

Senator Dixon. These were the nominations: For Governor, L. Whitney Watkins of Jackson; for United States Senator, Theodore M. Joslin of Adrian. Friends of Gov. Osborn protested against the indorsement of a candidate for Governor, and when the convention indorsed Senator Watkins, Osborn petitions were put in circulation immediately. The platform demands the Initiative, Referendum, and Recall in both State and nation; direct election of Senators; government ownership and operation of express and telegraph service; physical valuation of railroads; equalization of taxes on a property basis; universal parcels post; extension of postal savings banks; extension of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission; "maintenance of the protective tariff for the benefit of the industries and the laboring men of the United States, except where competition in trade has been destroyed by monopoly and the tariff is used to exact an unjust tribute from the people and unjustly increase the cost of living"; conservation of natural resources and rescue of public property and public rights from private hands; adoption of the equal suffrage amendment to the State Constitution; a Statewide primary law for all offices; the right to vote directly on the choice for Presidential candidate; election of national committeemen of political parties by direct vote of the people, and for removal of the judiciary from politics. [See current volume, pages 658, 682.]



In Illinois the question of a straight-out new party, such as that now organized in Michigan, has given rise to serious dissensions. A committee in the interest of the new party having asked a statement from Governor Deneen regarding his position, he replied on the 22d to the effect that as he had been regularly nominated for Governor at the direct primaries last winter by the Republican party, and had accepted the nomination and endorsed the platform, he has no moral right to change his status as a candidate, and that it seems to him a strange conclusion for Illinois Republicans who feel that they cannot support the national ticket to think that therefore they must also oppose the election of State candidates "whose nominations they do not question and who derive their credentials directly from themselves." Lieutenant Governor Oglesby, the Republican candidate for lieutenant-governor, makes a like response and so does Cornelius J. Doyle, the candidate for Secretary of State. This decision of Governor Deneen and his co-candidates seems to assure a full third party ticket in Illinois, State as well as national.



#### Democracy in Delaware.

The city of Wilmington, Delaware, has recently had an experience which indicates the trend of

public sentiment toward direct legislation. Five years ago the people of Wilmington voted on the following question:

Shall the Mayor and Council memorialize the next legislature of the State to enact a law enabling the people of Wilmington to govern themselves, delegating to the Mayor and Council subject to the Initiative and Referendum as full powers of government for municipal purposes as are vested in the Governor and legislature for State purposes?

This proposal was carried, 10 to 1, indicating that the people of Wilmington very decidedly wished their charter to contain the Initiative and Referendum. But the legislature of 1909 paid no attention to their wish. The Legislature of 1911, however, passed a law authorizing the Governor of Delaware and the Mayor of Wilmington to appoint a charter commission to draft a charter for the city. This commission was accordingly appointed, five Democrats and five Republicans, but all reactionaries, and it held its meetings behind closed doors. After considerable labor it presented a charter which did not contain any provision for the Initiative and Referendum and did cut out the rather imperfect form of Initiative which the people of Wilmington already had. After it was too late, according to law, to make any amendments, the Commission announced that they were prepared to educate the people as to what they had done, and called a meeting for that purpose. The result was a tremendous meeting at which public disapproval was expressed from beginning to end of the meeting, the objections of nearly all who spoke being directed at the arbitrary methods adopted in preparing the charter and at the fact that the popular will had been disregarded. Other meetings of the same general character were held subsequently, and on June 1st of this year the charter election was held. The charter was defeated by 7,699 noes to 991 yeas.



#### The Referendum in Oregon.

The Initiative petitions for county or municipal local legislation, filed in Oregon on or before July 4, the last day of filing for the November election, are on the following subjects:

(1) To establish the Singletax in Clackamas County under the local option amendment of 1910; (2) to prohibit the building of a proposed Harney County courthouse; (3) to establish a national bank in Jackson County to assist in financing the construction of good roads; (4) to abolish the county high school in Wallowa County; (5) to amend the law providing for the method of electing members of the Port of Portland Commission; (6) to establish the Singletax in Multnomah County (the Portland City county), under the local option amendment of 1910, and (7) to establish the Singletax in Coos County under the same local option amendment.

For Statewide direct legislation there are

28 Initiative proposals (4 of them set on foot by the legislature and 7 by the Governor), 6 references to the people by the legislature of its own bills, and 4 referendum petitions against legislative bills, making 38 questions for the people to vote upon. Altogether, they are as follows:

#### Constitutional Amendments:

(1) Extending the right of suffrage to women; (2) creating the office of Lieutenant-Governor, etc.; (3) regarding a uniform rule of taxation; (4) regarding taxes upon different classes of property at different rates; (5) respecting the county option tax amendment adopted in 1910; (6) requiring for the adoption of any proposed Constitutional amendment a majority vote of all the electors voting at the election, instead of a majority of those voting on the amendment only; (7) regarding personal liability of stockholders in banking corporations; (8) requiring for direct legislation a majority of all voting at the election, instead of a majority of all voting on the measure; (9) limiting powers of State to contract; (10) limiting powers of counties to contract; (11) relating to the taxation of incomes; (12) regarding home rule for counties as to building and maintaining roads; (13) extending people's power in government; (14) permitting graduated land value taxation.

#### Statutes:

(15) building appropriations; (16) building appropriations; (17) public utility service; (18) building appropriations; (19) organization of a new county; (20) educational appropriations; (21) road building by counties; (22) organizing a department of State highways; (23) placing State Printer on salary; (24) hotel regulations; (25) laborers' liens; (26) creating a department of corporations; (27) employment of State convicts; (28) employment of county and town convicts; (29) to create a State road board; (30) providing county bonds for road construction; (31) regulating consolidation of contiguous cities and towns; (32) tax exemptions; (33) exemptions of debts; (34) taxation of gifts, inheritances, etc.; (35) regulation of freight ratings; (36) abolition of the death penalty; (37) to penalize boycotting; (38) to prohibit street speaking.



#### Memorial to Tom L. Johnson.

On his fifty-eighth birthday, July 18, Tom L. Johnson's memory was celebrated in Cleveland, at Luna Park, with sports and games. "Tom L. Johnson died with a smile on his face," the Plain Dealer's report begins; "and the people of Cleveland last night honored his memory by spending the evening in pleasure and amusement at Luna Park," Mayor Baker encouraging them in his address by saying that this was "as Mr. Johnson would have wished it." Except for the brief memorial speeches of Mayor Baker and Harris R. Cooley, the evening was given over to enjoyment, the crowd having accepted Mayor Baker's interpretation of Mr. Johnson's views of life. All the profits of the day's business at the park, including

gross gate receipts and gross receipts at all amusements controlled by the Luna Park management, had been donated in advance to the Tom L. Johnson Memorial Fund. The waiters in the restaurant and cafe contributed their services to the same purpose. In consequence the fund was increased by some \$20,000. [See current volume, page 611.]



"Cleveland citizens remember him," said Dr. Cooley as the Plain Dealer reports his memorial address, "when they go upon the public highway and realize the streets belong to them; when they board street cars or go to the parks or play grounds; they remember him when they see the better chances given those who are down, the aged and the crippled and the infirm, cared for in a home in which they may live their declining years in comfort; they remember him when they see that the boys are given a better and fairer chance in life. It is well at a time like this to come with a smile on our faces to remember him. He always liked to see the children smile. The story Mr. Johnson told of how he would prefer to have children playing over his grave after he was dead to having a monument built to himself, was related by Mr. Cooley, who also said:

The people of Cleveland must remember he belonged not alone to Cleveland. More and more municipal and national questions are influenced by the things he taught. To the outer country the soul of Tom Johnson has gone, and it speaks for right and justice and fair play. It spoke at Baltimore. This great audience is a wonderful tribute to him. No man ever knew Tom Johnson that he was not a better man for knowing him. We must honor his memory not simply by these gatherings, but by carrying on the great struggle he began against privilege and for the unprivileged, for equal rights for all and special privileges to none. We must honor the memory of Tom Johnson by making Cleveland the best and freest city in which to live. We must never be satisfied with the accomplishments of the past, but in his spirit go forward fighting for the common weal so our city will become the best and freest on earth.

"He got it from Mr. Johnson," said Mayor Baker, alluding to Dr. Cooley's address upon coming forward to supplement it:

Tom Johnson was the great forerunner, the great prophet, the great originator of the free city to save our institutions. You and I follow along in the path he showed us. Our hearts are inspired by the ideals he taught us. You and I will write the monument to Tom Johnson. I was but a boy when the great Luray cave in Virginia was discovered. Three men walking in a field stumbled into a hole in the ground. One, a little more venturesome than the others, crawled in. He found it dark and yelled for a candle. The others, more timid, fearful of following, finally tendered a candle, and when he had lighted it, followed him in. The venturesome man,