

we recognize the necessity of organization in any political party, we believe that the centralization of such political organization in the hands of a single leader is susceptible of grave abuse and, therefore, must be carefully watched by the people. But at the present time in this city, we see no evidence of such abuse. While the association does not wish to be understood as in any way committing itself to Mr. Johnson's economic views, we believe that his administration deserves commendation and we recommend him for reelection.

(Signed) Morris A. Black, H. Black & Co.; Henry E. Bourne, Professor Western Reserve University; Eckstein Case, Secretary-Treasurer Case School of Applied Science; H. H. Hackman, Leather Dealer; Thomas L. Johnson, Attorney, White, Johnson, McCaslin & Cannon; Henry F. Lyman, Vice President The Upson-Walton Co.; Amos B. McNairy, of Amos B. McNairy & Co.; G. K. Shurtleff, General Secretary Y. M. C. A.; Charles D. Williams, Dean Trinity Cathedral.

In his speech in Cleveland on the 3d, Gov. Folk, of Missouri, made strong declarations against special privileges, holding them responsible for the reign of graft. He is reported to have said:

When any number of individuals secure a monopoly on some necessity of life and exact from the people more than the natural price, that is a **graft**. Such is the trust. This graft is the outgrowth of the greater graft known as the protective tariff, by which a class are given special privileges whereby they can prey upon the rest of the people. This form of graft is not criminal, as it merely takes advantage of the special privileges the law gives. With protective privileges removed and the tariff on a revenue basis American ships would carry American products into every land. Lawful commerce needs no special privileges. It wants only freedom of opportunity to exercise its faculties and employ its resources. Labor asks no bounty from the state, but demands only freedom to work and buy and sell and enjoy the fruits of its handiwork. A special privilege is at the bottom of every graft. No one ever heard of a legislator being bribed to give equal rights to all. It is always for the purpose of obtaining some privilege or franchise for a few. To the extent that equal rights can be restored to all and the special privileges of the few taken away, just to that extent will the inducement for corruption be lessened.

#### The election in Chicago.

No election of general interest was held in Chicago (p. 491), the

only candidacy of any political significance, and the one on which the contest was made, being that for president of the sanitary district board, covering part of the State as well as the city, for which Robert R. McCormick was the Republican and Frank Wenter the Democratic candidate. McCormick was elected by a plurality of 7,158. The forest preserve referendum (p. 465) was lost. An affirmative majority was polled, but it was not a majority of all votes cast at the election as required by the law. In ten precincts voting machines were used with general satisfaction.

#### The San Francisco election.

In San Francisco the Union Labor candidates, with Mayor Schmitz at the head (p. 490) are reported to have swept the city, against the fusion of the Republican and the Democratic parties. Schmitz's plurality over the fusionists is estimated at 11,000.

#### Other election results.

Ex-Gov. Garvin of Rhode Island (p. 490) was defeated for the governorship by George H. Utter, the Republican candidate, by a plurality of 3,000. Claude A. Swanson, the Democratic candidate for governor of Virginia, was elected by a plurality of 20,000 over the Republican candidate. The vote was light. Owing to the "lily-white" tendency of the Republican party in Virginia, the Negroes abstained from voting. The Negro-disfranchisement amendment in Maryland (p. 490) was defeated by 20,000 majority. The Republican candidate for governor of Massachusetts, Curtis Guild, Jr. (p. 441), was elected by 30,000 plurality. In Boston the independent candidate for district attorney was elected over both parties. In Nebraska the Republican candidate for associate justice of the Supreme Court was elected over the fusion candidate by a plurality of 16,000.

#### Progress of the Russian Revolution.

The Russian revolution (p. 488) is attended with sporadic violence. Disorder in Odessa has been rampant and there have been heavy casualties. Fatal clashes between the troops and the populace have occurred in Warsaw.

Horrible massacres are reported from Kishineff. In other parts of the Empire there are terrible evidences of revolt against the old order.

At midnight of the 2d the council of workingmen's delegates in session at St. Petersburg issued a notice pointing out the necessity of arming workers for a decisive struggle for the convocation of a constituent assembly based on universal suffrage with a view to the formation of a democratic republic. The council decided to suspend the political strike at noon of the 3d, but on the condition that it be resumed if their demands were not granted. The council decided, also, that only those newspapers may appear whose editors will entirely ignore the censorship. Compositors have refused to work except under this condition. The Union of Unions resolved also on the 2d to demand complete amnesty for political prisoners, the immediate withdrawal of troops from St. Petersburg, and their replacement by militia drawn from the people.

On the 4th the railroad strike, which marked the beginning of the present stage of the revolution, was settled by Count Witte in behalf of the government. Following are the reported terms of settlement:

The remuneration of all railroad employes is increased and the budget of 1906 will be revised therefor; the creation of a commission on which the employes are to have elected representatives to consider questions of improvement in their condition; permission is given railroad employes and workmen to have a cooperative organization based on models of western Europe and the United States; the abolition of military regulations applying to railroads; freedom of meeting for employes of railroads to discuss questions of a strike without notice being given to the police; inviolability of the person of strikers and the reemployment of men dismissed for striking; and the canceling of all circulars limiting the employment of Poles on the Polish Southwestern and Western railroads and giving permission to use the Polish language in private.

Under this settlement all the railroads resumed work on the day of the settlement.

On the 7th the demand for am-

nesty was allowed by the Czar, who granted free pardon to political prisoners of various categories, which are enumerated, and to strikers and violators of contracts. All political offenses committed up to October 30 are included. Persons convicted over ten years ago are to be released and sent to the Siberian colonies. Those now in the colonies may return after four years if they wish, but for three years cannot live in St. Petersburg or Moscow. Convicts not included in these categories have their sentences reduced by half. Death sentences and life terms are reduced to fifteen years' imprisonment. Persons arrested by administrative order are freed.

The demand for enlarged suffrage was complied with on the 7th. On that day a measure was published granting representation to the workmen on the same basis as peasants, one representative for each 250,000, and extending the suffrage of the great class of "intellectuals" possessing college degrees. Voters also will include tenants paying an annual rent of \$240, petty traders except the lowest class, holders of high school diplomas, and officials of St. Petersburg and Moscow with salaries of no less than \$600. Officials elsewhere with salaries not less than \$450 will also be allowed to vote, as will persons owning real estate valued at \$150 and upwards in towns below 25,000 inhabitants, and \$500 and upwards in towns of over 25,000 inhabitants. The working classes are given twenty-five representatives in the national assembly, being an average of one to 250,000 constituents. The total number of deputies to be elected to the national assembly is raised from 500 to 600. A revision of the electoral lists will be undertaken immediately in order not to interfere with the convocation of the Douma, or national assembly, at the end of January.

As to the demand for a constituent assembly, Count Witte was reported on the 7th as being said to be exceedingly anxious to win the support of the Zemstvoist party, whose leaders have steadily refused their allegiance except on the condition of the convoca-

tion of a constituent assembly based on universal suffrage. Count Witte has as persistently opposed the demand, insisting that the matter was for the Douma itself to decide. Finally, in the course of a long conversation with Ivan Petrunkevitch, a member of the Moscow Zemstvo and president of the Moscow Agricultural Society, the count said, as cabled on the 7th: "I give you my word of honor that if when the Douma meets one representative demands a constituent assembly I will support him."

**Autonomy for Finland.**

The revolution in Finland (p. 489) has secured complete autonomy for that province. Although Finland is to remain an integral part of the Russian Empire, the Czar on the 4th signed an Imperial manifesto which convokes the Diet, abolishes the dictatorship, rescinds Governor General Bobrikoff's enactments, annuls the manifesto of February 15, 1899, which provided for common legislation in the Empire, and all the laws since enacted. At the same time the resignations of the members of the Diet were accepted and it was announced that elections for the new Diet will take place immediately. According to the manifesto the extraordinary Diet now convoked is for the revision of the Diet's electoral bases. The manifesto not only places the Diet in the control of the budget, but gives it sweeping power to elaborate a new system of representation based on universal suffrage.

**NEWS NOTES**

—The president has named November 30 as Thanksgiving day.

—A new cabinet for Sweden was appointed by the King on the 7th, with Mr. Staaf as prime minister.

—On the 7th Clarence S. Darrow resigned as special counsel to the city of Chicago (p. 19) on traction questions.

—Dispatches of the 9th from Buenos Ayres report a revolution as having just broken out in Rio Janeiro against the Brazilian government.

—Lady Florence Dixie died on the 7th at her Scottish home in Dumfriesshire. She was the daughter of the Marquis of Queensberry, formulator of prize ring rules, and was 42 years old.

—The monthly statement of the United States treasury department (see p. 458) for October, 1905, shows

the following for four months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906:

Gold reserve fund.....	\$150,000,000.00
Available cash .....	131,815,288.83
Total .....	\$281,815,288.83
On hand at close of last fiscal year, June 30, 1905.....	292,490,322.87

Decrease .....

\$10,675,034.04  
—By order of the Superintendent of Insurance of Missouri, issued on the 8th after notice (p. 441), the license allowing the New York Life Insurance company to do business in Missouri was suspended and its further transaction of business in that State forbidden. The reason for this action was the refusal of the officers of the company who have confessed embezzlement of funds of the company for political purposes to restore the same and resign.

—The monthly treasury report of receipts and expenditures of the Federal government (see p. 458) for October, 1905, shows the following for the four months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906:

Receipts:	
Tariff .....	\$100,637,109.10
Internal revenue.....	83,616,572.49
Miscellaneous .....	13,253,735.46
	<u>\$197,507,417.06</u>

Expenses:	
Civil and Misc.....	\$47,123,447.75
War .....	38,271,675.46
Navy .....	39,863,576.97
Indians .....	4,972,227.98
Pensions .....	47,839,288.66
Public works .....	24,046,692.04
Interest .....	10,181,295.72
	<u>\$212,299,004.58</u>

Deficit .....

\$14,791,687.53

—At a mass meeting of printers held at Brand's hall, Chicago, on the 5th, to take action on labor injunctions in connection with the printers' strike (p. 391), the following preamble and resolution was adopted: "Whereas, By means of injunctions, courts of law have gradually acquired the dangerous power to make and execute laws at will, instead of interpreting and enforcing only those of the proper legislative bodies; therefore be it resolved, That for the preservation of the rights of the people it has become imperatively necessary that steps should be taken to limit the power of judges, lest by precedents and forms of law every innocent act be made criminal and punished as such at the pleasure of any court which can be so persuaded."

**PRESS OPINIONS**

**MAYOR JOHNSON'S PROMISES.**

(Cleveland Plain Dealer (Ind.), Nov. 1.—In the closing days of the municipal campaign the terrible accusation is made against Mayor Johnson that he promised more than he has been able to perform. It is acknowledged that "he is incubitably strong and alert," but, it is asked, "where are the results he pledged long ago?" He is told that he "ought to be able to foresee the fruits of his official acts and frank enough to tell the truth about the conditions he must face." Perhaps Mayor Johnson may have foreseen some of the obstacles that have been placed in his way and hoped to overcome them. But it must be admitted that even a "strong and alert" Executive