

Chicago, that "tentative ordinance" is as misleading in design as it is skillful in construction.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Cincinnati, Oct. 27.—During this campaign Mayor Johnson has visited 58 counties and addressed 130 meetings, more than twice as many as Mr. McKinley addressed in his famous campaign. Johnson's meeting here last evening, considering the conditions under which it was held, was perhaps the most successful of the entire campaign. Although the weather was unseasonably frigid, the meeting was a warm one from start to finish. Four thousand people crowded into the tent, which had been located in an obscure quarter of the city. There was no red fire, no music or other contrivances for attracting the attention of the people. The audience embraced all shades of citizenship—professional men, business men, mechanics and laboring men of all degrees. It was a well behaved, orderly, intelligent, responsive audience; an audience altogether indicative of an aroused condition of political feeling in this community, and, therefore, prophetic of a large vote in opposition to the autocratic rule of George B. Cox, in Hamilton county.

Mayor Johnson never spoke with more force. His voice was as clear as a bell. It could be heard distinctly, every word clearly enunciated, several rods beyond the folds of the tent. He spoke for an hour and three quarters, the last half hour being devoted to questions, which were fired at him from every part of the meeting. It was evident to an intelligent observer that the questions were prepared by men who had a thorough grasp of the political situation in this State and who knew how to state the point concisely and quickly. But every one was answered like a flash and then elaborated so eloquently as to surprise even the admirers of the speaker.

Mayor Johnson gives no evidence of anxiety as to the result. He declares with confidence and emphasis that he has Mark Hanna defeated. In appearance and manner he is as serene and unconcerned, as full of life and energy, as if he had not done anything more than take exercise sufficient to keep his blood circulating freely; and he looks as happy and jolly and smiling as a boy of 17 who never had a care in the world. Arduous campaigning in all kinds of weather, speaking, frequently from four to five times a day and sometimes as high as seven, appears to have agreed with him, for his eye is bright and his energies seem to be unabated.

After Johnson finished his speech he invited all the visiting demo-

cratic Democrats who have been conducting the street meetings for the past ten days to accompany him to a downtown restaurant, and around one table 20 in all were seated, with Mayor Johnson at the head. Anecdotes and reminiscences, in which "The Prophet of San Francisco" was the central figure, were indulged in until two o'clock in the morning. The meeting then broke up only at the insistence of some considerate friends of Mayor Johnson, who knew that he had to leave the city at 5:50 in the morning.

Could the cohorts of privilege have listened, and have come in touch with the spirit that animated each one of that little group, they would have realized that they are now merely engaged in a skirmish, even if their boasts come true that on the morning of November 4 Tom L. Johnson will find himself defeated by one hundred thousand majority.

At the tent meeting last night the presiding officer, Judge Harmon, who was attorney general in President Cleveland's cabinet, first introduced Prof. Lybarger, of Philadelphia, who recited the well known poem "Ninety and Nine," following it with an eloquent speech in harmony with the sentiment of the poem, which was enthusiastically received by the vast audience. In introducing Mayor Johnson, Judge Harmon made a strong plea for harmony in the ranks of the Democratic party.

Street meetings are held at half a dozen points in the business center of Cincinnati, beginning promptly at 12 o'clock. All are kept up for two hours, and now two of them, at Fountain Square and Fifth and Race streets, are kept going until dark. They are again started at 7:30 and continue until nearly midnight. Congressman Robert Baker, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who has been speaking several times every day for nearly two weeks, says of these meetings:

The success of the street meetings here is beyond question. Where lethargy and indifference prevailed ten days ago, the audiences are now easily secured, and are held by the speakers for hours. From six to ten meetings a day have been held, at two points, being continued every day for from four to five hours. This strain upon our out of town friends has been great, but they feel well repaid by numerous evidences that have come to hand of the effect of their speeches. Quite a number have openly proclaimed their conversion, and it is within the truth to put the actual change of votes to Johnson and the Democratic ticket at not less than three thousand. Several of our friends, judging from the marked change in the temper of our audiences, believe it will be much greater, and that Hamilton County will not give more than 20,000 Republican plurality, despite 10,000 fraudulent votes.

D. S. LUTHER.

Cardinal Newman says that a conservative is a man who is at the top of the tree, and knows it, and means never to come down.

NEWS

Week ending Thursday, Oct. 29.

The heavy fighting of the Ohio campaign appears to be centering in Cuyahoga county, the home county of Mayor Johnson. At any rate, the Republican newspapers are predicting a Republican majority of 100,000 in the State at large, and reporting that nothing remains for them to do but to recover Cleveland and Cuyahoga from Johnsonism, an event which they also predict confidently. This, they hold, will drive Johnson out of Ohio politics. Johnson expresses his confidence, on the other hand, that the Republicans will not only lose Cuyahoga county by an increased majority against them, but that their majorities in the State at large will be greatly reduced. While virtually conceding Herrick's election as governor, he predicts the defeat of Hanna for the Senate.

From his large meeting at Mt. Vernon, on the 19th (p. 457), Mr. Johnson went on the 20th to Millersburg, in the strong Democratic county of Holmes, where he spoke at a tent meeting attended by 3,500. This is the home of one of the eight Democratic members of the legislature ("black sheep") who voted for the street-franchise "curative" act against which their party was pledged (p. 113), and whose treachery to the people Johnson has exposed and denounced at all his meetings. The Holmes county member, Mr. Collier, was not present to defend himself, although he had been invited and assured a fair hearing and courteous treatment. But later in the same day, at Shreve, in the Democratic county of Wayne, the home of another of the "black sheep"—Uriah F. Wells—the situation was different. Mr. Wells appeared.

The incident at Shreve was so unique in American political campaigning that we reproduce the report of it by the Cleveland Plain Dealer's staff correspondent, Carl T. Robertson:

Mayor Johnson met Wells immediately after the slaying of Collier, having left Holmes county and entered Wayne at Shreve, on the way to Wooster for a

night meeting. A crowd of 1,500 and a band was awaiting at Shreve, the arrival of the "red devil." An impromptu committee of prominent citizens stepped forward to greet and welcome the mayor, and among these was Wells, of Wayne.

"How de do, Brother Johnson," said Wells, of Wayne, extending his hand. "How de do, Brother Wells," was the noncommittal reply of Mayor Johnson, as he limply grasped the proffered fingers of the Shreve statesman. This was the extent of the conversation between the candidate and the "curativist" for the time being.

Johnson was grabbed and surrounded by the local committee and was begged to say nothing bad about Wells during his speech in Shreve. "You see," they explained, "Wells is for the ticket all right, and he's got a lot of friends, and it would be unwise to antagonize him." "It would be cowardly," replied the Mayor. "to denounce these black sheep all over the State and then for reasons of policy to keep quiet when in the home of one of them. I do not believe in that kind of campaigning."

After the Mayor had been introduced he lost no time in getting after Wells. He said a few pleasant things about the size of the crowd, the cordiality of the reception and the pleasure he experienced in being able to be in Shreve and to address its populace, and then it was the turn of Wells of Wayne. "I have been saying some very harsh things," said the speaker, "of the eight Democratic legislators, who, in the last legislature, proved false to their party and their platform, and voted for the so-called curative act or Cincinnati steal. One of these eight Democrats was your fellow townsman, Mr. Wells. Of all the eight Mr. Wells has been the only one who has spoken to me since that time. This afternoon Mr. Wells shook hands with me. I shall try to be fair with Mr. Wells in what I have to say. Your committee has asked me not to make any reference to Mr. Wells in my remarks here. I cannot be cowardly and omit today here in Mr. Wells's presence what I have said in every other county which I have visited. I do not think Mr. Wells would ask me not to say before his face what I have said behind his back."

The Mayor then reviewed the history of the curative legislation, the stand of the Sandusky platform in opposition to the granting or renewal of street railway franchises without a vote of the people and the great pressure which was brought to bear to secure the passage of the curative act.

"Mr. Wells cannot plead ignorance," continued Mr. Johnson. "He knew both sides of the question. Representatives of both sides talked to him. My whole point is that when a man is elected on a platform he is bound to vote in accordance with the declarations of that platform. If he does not intend to stand on the platform he ought not to let the peo-

ple vote for him. This, in short, is my complaint against Mr. Wells. During the campaign I have said some pretty hard things against Mr. Wells and his associates. I am not putting it nearly as strong to-day as I have on other occasions. I have been asked not to. (Laughter.) Now, I am going to give Mr. Wells a chance to reply to what I have said. If he has any objection to make I invite him to come forward and make it. I shall treat him courteously."

Wells, of Wayne, was not slow to accept the invitation to come forward. He promptly arose, but instead of entering into a discussion of his own curative record, Wells asked Mr. Johnson a number of questions of a general nature, in no way related either to Wells or the curative act.

"Did you ever hold an interest in a street railroad with a franchise extending for 999 years?" asked Wells.

"I have owned an interest in two different roads with 999 years' franchise," replied Mr. Johnson. "I never, however, asked for a 999-year franchise, or a 50-year franchise. I merely bought up a number of roads which had been granted these long franchises by foolish people. When I was in the street railroad business I was in it to make money; and, while I never asked for these franchises, I did not hesitate to purchase a road which had already received such valuable grants."

The second question of Wells, of Wayne, was still more remote from the curative act: "When a member of Congress did you make a mistake when you voted against the coupler act?"

"Yes," replied the mayor. "I made a mistake. There is no man who does not make a mistake. When the coupler bill was introduced I thought it was some scheme to benefit the holders of a certain patent, a scheme to grant a special privilege, and I opposed it. It was a mistake, and I recognized it soon after. The bill was a good one."

Wells, of Wayne, had a third question. "You claim that you are working for the interests of the people of Cleveland. How then do you account for the fact that under your administration the expenses of the city have increased \$260,000 a year, and that the tax levy has been raised?"

"The expenses of the city have not increased in proportion to the increase in population," replied the Mayor. "We have had many new improvements made necessary by the city's growth. But the best answer to this charge is that the people of Cleveland, who alone are interested, have in five successive elections vindicated my administration."

Wells, of Wayne, had no more questions, but he had not finished. "Mr. Johnson," he said, "I never said an unkind thing about you in my life. I wouldn't do it, because we belong to the same church, and I have always felt kindly towards you on that account."

"That's right," assented the Mayor,

"we're both Campbellites. If you say you have never said an unkind thing about me I will take your word for it. I must say, however, that your questions which you have just asked me, and which had nothing to do with the matter which we were discussing, appeared to me to have been intended unkindly."

"You said," suddenly exclaimed Wells, "that we were paid to vote for that bill."

"No, I never said that," replied the Mayor. "I never said you were dishonest. I do not know whether you are dishonest or not. I know that the passage of that act was worth from \$25,000,000 to \$40,000,000, and that they were spending a great deal of money. I know that there was not a cent to be spent on the side of the people, the side which you were bound to stand on when you were elected on the Democratic platform."

"I voted for that curative act because I thought it was right," declared Wells, of Wayne. "No man ever approached or offered me a cent."

"Now, Mr. Wells," said the mayor, most blandly, "when you asked me about that coupler bill I admitted that I made a mistake. Will you not now admit that you made a mistake when you voted for that curative act?"

"No, I will not," replied Wells. "I think I voted right."

"You have a right to your opinion," said the Mayor, and therewith dropped Wells, of Wayne, from further consideration. He proceeded to make to the people of Shreve a speech on the issues of the campaign, and in no way referred to Wells again.

But the strangest incident of all came when the Mayor had finished his speech and was about to depart. Wells pressed close up to the automobile and again extended his hand to bid the mayor "good-by." "It's all right, Brother Johnson," he said, and the Mayor is still wondering just what Wells, of Wayne, meant. But the two shook hands and parted as the best of friends would part.

Several other meetings were addressed by Mr. Johnson on that day, the last being at Wooster, in the same county of Wayne, where the audience, meeting in the opera house, numbered 1,000. On the 21st he addressed seven meetings, none of which numbered less than 500 auditors, the last one being at Canton, in the Republican county of Stark, where the audience numbered 5,500. At this and one other of these meetings Mr. Johnson referred to the single tax reform in substantially the same terms. As reported in the speech at North Lawrence (one of the seven), in the county of Stark, he said, on that point:

When they say it is a tax on land they are deliberately telling what they know is untrue. If the single tax will not reduce the taxes of the farmers by one-half I'll quit being a single taxer and will vote for Mark Hanna. It will also reduce the taxes of those who live in rented houses. The single tax proposes to place taxation on land values, and it would fall upon steam railroad rights of way, upon coal mining lands, upon street railroad franchises in our cities, and not upon the mechanic or the farmer. The farmers now pay one-half of the taxes and do not own one-tenth of the land. Single tax, I regret to say, is not in this campaign. My interest in politics is the single tax, and my hope is that some day the Democratic party will take it up as one of its principles.

Mayor Johnson returned to Cleveland on the 22d, after addressing four meetings in the Republican county of Carroll during the day. He had, up to this time, spoken at 130 meetings in 58 counties. The Cleveland meetings at which he spoke on this day were three in number; two of them were large—1,500 and 3,000 respectively. The 23d was devoted to the overwhelmingly Republican county of Geauga in the day time and to Cleveland at night; while on the 24th the afternoon was given to Conneaut and the evening to Ashtabula, both in the overwhelmingly Republican county of Ashtabula. On the 26th, after addressing a meeting of 4,000 at Greenville, in the Republican county of Darke, Mr. Johnson held his first tent meeting in Cincinnati, a report of which will be found in another column under the head of "Editorial Correspondence." From Cincinnati Mr. Johnson went, on the 27th, to Circleville, in the Democratic county of Pickaway, where his last meeting outside of Cleveland and vicinity was held.

Cincinnati had been prepared for Mayor Johnson's coming by a campaign of street meetings (p. 458). At first these meetings were small and were ignored by the local papers. But on the 22d a street sprinkler drove his cart through one of the meetings, under circumstances which forced the newspapers to notice the malicious incident, and from that time on the meetings grew in number and size and some of them were held from noon until into the night every day, with continuous

speaking. The speakers and managers included—

Daniel Kiefer, Charles Stewart, Walter H. Beecher, Prescott Smith, William Scherer, Herbert S. Bigelow and G. S. Turnipseed, of Cincinnati; Congressman Robert Baker, and William E. Hicks, of New York; L. P. Custer, of St. Louis; Thomas Bawden, of Detroit; Lee Francis Lybarger and W. L. Ross, of Philadelphia; George Bigley, of Columbus, O.; William Radcliffe, of Youngstown, O.; William Horan, of Portland, Ore.; William W. Rose, of Kansas City, Mo., and R. T. Snediker, of Kansas City, Kan.

The first meeting of the final tour of Ohio by Senator Hanna and Mr. Herrick (p. 457) was at New Philadelphia, in the Democratic county of Tuscarawas, where Senator Hanna gave his version of the single tax reform, with which Mayor Johnson is identified. He said:

The insidious doctrine championed by Henry George is as venomous as the fangs of a snake. It does not belong to America and never can and never will stand here. It must be crushed out in this State November 3. Free trade and free silver are bad enough, but when you add to it Socialism, Communism and Johnsonism it is more than the people of Ohio can stomach.

On the 21st, at Zanesville, in the Republican county of Muskingum, where William J. Bryan had recently spoken (p. 458), in replying to Mr. Bryan Senator Hanna said:

With all the eloquence at his command and with the winning smile since borrowed by Tom Johnson he came here this Fall. Why? Because he was the only man in the country whom Johnson could induce to help him out. I hope Mr. Johnson is paying his expenses. It would be too bad otherwise. There are the other Democrats, all in hiding because they don't believe in Tom Johnson and his vaporings. Now this man Bryan says that I insist that unless there is a Republican success in this State there will be a panic. He ought to know for he was instrumental in bringing about a fearful crisis. . . . He says I did not dare to come here because the soap factory has closed down. Well, I am sorry for his followers here if they are short of soap. . . . If the soap factory in Zanesville is going to produce a panic over this country it will give these self-claiming patriots the chance to lift aloft their evil sounding laughter. . . . I am accused by Mr. Bryan of working solely in the interests of a ship subsidy bill. I am here and ready to take that up with you now. . . . I happened to take a little excursion out into Nebraska to the very home of Bryan in 1900 and I paid my compli-

ments to that gentleman at three meetings. No hall was large enough to hold the people, so I addressed 20,000 people in the open. And what was the result? He did not carry his precinct, ward, county or State. The Republicans made a clean sweep. No, Bryan is as dead as the issue of free silver, which he now himself in secret admits is dead. He doesn't preach any more unless he is most liberally paid, and he wants his pay in sound money at 100 cents on the dollar.

As the Republicans in Muskingum county are disturbed by factional differences over the legislative candidate, Senator Hanna referred to the matter and said to his audience:

If you do not like your legislative candidate remember you are voting for me.

From New Philadelphia Hanna and Herrick went, on the 22d, to Caldwell, in the Republican county of Noble, then to the miners' town of Byesville, and finally to Cambridge, in the Republican county of Guernsey, holding large meetings at each place. Four meetings were addressed by both candidates on the 23d, largely to workers in the clay potteries and coal mines of the close county of Hocking and the Republican county of Perry. It was at one of these meetings, before an audience of 600 coal miners at New Straitsville, that Mr. Herrick said:

I know that everybody in New Straitsville can rise to high rank if he has the muscle, brains and pluck. He does not need money. I know this because no boy ever started in life poorer than I did.

The day's campaigning ended at Shawnee, in the Republican county of Perry, where the small opera house was crowded.

The validity of the "anti-anarchist" law enacted by Congress last winter (vol. v, p. 743) is about to be tested in the case of John Turner, an English communist anarchist, who landed in New York (p. 458) on the 14th without being observed by the immigration officers. Mr. Turner is chief organizer of the retail clerks' union of Great Britain, and a member of the London Trades Council. He had been announced to speak in New York as follows:

Sunday, November 1, 3 p. m., at the Brooklyn Philosophical association, in the Long Island Business College, South Eighth street; Sunday, Novem-