

movement they are leading. They speak for visionaries and malignants, for people who could not be satisfied in a thousand years. It is fortunate for Chicago that the number of these cave dwellers is so small. A city that should have to submit to their dreams and their rancor would be a bedlam, with the inmates as governors.

Most of these persons, let it be recalled, are leaders in or connected with the Referendum League of Illinois, which organization has secured nearly every public policy petition thus far voted on in Chicago or the State.

The term of derision, "Adullamites," "cave dwellers," which this newspaper uses, is quite a favorite with plutocrats and their defenders. And on a superficial reading of the Bible passage to which it refers, the citation might seem appropriate. But any one well acquainted with Scripture would not use it as a term of reproach.

Governor Tanner of Illinois applied the term in derision to the followers of Governor Altgeld, saying: "A political cave of Adullam like that of old, is thus opened by these men, where every one who is in distress and every one who is in debt and every one who is discontented may gather together to the end that some arch-demagogue may become a captain over them." Tanner said this when he himself was doing things which no honest man would have done.

They who use this Scripture incident forget that the leader in the cave was one David, who, before he fled into the cave of Adullam, had been by divine direction anointed to become king over Israel in place of the rejected King Saul. David in the cave of Adullam was in the right; Saul in his contentment was in the wrong. In that cave the Messianic hopes of the world centered. The band in the cave hourly increased and finally delivered the country from the tyranny of Saul.

If, as the newspaper says, "Tone, Haley, Grossberg, Blakely and Doty" are "Adullamites," they are in the right. They are leaders of those who demand justice—are leaders of the common people; and as all progress has come from democracy in the past, it is reasonable to believe that in the present fight between democracy and plutocracy, not only in Chicago but throughout our nation, the former will prevail.

JAMES P. CADMAN.

✱ ✱ ✱

A young scoffer once told Dr. John Hall that the religion he preached might be good for old women, but it would not do for men. Dr. Hall answered: "Sir, the religion that I preach is either true or it is not true. If it is true, it is good for everybody; if it is not true, it is neither good for old women nor for anybody else."—Afloat.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

AUSTRALIA.

(See page 919.)

Corowa, N. S. W., Australia, Jan. 5th, 1907.—Federal elections for the House of Representatives and half of the Senate were held on December 12th. Though many individual changes were made, the state of the parties was altered very little:

| | Last Parliament. | |
|----------------------|------------------|---------|
| | House. | Senate. |
| Ministerialist | 19 | 6 |
| Opposition | 31 | 16 |
| Labor | 25 | 14 |
| | New Parliament. | |
| Ministerialist | 18 | 3 |
| Opposition | 31 | 18 |
| Labor | 26 | 15 |

As at the election of 1903, only about half the electors voted, and the effect of sectarianism was noticeable, especially in some of the cities. The opposition party in the House may be divided into Tariff Reformers (on a protectionist basis) 11, and Fiscal Trucers, 20. It is probable that the first business undertaken will be tariff revision.

Mr. Max Hirsch was a candidate for the Wimmera electorate in Victoria, but was unsuccessful. Some really democratic members of the last Parliament were defeated, notably Mr. E. Lonsdale, of New South Wales.

A referendum on the question of altering the constitution so that elections may be held in the autumn instead of the summer, was taken, but the result is not yet known.

The local government extension act was passed by the New South Wales parliament just before Christmas. Copies are not yet obtainable.

ERNEST BRAY.

NEWS NARRATIVE

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 until you come to the earliest article on the subject; then retrace your course through the indicated pages, 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 Wednesday, Feb. 6, 1907.

The Chicago Referendum.

The referendum petitions on the Chicago traction question (p. 1040) were successful beyond all precedent, notwithstanding the exceptionally unfavorable circumstances. The petition authorized by the City Council, but which the Council did nothing to circulate, leaving that duty entirely to the Mayor, was subjected, at the Mayor's instance, to the scrutiny of Raymond Robins, James Mullenbach (superintendent of the municipal lodging house), and George E. Hooker, secretary of the City Club. On the 31st they made the following report:

To the Voters of Chicago: At the request of Mayor

Dunne we have been engaged since Monday morning in examining and preparing for filing with the Election Commissioners such "single question" petitions as have been presented at the Mayor's office, asking for a referendum vote, at the April election, on the pending traction ordinances, under the City Council resolution of the 15th instant. As a result we have now filed with the Election Commissioners a "single question" petition having approximately: (1)—112,000 signatures, which after personal examination by us appear to be and, with allowance for inevitable errors, are in our judgment, the signatures of that number of registered voters of Chicago. (2)—10,832 signatures, a portion of which we are unable, after such examination, to approve as presumptively genuine. (3)—62,054 signatures which arrived to-day too late for examination, but which appear on casual scrutiny to be up to the average of genuineness reached by those already examined. We do not regard ourselves nor the Mayor as authorized to exclude arbitrarily any petitions presented, but we feel it our right and duty in a public matter of this sort to classify and state the facts as above. The signatures which we have dealt with in this case have been presented by the City Departments, by citizens and by the Referendum League. Some of us have had experience heretofore in examining similar petitions. It is our unanimous judgment that the petition we have just filed contains the bona fide signatures of a very considerable number of the registered voters of Chicago in excess of 87,000. A petition of this sort is unavoidably open to abuse, but the evidences which have come to us of care and of a sense of responsibility in connection with its preparation, together with the results of certain detailed checking up that has been done, lead us to regard it as being essentially as we have indicated. Besides the signatures so reported, about 30,000 were omitted in order to allow for good measure, and about 30,000 were rejected as fraudulent. The total number of probably genuine signatures therefore aggregated in round numbers 215,000. Though in less degree, the three-question petition also was successful, the signers of this aggregating 107,459. As the first question of these three is the same as the sole question on the Council petition, many signatures were duplicated in the grand total of 320,459; but the 107,459 to the other two questions carries these questions also to the "little ballot." The three questions to be voted upon in April will therefore be as follows:

(1) For the approval of ordinances substantially in the form of the pending ordinances reported to the City Council of the City of Chicago on January 15, A. D. 1907, authorizing the Chicago City Railway Company and the Chicago Railways Company, respectively, to construct, maintain and operate street railways in said city, and providing further for the purchase thereof by the said city or its licensee.

(2) Shall all ordinances granting franchises to public service corporations be submitted to the people and by them approved before final adoption by the City Council?

(3) Shall the Legislature repeal the Sunday closing laws, which forbid, under penalty, attending or taking part in amusements or diversions, maintaining open bars, and engaging in business or work on Sunday?

* *

Passage of the Chicago Traction Ordinances.

Subject to the vote on the above referendum, the traction ordinances (pp. 993, 1016, 1040) were passed by the City Council in the early morning of the 5th. The matter was first taken up in the afternoon of the 4th by the local transportation committee. After working from 3 o'clock in the afternoon until 7

in the evening, the committee had adopted more than 30 amendments, most of them described as "merely verbal," and soon afterwards the chairman of the committee, Alderman Werno, calling up the ordinances in the Council, moved their immediate passage as so amended.

*

At the meeting of the local transportation committee Mayor Dunne protested against the "unseemly haste," amounting "almost to indecency," with which the measure was being rushed. Among the spectators was George E. Hooker, secretary of the City Club who, upon getting permission to speak, asked the special traction counsel, Mr. Fisher, for "the reason for haste in passing the ordinances." Mr. Fisher replied that he was the legal counsel for the committee and was not called on to comment on policies. "Well," said Mr. Hooker, "I will ask Chairman Werno the same question." Chairman Werno promptly answered, "I do not feel called on to reply." Prior to this, when Alderman Bennett moved that the ordinances be brought before the Council "at this evening's session," and the motion prevailed against the opposition of Aldermen Dever, Zimmer and Finn, Mayor Dunne arose and asked: "Does this mean, gentlemen, that you intend to press the ordinances for passage to-night?" Alderman Bennett curtly replied: "Exactly what it means."

*

At the Council meeting, when the ordinances for the City Railway (south side) was called up by Alderman Werno, Alderman Dever moved to defer consideration until the next meeting of the Council. But Alderman Werno moved to table this motion, and it was tabled by a vote of 55 to 14. Alderman Werno then moved the committee amendments, one after another, and they were adopted by about the same vote. A motion by Alderman Derpa to require the company to submit all differences with their employees to arbitration was tabled on motion of Alderman Werno by a vote of 37 to 32. Alderman Dever moved that "no action be taken by the City Council toward the final passage, either conditionally or unconditionally," of the ordinance, until after the election, and that after the election it be passed only in the event that a majority of the votes cast on the proposition at the election be favorable; the motion was tabled by a vote of 36 to 13. The referendum clause adopted makes the ordinance effective "in the event, and only in the event, that it is approved by the referendum vote." Other amendments proposed by Alderman Dever were as follows:

To enable the city to buy the south side lines subject to the debts incurred by the company in rehabilitation, as is to be permitted in the purchase of the north and west side lines. Tabled by 56 to 13.

To allow the city to purchase for municipal ownership without the obligation of municipal operation. Tabled by 53 to 13.

To so limit the expenditure for rehabilitation as to keep the purchase price at which the city may buy, within 85 per cent. of the amount of Mueller certificates that the city may at the time have the right to issue. Tabled by 51 to 10.

To provide that the city's share of net receipts shall

be equal to not less than 8 per cent. of the gross receipts. Tabled by 50 to 13.

To allow any licensee of the city to purchase on the same terms as the city, and without the 20 per cent. penalty, upon agreeing to a 4 cent fare. Tabled by 48 to 9.

It was long after 3 o'clock in the morning of the 5th when the vote was forced on the City Railway (south side) ordinance. It resulted in its passage by 56 to 13. Immediately thereafter the Union Traction Company (north and west sides) ordinance was altered by amendments in bulk, and at 4 o'clock in the morning this also was passed by 56 to 13. The vote on the passage of both ordinances was as follows:

Yeas—Kenna, Coughlin, Dixon, Foreman, Pringle, Dailey, Martin, McCormick, Young, McCoid, Bennett, Snow, Moynihan, Harris, Flick, Scully, Hurt, Cullerton, Hoffman, Riley, Considine, Harkin, Maypole, Smith, Nowicki, Schermann, Brennan, Conlon, Powers, Bowler, Stewart, Reese, Foell, Sullivan, Dougherty, Werno, Jacobs, Hahne, Krumholz, Dunn, Williston, Lipps, Reinberg, Siewert, Blase, Herlihy, Wendling, Golombiewski, Burns, Bradley, Roberts, Fisher, Badenoch, Hunt, Bihl, Race. Total—56.

Nays—Harding, Richert, Derpa, Zimmer, Uhlir, Bellfuss, Sitts, Dever, Finn, Larson, O'Connell, Kohout, Nolan. Total—13.

* *

The Chicago Election.

The contest for Mayor of Chicago (p. 1039) is advancing, with Mayor Dunne and ex-Mayor Harrison for the Democratic, and Postmaster Busse as the most probable candidate for the Republican, nomination. The Hearst papers have introduced a new element by tentatively opposing both Dunne and Harrison, and suggesting William Prentiss as a third candidate. This nomination is generally regarded as impossible. If pressed, however, it would obstruct the nomination of Dunne and might possibly result in the success of Harrison. In that case an independent candidacy at the polls, supported by the independent Hearst papers, would be possible (as it would not be as against Dunne), and an independent nomination against Harrison would result in the election of Busse. As the matter now stands, therefore, the opposition of the Hearst papers to Dunne may by possibility defeat his nomination. Should it do so, Harrison would be the candidate. In that case the Independence League, backed by the Hearst papers, would make an independent nomination, and thereby Harrison would be defeated at the polls and the Republican elected. The probabilities, however, favor the Democratic nomination of Dunne, against whom it would be impossible to induce the Independence League to make an independent nomination, and Dunne would without reasonable doubt be elected.

*

The Prohibitionists have nominated William A. Brubaker for Mayor.

* *

The Mayoralty Contest in Springfield.

A municipal election of interest wherever the municipal movement is attracting attention is promised for Springfield, Illinois, in April. Frank H. Bode, who as the Democratic candidate for alderman carried

a strong Republican ward last Spring (p. 7) and afterwards made a fine record as a democratic Democrat in a contest with the public utilities corporations in the City Council (p. 373), has resigned as alderman in order to take an independent Democratic nomination for mayor. He resigns now, so that his successor may be elected at the coming municipal election, thereby saving the expense of a special ward election. Among the pledges to the people which Mr. Bode makes are promises to stamp out wine rooms, to close disorderly saloons, to conserve the right of orderly persons to the use of orderly beer saloons at all times, to suppress gambling, to try to abolish favoritism in taxation, to respect the will of the majority, to abolish the levying of tribute on vice, to promote honest and ideal methods of securing franchise values for the common good, to prefer union labor and to utilize the municipal lighting plant for general consumption. At a meeting on the 30th, described in the Illinois State Register as "the most enthusiastic political mass meeting ever held in the city of Springfield," Mr. Bode presented his platform, and resolutions were adopted unanimously demanding his nomination by the Democratic party. "If the Democratic machine organization," says the Register, "refuses to recognize the demand of the rank and file and place Alderman Frank H. Bode before the people for mayor, then there is every probability that Alderman Frank Bode will go before the people at the spring election as an independent candidate." Mr. Bode is well known in Springfield as a believer in the land and labor doctrines of Henry George.

* *

The New Senator from New Jersey.

Senator Dryden has withdrawn from the Senatorial race (p. 1016) in New Jersey. He did this on the 2d, and on the 5th the State Treasurer, Frank O. Briggs, was elected as the Republican candidate. He received 41 votes, and was elected over the Democratic candidate, James E. Martine, who received 35. Mr. Briggs was Mayor of Trenton in 1899, and is chairman of the Republican state committee. He graduated from West Point in 1872 and served five years as second lieutenant in the Second United States cavalry.

* *

National Woman Suffrage Convention.

The annual convention of the American Woman Suffrage Association is to meet at Music Hall, Fine Arts Building, Chicago, from the 14th to the 19th of February. Among the subjects of special current interest that are to be discussed is municipal suffrage for women, in connection with which Anna E. Nicholes will speak on "The Ballot for Working Women," Mrs. Raymond Robins on "The Civic Duty of Women," Kate M. Gordon on "Some Experiments in New Orleans," and Lilla D. Monroe on "Municipal Suffrage in Kansas." This discussion will take place on the 14th at 3:15 in the afternoon. There will be a symposium on the 15th at 3:15 on industrial conditions for women and children, led by Florence Kelly, and participated in by Graham Romeyn Taylor, Mary McDowell and Alice Henry (of Australia). The list of other speakers includes Oliver Stewart at 8 o'clock