

happened. The committee was listening, without a quorum, to a speech against the bill by the representative of a ship-building firm, when Congressman Hearst, a member of the committee, entered the room. His presence made a quorum with a Democratic majority. As soon as this was observed a motion was made to close the hearing and report the bill favorably forthwith. The Republican members of the committee sent out hurry calls for their colleagues, but without success; and in a few minutes the bill had been reported back to the House with a recommendation that it pass. This bill fixes an eight-hour day for all work in which the Federal government is interested whether done directly under the supervision of the government or by contract.

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#### Politics in New York.

Congressman Hearst's name for the Democratic candidate for Governor of New York was announced on the 24th by the Democratic committee of Queen's County, the vote for him being 16 to 5. A few days later Roger C. Sullivan, the Illinois member of the Democratic National Committee, publicly stated upon returning from New York that Hearst's name will be the only one presented for governor to the Democratic convention. His inference was based upon conversations with Norman F. Mack, national committeeman from New York, and others; and in comment, as reported in the Chicago Examiner, he said: "If this be so, and Mr. Hearst should be elected, which, according to the same sources he will be by a tremendous majority, then there must follow a political miracle to keep him away from the nomination for President in 1908."

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#### Politics in New Jersey.

The upheaval in the Republican party of New Jersey (p. 8) over the power in that party of great corporate interests, has produced an announcement from George L. Record, of Jersey City, of his intention to become the Republican candidate for U. S. Senator in opposition to Senator Dryden. In the New York Times of the 24th Mr. Record's announcement was reported as declaring:

I have been moved to enter the field by various considerations. The equal tax agitation, led by Mayor Fagan and Senator Colby, has disclosed the fact that the State Republican organization, and in large measure the local county ones, are controlled by political leaders who are directly or indirectly the representatives of the great corporations of the state. The control by these men of the party machinery has been to them very profitable, and they will not surrender that control until they are driven out. That the corporations, acting through the state leaders, will endeavor to select the United States Senator to be elected next winter, goes without saying. The choice of the machine is Senator Dryden. They will not proclaim this fact from the housetops, because they fear that Mr. Dryden's corporate affiliations and his record have made him unpopular with the people. Their legislative candidates will therefore dodge the question so far as they can. They will say they have reached no conclusion on the subject, or that they will decide after considering all the candidates who may be before the legislature next winter, or they will give out that they are for some other candidate who may have some local popularity. But this dodging will fool nobody. The machine, the bosses, and the corporations are all for Mr. Dryden. They know him. They have tried him. Of all men in public life in New Jersey Mr. Dryden best typifies and represents the fundamental

idea of machine politics, the alliance between corporations enjoying or desiring special privileges and the boss of the party machines. Mr. Dryden stands for what the machine and boss stand for; he represents politically everything we are fighting to destroy. To defeat him is to destroy the control of the party organization by the corporations. In order to defeat him a candidate identified with the anti-machine forces must take the field. You cannot beat somebody with nobody. It is the opinion of some of the leaders of the fight against the machine that I should make this contest, and for that reason I have become a candidate. I shall make the best fight I know how to make. I shall go into every county and state our case to the people wherever I can get a hearing. I shall appeal only to reason, and shall rely for success upon argument and discussion. I shall try to call things by their right names, and to state the truth as I see it. There is now shaping in the United States, in my judgment, one of the greatest political contests in the history of the country. It is becoming plain that there is great peril to our institutions in the huge fortunes and aggregations of capital in the hands of the few, which are characteristic of our day, and in the influence which these exercise over the railroads, our national highways. President Roosevelt has recently pointed out this danger. Thoughtful men everywhere perceive it. In some form or other the attempt to remedy this and similar evils is bound to shape our politics in the future. It is the old, old question of special privilege in a new form. The doctrine of the square deal is but an expression of this feeling. The beneficiaries of special privileges will bitterly oppose any attempt to abolish these evils. Considerations, not only of state but of national importance, require that a Senator should be sent to Washington by the Republican party whose sympathies are against the special interests which have so long dominated our politics, and are with President Roosevelt and the policies which he has come to represent in the popular mind.

Mr. Record has been the chief aide of Mayor Fagan, whose administration in Jersey City has been given national interest by one of the magazine articles of Lincoln Steffens. The question of equal taxation as related to public service corporations was first brought into prominence in New Jersey by Mr. Record, and through his efforts the bills of last year and this year to compel the railroad companies to pay their taxes, were put through the New Jersey legislature. He is the author of the Jersey primary law.

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#### Politics in Pennsylvania.

A fusion of the Prohibition and the Democratic parties on a ticket for State officers in Pennsylvania was effected at Harrisburg on the 24th, with William H. Berry, the present treasurer of the State (vol. viii, p. 509), as the candidate for governor.

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#### Prohibition Politics in Indiana and Iowa.

In making State nominations (pp. 59, 80) on the 23d, the Prohibitionists of Indiana adopted a platform declaring for 2-cent railroad fares, the abolition of passes, woman suffrage, and the initiative and referendum. At Des Moines on the 23d, L. S. Coffin was nominated by the Prohibitionists for governor of Iowa.

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#### Approaching Election in Oregon.

An important State election will occur in Oregon on the 4th—important chiefly for the referendum issues involved. Five constitutional amendments and various bills, all initiated by popular petition, are to be voted on. Four of the amendments and one of the bills were initiated through the efforts of the

People's Power League of Oregon. These amendments are—

An amendment to extend the principle of the initiative and referendum to local, special and municipal laws and parts of laws.

An amendment to allow the State printing, binding and printers' compensation to be regulated by law at any time.

An amendment giving to cities and towns the exclusive right to amend their charters, subject to the constitution and criminal laws.

An amendment giving power to the legislative assembly to propose and submit to the people amendments to the constitution, to proclaim such amendments, and requiring the people's approval before a constitutional convention can be called.

In addition to these amendments, the Equal Suffrage Association (p. 148) has filed a petition for—

An amendment conferring upon women the right to vote upon the same terms with men.

The bills to be voted upon are as follows:

Prohibition of free passes and discrimination by public service corporations.—Initiated by the People's Power League.

Provision for two corporation license laws.—Initiated by the State Grange.

Authorizing purchase of toll roads by the state for \$24,000.—Initiated by the owners of toll roads.

Modification of the local option liquor law heretofore adopted on referendum.—Initiated by the State Liquor Dealers' Association.

Popular veto of an appropriation bill adopted by the legislature.

The initiative and referendum amendment to the Oregon constitution under which this voting is to be done, was adopted by the people by an overwhelming vote at the election of 1902. Since then but one general election has been held, that of 1904. The referendum is optional in character, and has been used but once. This was after the last legislature adjourned after having passed an appropriation bill which included an unusually large amount of money for certain purposes. The people immediately "held up" this bill by filing a five per cent. petition, and the matter will be decided by the people at the coming election. The initiative has been used twice. One of the initiative petitions asked for a vote on a bill for direct nominations, and the other was for a bill providing a satisfactory local option law. Both bills were adopted by the people. Their success two years ago appears to have emboldened the people to use their powers of initiating legislation more fully than before. The views of Gov. Chamberlain on the operation of the initiative and referendum in his State were recently voiced in a letter from him to Roland T. Patten of the Maine Referendum League. In this letter Gov. Chamberlain said:

It is my opinion that the Initiative and Referendum amendment to the constitution will have a most salutary effect in Oregon. In the first place it will make legislative bodies more careful of the people's rights, and will make them hesitate to pass extravagant appropriation bills and other measures which will not meet with the approval of the people; and if demands for healthful legislation are ignored, the people have it in their power to initiate such laws as they may deem necessary for the advancement of their interests and for their protection. One of the noticeable things at the first session of the legislature after the adoption of the amendment referred to, was the decrease in the number of lobbyists, whose vocation it was prior to that to hang around each succeeding legislative assembly. . . . One thing is sure, the party boss and machine are both eliminated from politics, and with them must inevitably go corruption in public life.

In the Presbyterian General Assembly.

What is reported as one of the most exciting debates in the history of the Presbyterian General Assembly (p. 180) took place at Des Moines on the 23d over the book of forms of worship prepared by the committee of which Dr. Henry Van Dyke was chairman. The result was a virtual reversal of the action of the General Assembly in 1903, 1904 and 1905, in which progressive steps were taken for authorizing a book of forms. The publication of the book was authorized not as "published by authority of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America for voluntary use in the churches," as the committee had proposed, but as "prepared by the Committee of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, for voluntary use."

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On the 24th the Moderator completed the union with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church (p. 180) by making the following formal announcement:

I do solemnly declare and here publicly announce that the basis of reunion and union is now in full force and effect and that the Cumberland Presbyterian Church is now reunited with the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America as one church.

Immediately upon this announcement representatives from the Cumberland body were received and the fact telegraphed to the Assembly of that body in Decatur, Ill., which thereupon, after formal announcement of the union, dissolved. But 106 members of the Cumberland body, claiming to represent 110,000 people, refused to disperse. Declaring they would never agree to this union, they remained in session and elected new officers, J. L. Hudgins of Union City, Tenn., being chosen moderator.

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The race question came up in the General Assembly at Des Moines on the 26th, although it was not thus distinguished either in resolution or debate. The presbyteries of Birmingham, Levere and Rogersdale, in Alabama, now included in the synod of Tennessee, are composed of Negro churches, the other presbyteries of that synod being composed of white churches. To separate these the committee on church polity submitted a report recommending the erection of a synod to be composed of the former presbyteries, those made up of Negro churches, and to be called the Synod of Chattanooga. After a spirited debate, in which Russell Taylor, a Negro minister of Levere, participated, the subject was referred to the General Assembly of 1907.

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Settling the Chicago Traction Question.

At the meeting of the Chicago City Council on the 28th, the completed and perfected ordinance authorizing the issuing of Mueller certificates (p. 181) was adopted with only two dissenting votes.

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Another step in the process of completing Mayor Dunne's plans for municipalization was reported from New York on the 24th. It consists in the con-