

remark of Theresa Hirschl, secretary of the "University of Chicago Alumnae association," in the Chicago Tribune of the 29th, where she writes:

It may be an argument in favor of the proposed measure at the University of Chicago that Dr. Harper admires, as he is reported to do, the Ogontz girl more than he does the coeducated girl. It seems not improbable. But there is Ogontz for her. And he may also admire the Yale man, who has greater wealth and social position, more than he does the sturdy representative of middle-class democracy who is typical of Chicago. But there is Yale for him.

If legal news from Ohio was abundant last week (p. 186) it is overflowing this week. The supreme court of the state has made decisions which will revolutionize the municipal system of Ohio. They destroy the validity of every important municipal charter.

The constitution of Ohio prohibits the passing of any "special act conferring corporate powers." But it has long been customary for the legislature to evade this prohibition, when legislating for the government of cities, by classifying and grading them so that only one city in the state would come within any given grade, and then legislating for cities of that class. In this way the federal system, under which city employes are responsible to the mayor and he to the people, was adopted in 1891 for Cleveland. The plan has worked satisfactorily. But when Mayor Johnson's crusade against tax dodging corporations began, a suit was instituted, evidently to weaken his influence in local government, to uproot the federal system as special legislation. The attorney general, Mr. Sheets, authorized this suit, but refused to authorize one with reference to Cincinnati, whose charter is open to the same general objection. While the suit against Cleveland was pending, Mayor Jones, of Toledo, attacked the Toledo "ripper" bill (p. 72), which specially legislated the local police board of Toledo out of office and put a state board in its place, by describing that city according to its special grade and class. Both the Cleveland and the Toledo cases were decided by the supreme court on the 26th. In the Cleveland charter there were defects peculiar

to that charter alone; but the Toledo case brought up the whole question and made the revolutionary character of the decisions unquestionable.

In its opinion the court says: The eleven principal cities of the state are isolated, so that an act conferring corporate power upon one of them by classified description, confers it upon no other. They have been isolated under the guise of classification. . . . We have been required, from time to time, to examine many of the acts to confer corporate powers upon the isolated cities composing the eleven classes referred to, and others containing special classifications, and still others have been examined in the present inquiry. In view of the trivial differences in population, and of the nature of the powers conferred, it appears from such examination that the present classification cannot be regarded as based upon differences in population, or upon any other real or supposed differences in local requirements. Its real basis is found in the differing views or interests of those who promote legislation for the different municipalities of the state. An intention to do that which would be violative of the organic law should not be imputed upon mere suspicion. But the body of legislation relating to this subject shows the legislative intent to substitute isolation for classification, so that all the municipalities of the state which are large enough to attract attention shall be denied the protection intended to be afforded by this section of the constitution. The provisions of the section could not be more clear or imperative, and relief from the present confusion of municipal acts and the burdens which they impose would not be afforded by its amendment. Since we cannot admit that legislative power is in its nature illimitable, we must conclude that this provision of the paramount law annuls the acts relating to Cleveland and Toledo, if they confer corporate power.

In consequence of these decisions, the effect of which upon Cleveland is delayed until October 2 by a stay granted by the court in the ouster suit in which the Cleveland decision is rendered, it is believed that Gov. Nash will be obliged to call a special session of the legislature before the 2d of October.

In anticipation of that contingency, Mayor Johnson has called the Cuyahoga county senators and representatives together to draft a municipal code, upon the home rule principle, for all the cities of Ohio.

Mayor Johnson's signed declaration of his views regarding the confusion resulting from the decision, written for the Cleveland Press, is as follows:

Editor of the Press: In answer to your request for a statement on the federal plan decision:

I regret the publication in morning papers yesterday, of what were claimed to be interviews with me in New York. I talked to a correspondent who claimed to represent a press association, but he so garbled what I said that it was beyond recognition.

The ouster proceeding had its origin with two cheap Republican politicians, backed by interests opposed to the things the city administration stood for. It would have ended there, but for the action of Attorney General Sheets, with the advice and consent, as I am informed, of the state administration. Without the approval of Attorney General Sheets, no case could have been brought in the supreme court, and after this suit was begun he refused to comply with the request of Cincinnati attorneys to test the Cincinnati law. It was an attempt to play politics, but the result will show that it was poor politics. The entire responsibility rests with Attorney General Sheets and his advisers.

The important question is, however: What shall be done? I believe that the supreme court should be praised rather than blamed for its courageous decision. It was the timidity of their predecessors that made possible so much special legislation.

The federal plan of government in Cleveland is confessedly the best of any city in the United States, and we should not lose its advantages by reason of the mere form of its enactment. It can be and ought to be made the law. The legislature should be convened at once and the advantages of our form of government should be extended to the other municipalities of the state, rather than foist on Cleveland an antiquated board system or a government largely directed from the state capitol.

In an effort to enact a municipal code that will give us home rule and a federal plan of government all good citizens should cooperate. As to when this shall be done, it depends upon the will of the same state administration that has brought on the difficulty, and I hope they will display as much courage in building up as they have in tearing down.

Timid politicians may fear a meeting of the legislature before the fall elections, but the people have a right to know, before they vote, how a Republican administration and a Republican legislature will meet this emergency.

Along with its decisions in the Cleveland and Toledo cases the Ohio

supreme court also handed down a decision holding that the lieutenant governorship is vacant. The Republicans have made no nominations for this office, assuming that it was filled to the end of the term by the governor's appointment. But the court holds the governor's appointment invalid. The court also construes one of the acts of the present legislature, the "Royer act," as depriving it of appellate jurisdiction in about 95 per cent. of the cases over which its appellate jurisdiction has heretofore extended.

**NEWS NOTES.**

—A New York millionaire, John M. Burke, has placed \$4,000,000 in the hands of four trustees for "the relief of worthy men" unable to support themselves by reason of sickness or other misfortune.

—At a meeting on the 26th of 20 delegates of the silk operators of Paterson, N. J., called to consider the question of a general strike in support of the dyers' helpers, whose strike was attended with violence (p. 186), it was decided, 12 to 8, not to order the general strike.

—The vote on the amendment to the constitution of Oregon providing for the initiative and referendum in that state (p. 153) is now reported as follows:

For the amendment.....	62,024
Against the amendment.....	5,667
Total vote on amendment.....	67,691
Total vote on candidates.....	92,000

—A government statement regarding the condition of India in respect to the plague (vol. iii, p. 163) from its first outbreak in Bombay in September, 1896, to March, 1902, shows a total of reported deaths from the disease during that period of 536,600 in the Bombay presidency and 315,400 in other parts of India, or a total of 852,000 for the whole of British India and the native states. Making allowance for untraced and unreported deaths, it is calculated that a million died during the period mentioned.

—The United States Steel corporation, the steel trust organized in the winter of 1901 (p. 746), makes the following statement of its business from January to June, both inclusive:

Net earnings .....	\$64,407,153
Less sinking fund for bonds of subsidiary companies and depreciation of reserve funds.....	6,796,456
Profit .....	\$57,610,697
Interest .....	9,120,000
	\$48,490,697

Dividends at the rate of 7 per cent. on preferred and 4 per cent. on common stock..... 28,072,074  
 Undivided profits for the six months .....\$20,418,623  
 It is announced from Pittsburg that the trust has increased wages, begin-

ning with July, by ten per cent., amounting to an increase of \$4,000,000 a year.

**PRESS OPINIONS.**

**THE JUDICIAL UPHEAVAL IN OHIO.**

Buffalo Enquirer (Ind.), June 30.—Unless Gov. Nash calls a special session of the Ohio legislature in the meantime, Cleveland will have to be governed after October 2 upon the old village plan of board rule. This would continue Tom L. Johnson in complete control.

Buffalo Courier (Dem.), June 30.—The Republican party of Ohio will have to stand the brunt of public indignation, which has been aroused. The laws were passed by Republicans, and the movement to declare them unconstitutional originated in a Republican plan to get back at Tom L. Johnson.

Cleveland (O.) Plain Dealer, June 27.—If it is necessary for the legislature to reconvene for the purpose of smoothing out the tangles in Cleveland and elsewhere in the state, the fact should be earnestly forced upon the minds of its members that public sentiment will not uphold petty acts of partisanship in the serious tasks of adjustment set before them.

Cleveland (O.) Recorder, June 30.—It is all very natural for the Republicans to attempt to escape the responsibility of having brought the federal plan of government for Cleveland to its destruction. As a matter of fact Attorney General Sheets did not originate the suit, but he did seize the opportunity to bring things to a head, and he was very glad that it gave him an opportunity to hit Tom L. Johnson.

Columbus (O.) Press (Dem.), June 26.—Thursday was the supreme court's busy day. Governor mandamus to fill the vacancy in the office of lieutenant governor; Mayor Johnson's cabinet ripped out of existence; the ripper police board for Toledo appointed by the governor ripped out of existence and the board elected by the people ripped back; and the Royer ripper to rip the supreme court out of a large share of its business sustained. This is excitement enough for one day. What will be the result of the commotion?

**DEMOCRATIC HARMONY.**

Dubuque Telegraph-Herald (Dem.), June 26.—If harmony between the two factions of the party is dependent on the conditions laid down by Mr. Cleveland, then there will be no union of the forces.

Kansas City World (Ind.), June 24.—It is wonderful how Republicans have of late come to admire Cleveland Democrats. . . . First, because of help at the polls in two presidential elections, and secondly, because their political creeds are so much alike.

Malone (N. Y.) Forum, June 25.—The difference between a man who claims to be a Democrat, yet urges making the platform as nearly like the Republicans as possible, and a bold, outspoken Republican, is so infinitesimal that a magnifying glass will have to be used to determine it.

New Haven Union (Dem.), June 29.—Among the reorganizers, Grover Cleveland is easily the central figure and the best fitted for the attempt to lead the Democratic hosts into the Republican camp, where his devotion to the money power is fully recognized.

Nebraska Independent (Peo.), June 26.—Talk as they may about other issues, it is the financial plank of the Kansas City platform that makes the millions of Democratic voters pronounced in its favor. It is that plank which the plutocrats hate, because it is aimed at them and they know it. The old tweedledee-tweedledum tariff issue

will arouse no enthusiasm now, yet these "reorganizers" think they can win with it—and that is where they make the greatest mistake of their lives.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican (Ind.), June 27 (weekly ed.).—Mr. Cleveland's failure, in his Tilden club speech, to make any reference to the issue of imperialism is causing wide comment. To administration Republicans and the imperialized organs of the old Democratic party it appears to give much satisfaction. To those young Democratic leaders at Washington who have taken up the opposition to colonialism with an earnestness and brilliancy most promising for future success, it is matter for sharp criticism.

Albany (N. Y.) Argus (Dem.), June 25.—Mr. Bryan's chief complaint against the ex-President seems to be that "he spent no time looking over middle ground, upon which to gather together discordant elements." Is Mr. Bryan ready to meet with other Democrats upon middle ground? A meeting place will be found; nay, is being found. There will be standing room for all Democrats, upon live and pressing issues of to-day, regardless of where anybody may have stood yesterday. The people will not be cheated of their opportunity to drive the trust-owned, corruption-stained Republican oligarchy from power, through Democratic differences upon issues not now timely.

Farmer's Voice and National Rural (agr'l) of Chicago, June 28.—It is a significant fact that it is just ten years ago that Mr. Cleveland was urging tariff reform just as at the meeting last week. It will be recalled that, although he was elected on that issue, clearly and unmistakably, his first act after election was to ignore the tariff and call a special session of Congress for the purpose of repealing the silver-purchasing clause of the Sherman act. Waiving all discussion as to the merits of that particular act, it need not surprise Mr. Cleveland and his friends if the Democrats are sceptical of his good intentions and naturally wonder if the tariff scheme is to be again used as a stalking horse to open the way to some other achievement not at all in harmony with the ideas of the rank and file of Democracy.

**ELECTION PROBABILITIES.**

Chicago Tribune (Rep.), June 2.—"My opinion is," said Senator Hanna on Monday, speaking of the failure of congress to vote reciprocity with Cuba, "that we shall hear from the people in unmistakable terms." The senator is not given to crying, "wolf, wolf," to making wild predictions or to "talking for buncombe." He has shown himself on several occasions a shrewd judge of public sentiment and a correct political prophet.

**DEWEY'S CAREER.**

Cleveland Waechter und Anzeiger (Dem.), June 30.—Mr. Dewey might have found it easy with his modern fleet to shoot the old Spanish tubs into the ground; but even for him it may be a little more difficult to run up against the rigid laws of logic. The only easy thing in his case is his making himself ridiculous.

Johnstown Democrat (Dem.), June 28.—It must be said that Dewey has not particularly grown in the estimation of the American people since he sank Montojo's inglorious fleet. He was exploited to the last degree of sensational hero-making and there was a Dewey craze which raged unabated until the essential quality of his achievement and its possibilities began to be understood. Since then he has shrunk not a little in the public eye and critical scrutiny has not failed to detect some of the meretricious qualities of his fame. His equivocalness concerning his relations with Aguinaldo have been painful. His own words have been practically discredited by himself. And he has shown a marvelously obtuse moral sense in accounting for some