

places, instantly remark it. They speak of being in an official atmosphere from which political poisons seem to have been eliminated. They realize what is the truth, that Mayor Johnson and his associates are not constructing a politicians' machine or serving selfish ambitions, but with singleness of purpose and contagious enthusiasm are building up a peoples' city.

## NEWS NARRATIVE

How to use the reference figures of this Department for obtaining continuous news narratives: Observe the reference figures in any article; turn back to the page they indicate and find there the next preceding article on the same subject; observe the reference figures in that article, and turn back as before; continue so until you come to the earliest article on the subject; then retrace your course through the indicated ones, reading each article in chronological order, and you will have a continuous news narrative of the subject from its historical beginnings to date.

Week ending Thursday, Jan. 4.

### The Russian revolution.

It seems now to be certain that the violent uprising in Moscow (p. 629) has been suppressed; but the dispatches have been so evidently censored or inspired by the Russian government that no news can be accepted with full confidence.

At the time of our last report, which brought the Moscow story down to the 27th (p. 629) we were obliged to infer, contrary to some of the dispatches, that the fighting had not ceased; and this inference was verified by subsequent dispatches. Fighting continued throughout the 28th, and on the evening of that day the revolutionists raided the center of the town. On the 29th the uprising had been crushed again; but on the 30th the revolutionaries were still in possession of six square miles of the city, comprising large manufacturing and workingmen's residential districts. On the 31st, however, this region had fallen into the hands of the troops, and the revolt was put down. This report appears now to have been true.

Moscow is described as having the grim appearance of a battlefield. All the members of the social revolutionary committee are reported to have been arrested. Before the revolt had been suppressed, a committee of revolutionists entered the lodgings of the chief of police at midnight on the

27th and, as the dispatches agree in reporting it—

told him to bid an eternal farewell to his family, because he was condemned to die. Finding that it was no joke, the chief expostulated, but to no purpose. Realizing his awful position, he bade farewell to his family and was hurried into the street and shot. His body was left lying in a pool of blood.

The incident was much like the ordinary police visitations of the Russian government, though less cruel; and since the suppression of the revolt in Moscow it has been outdone in ferocity by off-hand military executions of squad after squad of persons seized as revolutionists.

Although the Moscow revolt has been put down, the revolution is evidently not at an end. On the 31st the Council of Workingmen, after an eight-hour session at St. Petersburg, adopted resolutions calling off the strike, "because the fight of the people against the government can no longer be limited to the disorganization of economic life," and deciding "to proceed immediately with warlike operations and the organization of an armed uprising." Meanwhile, reports from different parts of the Empire have been coming in which indicate the vast geographical scope of the revolution. The miners and metal workers of the Don district have seized several towns and an important railway depot. The bridge over the Volga at Syzran, in the province of Simbirsk, was blown up with a military train upon it, and besides the slaughter of soldiers and destruction of military supplies, railway communication with Trans-Siberia was thereby cut off. The town of Zloutaust, in the Ural mountains, has been in the hands of the revolutionists for several days, and a local republican government, with the red flag flying over the government arms factory and the officials held as hostages, has been established. At Riga (p. 62) the situation remains practically unchanged; and in Warsaw (p. 613), although the revolutionists are not in possession they are strong enough to maintain freedom of agitation. Samova, near Nishni Novgorod, is reported to be held by an army of strikers; and on the 2d a St. Petersburg dispatch stated that Krassnoyar, Siberia, had been conquered by revolutionaries, who

had shot the military garrison and hanged the chief of police.

### Mr. Bryan in the Philippines.

In the course of his tour (pp. 458, 631) William J. Bryan was at Manila on the 28th. On that evening he was present at a banquet given in his honor by leading Filipinos, including Aguinaldo. The native speakers advocated independence, and the menu displayed an American flag supported by a banner of the Filipino republic. According to the press dispatches Mr. Bryan did not commit himself as to the American policy regarding the Philippines, and the natives were disappointed, while the Americans resident at Manila were pleased. Nothing authentic on the subject from Mr. Bryan has yet been published in this country.

### The Chicago traction question.

The work of the municipal ownership coalition in Chicago (p. 614) began to take shape on the 28th in the appointment of the following general advisory committee:

A. M. Lawrence, Raymond Robins, Margaret A. Haley, H. M. Ashton, M. F. Doty, Francis J. Shulte, J. G. Grossberg, John Fitzpatrick, Leopold Neumann, Jenkin Lloyd Jones, C. A. Windle, John E. Traeger, Joseph Medill Patterson, David Rosenheim, E. N. Nockels, John J. Sonstebly, E. W. Ritter, Clarence S. Darrow, P. C. McArdle, W. A. Conover, T. P. Quinn, Howard S. Taylor, Thomas Rhodus, H. R. Eagle, William O'Connell, Daniel L. Cruice.

On the 1st, having satisfied itself that the City Council did not in good faith intend to submit the questions at issue to referendum vote, the advisory committee prepared and recommended the circulation of a petition for a referendum vote at the coming Spring election on the following question:

Shall the City Council proceed without delay to secure municipal ownership and operation of all street railways in Chicago under the Mueller law, instead of passing the pending franchise ordinance or any other ordinance granting franchises to private companies?

As 110,000 signatures must be obtained by the 1st of February, the Hearst papers assumed the burden of pushing the work. Accordingly on the 2d the Examiner made this announcement:

In order that a referendum may be had on the new franchise ordinances

for the Chicago City Railway and the Union Traction company a petition with 110,000 signatures must be presented to the Board of Election Commissioners on or before February 11. The traction ring in the City Council has promised to secure this petition, but no move has yet been made to circulate one. The probability is that these friends of franchises have no intention to give the people a chance to vote. In order that the people may not be cheated of their rights the Examiner has undertaken this great task and to-day launches a new "No Franchise" petition. Sign this petition at once. You will find it on the last page of the Examiner to-day. Get all your friends to sign it. Send to this office and we will furnish you blanks to circulate. Volunteers are needed. The time is short. If you wish to save the streets from the franchise grabbers—help the petition. Do it to-day. Do it now.

After this announcement on the 2d, the local transportation committee of the City Council was hastily assembled, and with only seven members present, voted 6 to 1, on motion of Alderman Foreman, to recommend to the Council the presentation of a petition for submitting to referendum the following questions:

Shall the City Council pass the pending ordinances, recommended by the committee on local transportation, settling the existing differences between the city of Chicago and the Chicago City Railway company, West Chicago Street Railroad company and North Chicago Street Railroad company, and unifying the street railway service of said corporations in the south, west and north divisions of the city?

Shall the City Council pass the ordinance introduced by Mayor Dunne on November 13, 1905, authorizing the city to issue \$75,000,000 of street railway certificates "for the purpose of acquiring street railways either by purchase, construction, condemnation or otherwise," and the ordinance introduced by Mayor Dunne on said date, authorizing the city to proceed "to operate street railways?"

This recommendation being reported to the Council on the 2d, it was laid over until the 8th. Several objections are raised by supporters of Mayor Dunne. They assert that the first question is misleading because it does not describe the ordinance as a 20-year franchise, and falsely states its effect. As to the second question, they object that as two distinct questions are stated, namely, own-

ership and operation, voters who believe in municipal ownership but not in municipal operation would be unable to express their opinion. They also object to the second question that it is useless to take an advisory referendum on it because a mandatory referendum is provided by law, and it cannot have any effect until submitted on mandatory referendum. Their further objection is that the uniting of two questions in this one cannot show public opinion properly as a preliminary to mandatory referendum, because the mandatory referendum law requires a three-fifths vote for operation and only a majority vote for ownership. Charges of bad faith on the part of the local transportation committee are freely made.

#### Public utilities in Pittsburg.

Another instance typical of a general condition, the growing national importance of and interest in local municipal affairs, is furnished by Pittsburg. Street franchises worth millions upon millions are to be had, and a gigantic struggle at the Republican primaries is one of the consequences. W. A. Magee, formerly a State senator, has been the regular machine contestant for the mayoralty nomination; but as Magee has about him some of the ill political odor of the late "Chris" Magee, the Frick franchise syndicates have apparently concluded to pick a candidate whose cooperation in granting franchises will suggest better motives than Magee's might. Accordingly they are fighting Magee at the primaries with A. M. Jenkinson, the wealthy stogie manufacturer, as their candidate for mayor.

A Pittsburg correspondent in the Chicago Record-Herald of the 3d gave this description of the local situation:

Hiring political workers to hustle at the primaries at the rate of \$50 a day each, opening up costly headquarters in each ward, trying to buy a newspaper for \$1,200,000, are the methods by which the Frick syndicate of millionaire politicians are said to be playing the mayoralty game in Pittsburg. Their determination to elect A. M. Jenkinson, the wealthy stogie manufacturer, was made apparent to-day when the money barrel was tapped in the principal headquarters here. Workers who have been hustling for

W. A. Magee for mayor suddenly expressed a change of sentiment. They also exposed yellow back bills of big denominations. The supporters of Jenkinson tried to buy the Pittsburg Leader and offered a fabulous price. This paper has opposed Frick and his crowd politically. There is method in the millionaire-political game, however, as franchises worth \$17,000,000 for elevated and underground railways, for improvements the Pennsylvania railroad requires which will necessitate the use of principal streets, and for extension of franchises granting monopolies to corporations the Frick syndicates control are to be granted or refused, according to the way the election goes. It was stated to-day that \$500,000 has been raised for the campaign, and that every penny will be spent if necessary. Former Senator Magee learned to-day that he is fighting against men whose combined wealth is estimated at \$200,000,000. But he pluckily declared: "I am a candidate to the finish, and I believe there are voters enough left in Pittsburg to nominate me who can't be bought." No reports of opposition to franchises outside of the Republican party are at hand.

#### Gas franchise in Cincinnati.

The expiring City Council of Cincinnati granted on the 26th a new gas franchise to the local gas monopoly, the Cincinnati Gas and Electric Company. The grant was approved by the Associated Organizations of Cincinnati, composed of business societies. The stock of the company immediately increased \$3 a share, an aggregate of nearly a million dollars. It is understood that Cox, the Republican "boss" of Cincinnati, gave the order to the Council which produced an overwhelming affirmative vote opposed only by 3 in the negative. The measure was hurried through in anticipation of opposition from the Council elected in November and which was to come into office on the 1st; and Mayor Felischman signed it the following day—less than a week before the beginning of the term of Mayor Dempsey.

#### Mayor Johnson's third term.

Tom L. Johnson came into office for the third term as mayor of Cleveland (p. 526) on the 1st. The new Council, equally divided in party politics, but believed to contain a non-partisan majority for Johnson's progressive policies, and presided over by a Johnson Democrat, C. W. Lapp, the Vice