

ultaneous session on the 9th, the name adopted for the new organization being "The United Teamsters of America." This body appointed Albert Young and N. W. Evans to meet the officers of the American Federation of Labor who came to Chicago to try to settle the difficulties. The Federation representatives advised the seceding body to return to the regular organization, but this advice was rejected, the seceders giving notice that they would never return to the old organization as long as Shea was at its head. On the 9th Shea was elected president of the regular organization, which adjourned on the 13th to the meet next year in Boston. Officers of the new organization were elected on the 14th, N. W. Evans as president, and Albert Young as vice-president and organizer, and Rochester was chosen for its next convention.

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Mayor Johnson and the Cleveland Traction Controversy.

Mayor Johnson has scored a complete victory in connection with the traction litigation (p. 442), in which an attempt was made to punish him for contempt of court. This decision covers the merits of the controversy, holding that the old traction company has no property right in nor exclusive right to use the center of Fulton Road where its tracks were torn up under the Mayor's direction. The decision was made by Judge Lawrence, who decided that the city has full power to order the company to relocate its tracks even for the purpose of making room for the tracks of another company, and that the city may do the work itself if the old company refuses or neglects to do it. Inasmuch, however, as there were technical defects in the order of the council directing the tearing up of the tracks, Judge Lawrence restrains the city from interfering with the relaying of the tracks by the old company, and also restrains the 3-cent-fare-road from doing any further work; but it is expected that the technical defects in the present council order will be speedily cured and that then the new company will proceed with its work. "It was a splendid decision," said Mayor Johnson, "and a complete victory for the city and the 3-cent-fare road." In his view the court upholds the city in all the substantial points in the case, and in commenting upon the decision that the council must re-enact its order so as to cure technical defects, he said: "I cannot conceive of anything the council members would be more willing to do than that. The council will meet within ten days. There is no occasion for any action between now and then. Of course the old company could relay its tracks meanwhile; but I hardly think it will do so when it knows the council can order them dug up again."

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The Traction Question in Denver.

The public utilities corporations having failed to get an injunction against the proceedings before Judge Lindsey in the County Court at Denver (p. 442), Judge Lindsey has been proceeding with the investigation, and some very astounding revelations have resulted. The ballot boxes which had been withheld were produced and upon being opened gross frauds in favor of the corporations were disclosed. Two boxes opened on the 8th show-

ed that 24 votes against the gas franchise and 5 against the tramway franchise had not been counted. On the 9th the frauds disclosed were more pronounced than those of the day before. In one box 85 votes were found against the granting of franchises, not one of which had been reported in the official count, and in another box there were 88 such votes. George N. Ordway, president of the City Election Commission; Henry L. Doherty, president of the Denver Gas Co.; Frank A. Williams, formerly chairman of the Republican county committee, and J. Cooke, Jr., real estate dealer, refused to be sworn in the case and were sentenced to jail for contempt. These men were released on habeas corpus by another judge, but the action of the latter was immediately nullified by still another judge. Meanwhile, however, the men escaped and their whereabouts is unknown. Judge Lindsey's court is obstructed by the disappearance of still other witnesses. As one of the correspondents explains, "the attempts of Judge Lindsey to carry on the election investigation are almost pathetic. With the sheriff and every other county officer under the employ of the corporation ring, his orders if not directly disregarded are nullified by conspiracy. When the Judge orders a certain witness summoned, the sheriff's office telephones the individual that a deputy will call with the summons, and when the deputy gets there of course the witness has flown." The same correspondent states that this was done in fifty cases during the past week, and that "at least 250 employes of the gas and tramway companies, called on to tell what they know of voting on bogus tax receipts, are missing from their homes." It is supposed that some of these are absent on vacations, but the correspondent explains that "a large majority are believed to be in the city protected from summonses by the connivance of the sheriff's deputies." Nevertheless, several witnesses have been secured and been obliged to testify to having voted on tax receipts to which they were not entitled and which had been fraudulently issued.

NEWS NOTES

—The Grand Army of the Republic met at Minneapolis on the 15th.

—The Democratic convention for Nebraska met at Lincoln on the 15th.

—The day set for the reception of William J. Bryan in Chicago (p. 372) is Tuesday, September 4th.

—The Republican convention for New York (pp. 420, 442) is to meet at Saratoga on the 25th of September.

—The tunnels under the streets of Chicago (vol. vi, p. 714; vol. viii, p. 241) were formally opened for freight traffic on the 15th.

—The fifty-second annual convention of the International Typographical Union opened at Colorado Springs, Colo., on the 13th.

—The county conventions of twenty-seven Illinois counties have urged the nomination of William J. Bryan (pp. 247, 320) for the Presidency.

—Pearl Mary Teresa Craigie, the novelist and dramatist whose pen name was "John Oliver