

people should have the greater influence in shaping public policy and controlling public officials which they formerly enjoyed. It will work to secure majority rule and to stop corporate and corrupt rule. Its immediate effort will be devoted to bringing about direct responsibility of elected officials to their constituents, and to free public officials from all dependence upon corporate and financial influences, by the adoption of the principles of direct legislation, home rule, efficient non-partisan civil service and public ownership of public utilities. The executive committee of the Alliance is composed of John Naylor, Wilber Brotherton, David Inglis, John Ballantyne, Geo. H. Sherman, Francis Fildew, Henry A. Voelkner, Geo. F. Fuerth and G. W. Weikert. John B. Howarth is the treasurer and Isaac N. Payne the secretary. An important office, that of statistician, is filled by Judson Grenell.

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Re-election of Mayor Rose.

At the special election in Kansas City, Kansas, on the 8th, ex-Mayor Rose, who recently resigned for the purpose of "going to the people" (pp. 34, 52) was re-elected. Mayor Rose was first elected in April, 1905 (vol. viii, p. 9), in opposition to corporation interests and influences, by a plurality of 1,000. He found it an established policy of unquestioned standing for 25 years, in this as in other river cities of Kansas, to ignore the prohibition law of the State, except by police fines in the nature of an extra-legal license whereby the revenues of the city were augmented (vol. viii, p. 419). With this custom Mayor Rose did not interfere. But no more attention was paid to this technical neglect on his part than had been paid to the like neglect of his predecessors and of the contemporary mayors of other river cities, until October last, when he was in the heat of a contest with one of the public utility corporations. Then, however, proceedings to oust him for his refusal to interfere with the established custom as to prohibition in his city, were begun in the Supreme Court of the State (vol. viii, p. 425), nominally by prohibitionists. Finding his administration with reference to public utilities hopelessly obstructed by these proceedings, Mayor Rose and his chief of police, Vernon J. Rose, resigned early in April of this year. After his resignation, which was for the purpose of becoming a candidate to fill his own vacancy, Mayor Rose was ousted from the office by the Supreme Court, and the election authorities refused to place his name upon the official ballot, the Supreme Court having assumed to make him ineligible until the expiration of the regular term. But at the election, which occurred on the 8th, he received a plurality of 1,600 over his Republican and Socialist adversaries—an increase of 600 over his original plurality. His Republican adversary for the mayoralty, E. E. Venard, had been his leading antagonist in the city council, and as president of the council had become acting mayor upon Mayor Rose's resignation. According to the Associated Press dispatches—

the question of Rose's right to hold the office of mayor will now be tested. The Supreme Court held that its action in ousting Rose rendered him ineligible to be a candidate for office again at this time. Rose contends that as he had resigned before the Supreme Court

acted in his case the ouster proceedings against him were ineffective.

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The French Elections.

Parliamentary elections in France took place on the 6th, the number of seats in the Chamber of Deputies to be filled being 591. The various factions of French politics were arrayed in two great parties, the supporters of the ministry on one hand and its opponents on the other. The former, composed of radical republicans, socialists and radical socialists, were known as "the bloc," and the latter, composed of nationalists, clericals, royalists, Bonapartists, anti-semites, etc., as "the anti-bloc." A heavy vote was reported from all parts of France, and 262 ministerial members were elected against 169 of the opposition. The results in a few districts are not yet reported, but in 155 there will be reballotings in consequence of the failure of any candidate to poll a majority.

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Russian Politics.

Preliminary to the assembling of the first Russian parliament, which is set for the 10th (p. 30), the Constitutional Democrats met in convention on the 4th at St. Petersburg to discuss the policy and programme of their party in the parliament. Prince Paul Dolgoroukoff was chosen president of the convention. The convention has been attended by 200 delegates to the parliament and a large body of peasants. The latter are insistent upon the adoption by the party of a land-nationalization policy, but the leaders of the party incline to peasant proprietary.

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The general political situation in Russia on the eve of the opening of the parliament is forbidding. The Czar is accused of disloyalty to his pledges of political rights, there is a new ministry whose purposes are uncertain, and popular resentment at official treachery and oppression is again expressing itself by means of assassination.

NEWS NOTES

—The excitement in Paris over anticipated uprisings of workingmen (p. 103) has subsided.

—The international postal convention is in session at Rome. N. M. Brooks and Edward Rosewater represent the United States.

—Ex-Congressman Robert Baker of New York spoke on municipal ownership on the 4th at a joint meeting of the Multonomah and the Young Men's Democratic Clubs of Portland, Oregon.

—On the 4th the electoral vote for President of Cuba (vol. viii., p. 579) was announced by the Cuban Congress in joint extraordinary session. All the votes had been cast for the re-election of President Palma.

—Postmaster General Cortelyou recommended to Congress on the 6th the appointment of a commission to inquire into the subject of second-class mail matter, with a view to ascertaining what modifica-