

do not want a municipal electric light plant unless the people want it."

Meantime Mayor Johnson had, as mayor, called a non-partisan meeting to discuss the subject. He did this in response to a petition from the German-American Bund and other citizens. The meeting was addressed by William Backus, president of the German-American Bund, who presided; by W. J. Springborn, head of the public works department of the city; by Thomas Moore, president of the United Trades and Labor Council; by Thomas Fitzsimmons, a large manufacturer well known in Cleveland for his non-partisan activities in civic affairs, and by Mayor Johnson. The meeting adopted the following resolutions:

Be it resolved that we, the citizens of Cleveland, in mass meeting assembled thank the public service corporations for the effective manner in which they have furnished proof of their infamous interference with our legislative bodies; and be it resolved that we condemn the motives and actions of the so-called Citizens' league and their attorneys as unworthy of good citizenship, and that we leave these to the contempt of every citizen who has the welfare of the city at heart; and be it further resolved that we look upon the misuse of judicial power in granting injunctions without giving both parties a fair hearing, as opposed to the fundamental principles of our republic and as calculated, if persisted in, to bring the dignity and high standing of our courts of justice into discredit; and be it further resolved that we do all in our power to elect such men to public office as are free from taint of corporate influence and whose part and position in politics and economics are proof that they will execute the respective trusts to the interests of all people. We demand equal rights for all and special privileges to no one.

The Democratic campaign in Ohio, which has been in progress under Mayor Johnson's leadership since early in August (p. 281), began systematically on the 9th at Akron. A new tent (the old one being retained in Cleveland for local campaigning) was pitched for the first time. Mayor Johnson, as candidate for governor, and John H. Clarke, as candidate for U. S. Senator, appeared as the principal speakers before a

large audience. The Chicago Chronicle, in an unfriendly report, estimates the audience at 3,000. Akron is the county seat of Summit county, which is strongly Republican.

Prior to this, Mr. Johnson had spoken at several meetings (p. 344) in different parts of the state. Wm. J. Bryan, also, had spoken at immense meetings. Mr. Bryan's signed statement, regarding the senatorial candidacy of John H. Clarke, issued from Columbus on the 2d and of which we were able to give only the concluding paragraph last week (p. 345), can now be given in full. As printed in the Columbus Press it was as follows:

I would have preferred the nomination of some one who had been active and earnest in the support of all the planks of our platform; but the delegates who endorsed the Kansas City platform also endorsed Mr. Clarke, and after talking with him and listening to his speech last night, I am satisfied that his sympathies are with the people in their fight against organized wealth, and that if elected senator he can be trusted to stand for the reforms for which the Democratic party is contending. As an evidence that his sympathies are with the masses I point to the fact that he has long advocated the election of senators by a direct vote—a reform without which other reforms are impossible. He is opposed to government by injunction, and this question is a good test of his sympathies. He is in favor of an income tax—another proof that he is not the representative of plutocracy. His views on imperialism and the tariff are also sound and in line with democratic purposes. His one difference is on one phase of the money question—namely, metallic money—and on this question I believe he was grievously in error in 1896.

But since that time the quantitative theory of money has been established and the arguments made in favor of a larger volume of money have been vindicated. Believing as I do, that his sympathies are right, I shall trust him to carry out his platform on all questions that come before him rather than give encouragement to those who would elect a Republican legislature and thus not only re-elect Mr. Hanna but prevent the enactment of needed State legislation. On the more acute phases of the money question I believe he will be found in entire harmony with Kansas City platform Democrats. I can not conceive of his supporting an asset currency or the Aldrich bill, neither do I believe that he would support the Republican measures which provide for

branch banks and for making the silver dollar redeemable in gold.

Mr. Clarke recognizes, as he said last night, that revolutions do not go backward; he recognizes that the Democratic party is marching forward to meet the issues presented by plutocracy, and he is opposed to the scheme of the reorganizers. While we might prefer some other Democrat to him, we certainly must prefer him to a Republican who is against us on all questions, especially when the legislature that will elect him will also give the people home rule, cheaper railroad fares and more equitable taxation. To oppose him because of his action in 1896, in spite of the fact that he helped us heartily in 1900, in spite of the fact that he has supported Johnson in all his reforms, in spite of the fact that he is now helping us on everything except one phase of one question, and in spite of the fact that on that question I believe his sympathies will lead him to our side when he thoroughly understands the subject—to oppose him, I say, in spite of these things, would be unreasonable and unjust."

Mr. Clarke's response to Mr. Bryan's statement came in the form of an interview in the Cleveland Plain Dealer on the 4th. Referring to his meeting with Mr. Bryan on the 1st, with which, says the Plain Dealer, he expressed great satisfaction, Mr. Clarke said:

Mr. Bryan agreed thoroughly with me that we are in perfect accord upon all important matters which are before the people in this campaign. In this respect I mean that we are in accord upon all the great principles of the Democratic party, both national and State. The fact that we have differed on some points as to the methods to be used to gain the same great ends did not for a single moment stand in the way of an indorsement of my candidacy by Mr. Bryan. He does not require agreement with him upon every principle in order to secure his hearty cooperation. No one who knows Mr. Bryan can question for a moment that he is heart and soul in a movement to secure what he sincerely believes to be the best for the great masses of the American people.

Mr. Bryan's last speech for the present in the Ohio campaign was delivered at Marion on the 2d to an audience numbering at least 6,000. He was accompanied by John J. Lentz, C. C. Philbrick, and W. W. Finley, the latter being the chairman of the State committee. Mr. Monnett, the candidate for attorney general, was one of the speakers and Mr. Lentz was another.

Some idea of the kind of cam-

paingning to be expected this Fall in Ohio may be had from the following extracts from a news report of the 7th in the Cleveland Plain Dealer, nominally a Democratic paper, but really and professedly independent:

Extensive arrangements that are being made for work by the literary bureaus of both the large political parties indicate that there will be more printed matter, bearing upon the campaign, used this Fall than ever before in the history of the State except possibly in a presidential year. The Republican managers have had their literary bureau at work for weeks and they are preparing to scatter literature broadcast over the State telling the voters of the dangers of "Johnsonism." It is said that a good share of the material to be used in the rural districts will be along lines calculated to show Mr. Johnson's partiality for the single tax doctrines of Henry George. In the opinion of the Republican managers the single tax "expose" can be used among the farmers with much effectiveness against the Democratic nominee. . . . The work that is going on among the Democrats also indicates that they will not take a back seat as far as the distributing of campaign documents is concerned. It is probable that the plan of last Fall will be followed out again, but upon a more extensive scale. Tens of thousands of Democratic pamphlets will be distributed in connection with the tent meetings and in other ways. Prof. Bemis, who has appeared upon the local stump in the municipal lighting meetings of the last week, will not do any more work upon the platform. Instead he will devote time to the securing of data for one of the leading pamphlets to be scattered over the State in the hope of influencing votes for the Democratic cause. The pamphlet will have to do entirely with the relation of the assessment of railways to their true value as shown in the stock market. It will be designed to be an analysis of the figures which will form the basis of Mr. Johnson's campaign for more equitable taxation. It is the plan to have this pamphlet contain nothing but a straightforward presentation of statements in connection with railway taxation without the extra campaign frills that marked the leading pamphlet distributed by Mr. Johnson last year. It will be the aim to present the situation in nearly every county in the State so as to give the material as local a flavor as possible.

Labor day celebrations in the United States on the 7th are reported from most points to have been phenomenal in the magnitude of the labor processions. New York city appears to have

been an exception, owing to dissensions in the labor organizations over the choice of Samuel J. Parks as marshal. Parks had been convicted of using labor organizations for purposes of extortion, had been sentenced to State prison, had entered upon the serving of his sentence, and was at large on bail pending an appeal. The reports as to the number in the procession are conflicting. They vary in their estimates from 10,000 to 40,000. President Roosevelt spoke at Syracuse. In Chicago the number in the procession was probably 100,000.

One feature of the Chicago celebration of Labor Day was the activity of representatives of the Municipal Ownership Delegate Convention in securing signatures to a petition to the city council to submit to popular vote the adoption of the Mueller law for municipal ownership. This movement is related to the Chicago traction question (p. 300), and is designed to head off the granting by the city council of long-term street car franchises to private corporations. The petition, which is self-explanatory, and is reported to have been signed by 60,000 workmen on the 7th, is as follows:

To the Honorable the Mayor and City Council of Chicago:

Whereas, in response to an overwhelming vote of the people of Chicago in favor of municipal ownership of street railways, the legislature passed the Mueller law; and, whereas, this law is not in force in Chicago, and the council cannot act under it until adopted by a vote of the people; therefore, we, the undersigned, citizens of Chicago, respectfully petition your Honor the mayor, and the city council, to submit to the vote of the people the Mueller law enabling the city of Chicago to own the street railways, and to do so before making any settlement of the traction question.

Illinois is distinguished for the first serious prosecution of a Negro lynching mob. In this case the lynching, which was attempted at Danville (p. 347), did not succeed and the prosecution was for rioting and attempted murder. Twelve persons were convicted—10 men, 1 boy and 1 woman. All the men and the woman were given indeterminate sentences in the penitentiary and the boy was sent

to the reformatory. In passing sentence on the 8th, Judge M. W. Thompson said:

You may thank God that you are not here on a charge of murder instead of an attempt to murder, and that I am not sentencing you to be hanged instead of to the penitentiary. For, as sure as you live, had you gained entrance to the jail that night you would have committed murder, not once but probably a dozen times. And if the right man had not been sheriff you would have succeeded.

On the 3d the British-American yacht race (p. 347) was decided in favor of the Reliance, the American yacht, which won over Shamrock III. the third successive race in a series of five. The Reliance was ahead at the turn by 11 minutes and 10 seconds. She finished the course in 4 hours, 28 minutes and 6 seconds. The Shamrock did not finish. Speaking of the race, Sir Thomas Lipton, proprietor of the Shamrock, said:

I have been beaten by a faster boat. I have done everything humanly possible to bring the best boat to the contest that could be produced in Great Britain. I am much disappointed at the result and the showing made by the Shamrock III., but as a faster boat beat me I can't complain. I have no fault to find with any of my crew. I am deeply grateful to the cup committee and the New York Yacht club for the exceedingly kind manner in which they have done everything for me. In all the world I know of no kinder or fairer lot of sportsmen. I also wish to express my thanks to the government for the excellent manner in which the course has been kept clear. If I had the choice of any course in the United States I would choose the Sandy Hook course. There is no other place where I could find a better course. I would challenge again tomorrow if I felt I had a chance of winning, but who can design the boat? Mr. Fife has done his best.

In Great Britain the protective tariff policy proposed by Secretary Chamberlain has come before the Trades Union Congress now in session in Leicester, the official visitors to which, from the United States, are Mr. Lawlor, of Bethel, Conn., and Max Hayes, of Cleveland, Ohio. Chamberlain's policy was discussed by the president in calling the congress to order, and on the 8th the following resolution was adopted with only two dissenting votes:

That this congress strongly condemns the suggested change by Mr. Chamberlain in our present fiscal policy as most mischievous and dangerous to the best