

ership. After stating his belief that if the corrupted vote of Tammany could be eliminated Mr. Hearst would have a substantial plurality, Mr. Ivins said:

One of the most astounding revelations of the campaign is the capacity of the average politician to deceive himself. Mr. Hearst's vote is indicative of profound and very largely justifiable dissatisfaction with political managers and with lawless corporate management. It stands for a very deep conviction, and I believe that it will remain a most potent factor in the community until the law is restored to its supremacy and all men, rich and poor alike, are compelled to respect it. I am very pleased to think that Mr. Hearst is going to require a recanvass of the vote. Tammany had at its command not less than a million dollars, and I believe that every purchasable vote was purchased. More than 20 years ago I began to fight the use of money in elections. The necessity for continuing that fight seems greater now than ever. The shamelessness with which Tammany Hall taxed the civil servants and drew upon the resources of Wall street has never been surpassed. One of the marked features of yesterday's election was the breaking down through the use of money by Tammany Hall of the Hearst election machinery. If Mr. Hearst had had a good working organization behind him he would have been overwhelmingly elected. Purity of election lies at the bottom, at the very foundation, of democratic institutions. Mr. Hearst and Mr. Jerome have a great work cut out for them. The judicial investigation of this election will, I believe, prove to be one of the most interesting chapters in the history of American politics. Whether a man differs from Mr. Hearst or not is a very immaterial matter as compared with the necessity for preserving the purity of our elections, and in his efforts toward that end Mr. Hearst should have the support of every true American. If Mr. Hearst is elected he must be seated in his chair.

True to his promise Mr. Hearst began court proceedings immediately. Upon the application on the 8th, Judge Gaynor granted a writ of mandamus requiring the Police Commissioner to turn over all the ballot boxes with their contents to the Board of Elections. This is the first step requisite for a re-count. In his legal proceedings, Mr. Hearst and the Municipal Ownership League are assisted by Wm. M. Ivins, Clarence J. Shearn, Henry de Forest Baldwin, Edward B. Whitney,

Julius Henry Cohen, Wm. Allaire Shortt, and Alexander S. Bacon, all of them representative members of the New York bar. The Citizens' Union, whose only candidate was Jerome, the district attorney, has by unanimous vote of its executive committee, offered its cordial cooperation to the Municipal Ownership League.

The election in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania.

The popular impulse so emphatically expressed in New York found expression also in Philadelphia (p. 490), in a plurality against the old ring of about 43,333. And the wave of this impulse spread over the entire State of Pennsylvania, for the Democratic-Prohibition candidate for State treasurer, William H. Berry, was elected by 100,000 plurality. Mr. Berry is a Prohibitionist. He was elected mayor of Chester by a fusion of Prohibitionists and Democrats, and now holds that office. He was the Prohibition nominee for State treasurer this year, and the Democrats endorsed him.

The Ohio election.

The same impulse extended into Ohio, also, and swept that State, electing John M. Pattison, the Democratic candidate for governor (p. 406) by 50,000 plurality over Gov. Herrick. The anti-saloon element, which was hostile to Gov. Herick and campaigned against him, doubtless did much to shatter party lines; but as its influence was offset to a greater or less degree by the influence of the saloon element for Herrick, the astounding result is not to be attributed to the saloon issue. This is especially evident from the voting in New York, Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, where there was no saloon question.

The election in Toledo.

It is evident also from the result in Toledo, where Brand Whitlock (p. 440), the personal friend of the late Mayor Jones, was elected Mayor as an independent candidate by 5,000 plurality.

Retirement of "Boss" Cox.

The result in Cincinnati, where George B. Cox, known as "Boss" Cox, has long been the Republican leader, was disastrous to him.

After the bitterest campaign of years, Cox's candidate for mayor, H. L. Gordon, was defeated by Edward Dempsey, the Democratic candidate, by a vote of 40,373 to 34,372, a plurality of 6,001 for Dempsey. When the result became known Cox made public the following statement signed by himself:

Now that the election is over and the people have signified their preference for city, county and State officials—and I sincerely trust they have selected wisely—I wish to announce to the public that from this day, after twenty-five years of active service in the ranks of the Republican party, my personal activity in politics shall cease. I will continue to vote the Republican ticket, but others must bear the burden of future campaigns. To the local Republican organization and the many friends that have stood with us in the past, I tender most grateful thanks for their unswerving loyalty and support. I hope for their future good will.

Re-election of Tom L. Johnson.

In Cleveland the same tidal wave of sentiment was felt, and Tom L. Johnson (p. 440) is elected mayor for the third time by a much larger plurality than ever before. His plurality is reported to be 12,000. All his associates on the Democratic ticket were elected with him.

A remarkable feature of Johnson's campaign, in addition to the series of debates with his adversary, was this endorsement of his efficiency and sincerity by the Municipal Association, the leading civic society of Cleveland:

The Association has not heretofore supported Mayor Johnson because it was not at one time convinced of the sincerity of his expressed purpose to give Cleveland a clean, progressive administration. His administration has, however, demonstrated the sincerity of his statements. The character of service rendered and of officials responsible for this service have been placed upon a higher plane than at any time in the history of our city. His administration has been businesslike, free from graft, and such as to give our city a noteworthy position when compared with other municipalities in this country. The political organization created and maintained by him must be judged by the results of its activity. These results have not been graft and corruption, but, as recognized by all observing citizens, the results have been the placing in office of clean, competent and honorable officials. Though

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-