president President Schaffer, who conducted the recent strike. It also amended the by-laws prohibiting "political and economic" discussions in the lodges, so as to permit "economic" discussions.

—The eighth annual convention of the National Municipal League began at Boston on the 7th. The secretary, Clinton Rogers Woodruff, described the overwhelming majority for municipal ownership in the recent municipal ownership referendum in Chicago, as "the most significant event of the year in the matter of franchises."

—The April treasury report of receipts and expenditures of the Federal government for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1901, shows the following:

Receipts:	
Tariff	\$211,029,570 24
Internal revenue.....	225,122,165 60
Miscellaneous	28,066,546 95
Total	\$464,218,269 79
Expense:	
Civil and misc.....	\$96,459 175 46
War	95,853,349 75
Navy	56,548,894 53
Indians	8,414,255 71
Pensions	114,834,773 27
Interest	26,514,461 06
Total	\$398,624,999 77
Surplus	\$65,593,270 02

PRESS OPINIONS.

PHILIPPINE SUBJUGATION.

Buffalo Courier (Dem.), May 6.—President Roosevelt apparently has found it necessary to declare a policy. . . . The keynote of it is militarism.

Detroit Journal (Rep.), May 2.—Before the Republican party finally declares—as it has not yet declared—for forcible conquest for the sake of permanent subjugation of the Filipinos or any other people, we take the liberty to protest. In so doing we are, we hope, among those who build; not among those who stand silently by while men's minds are being made up on one of the most important issues that ever arose in any country for consideration.

Albany Argus (Dem.), April 30.—It ought to be evident to everybody that if the subjugation of the Filipinos is to be accomplished, it can only be done by the methods of extermination which Smith has borrowed from Weyler, sparing neither age nor sex, women nor child. If the American people mean to deny the Filipinos their independ-

ence, they should give Gen. Smith a vote of thanks, and let the tragedy proceed.

Buffalo Enquirer (Ind.), May 5.—Every schoolboy knows that the iniquitous policy of subjugation pursued by Great Britain in the American revolution roused the ablest British statesmen to the most open, sustained and heavy attacks on a war carried on by their own nation. The "copperhead" speeches of these men are a part of classical literature, and ring in the ears of tyranny to this day.

Chicago Record-Herald (Rep.), May 7.—If the island of Mindanao can only be reduced to subjection to our flag by turning it into a shambles and "wading" through a sea of blood" the American people will turn from the revolting alternative in horror and disgust. . . . The President has said that the American flag will "stay put" in the Philippines. It cannot and will not stay put there with the consent of the American people at the cost of a war of relentless, vengeful extermination.

THE PHILIPPINE ATROCITIES.

Dubuque Telegraph-Herald (Dem.), May 4.—Smith's order has precedent, not in Order No. 100, but in the rules of all barbaric warfare. It has precedent in Nero's murder of the Christians, in Hastings' extermination of the people of India, in Attila's campaign of cruel persecutions.

Johnstown Democrat (Dem.), April 30.—Gen. Smith has shown that he does not intend to be made the scapegoat of the strenuous President. He has boldly admitted that he gave the order which has excited the horror of the whole civilized world and that transcends anything in savagery which ever emanated from a civilized authority. But at the same time he lets the people know that the responsibility rests, not upon him, but upon his superiors.

Cole County (Mo.), Democrat (Dem.).—Some of the administration supporters are setting up, as a kind of fictitious apology for the barbarities practiced by the American army in the Philippines, that "our troops have had great provocation." This reminds one of Shakespeare's statement, in the original manuscript of his Julius Caesar, that "Caesar never did wrong without just cause," for which incongruity the immortal bard was taken to task by Ben Johnson, and with such effect that Shakespeare amended the ridiculous line, in accordance with common sense.

Cleveland Plain Dealer (Dem.), May 6.—General order 100 has been obsolete and a dead letter for 39 years. It never would have been heard of again but for Secretary Root and his methods. Its existence was recalled by some memory useful only for evil. Civilization has advanced by leaps and bounds since the order was issued, more than a generation ago. The revival of this order after it had been a dead letter so long carries the same responsibility as if it had been of recent origin. The authorities responsible for issuing it in new form have the same responsibility as if they had originated it.

Chicago Tribune (Rep.), May 7.—The honor of our soldiers! What true American can bear to have it assailed? They are our agents, our representatives, our substitutes on the firing line. We have sons, brothers, husbands, sweethearts among them. They are fighting for us. We sent them out there. They suffer for us the weary marches, the perils of the field, the dangers of the ambush, fatigue, torture, disease and death itself. They carry our flag. They support our cause. They wear our uniform and eat our bread—when they can get it. They have fought for us—worse yet, they have starved for us. Shame upon the man calling himself an American who would dishonor them.

New York Tribune (Rep.), May 1.—To devastate a country with fire and sword, to make it a "howling wilderness," to slaughter its inhabitants indiscriminately, noncombatants as well as combatants,