

most important part of the subway question is that of city control.

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#### The Constitution of New Mexico.

Notwithstanding the pledges of insurgent delegates to the Constitutional convention of New Mexico (p. 948), which seemed at first to represent the corporate interests by 49 delegates and the public interests by 51, the convention passed so completely under the control of the corporations, that the minority cannot even secure a roll call except on the question of final adoption of the Constitution as a whole.

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Party lines were strictly drawn from the beginning, with 71 Republican members and 29 Democrats. In Republican caucus the Insurgents could rally but 18; and all these voted with the corporation representatives for the caucus candidate for president of the convention—Charles A. Spiess, a railroad lawyer locally notorious. It would have made no difference, however, for these Republicans together with the Democrats could not have elected the Democratic candidate, H. B. Fergusson, a universally respected man. The corporations would still have had a majority of 6.

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In the make-up of important committees, every chairmanship was given to a corporation man; and in framing the rules, the number of members necessary to demand a roll call was fixed at 30—one more than the Democratic membership.

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On the question of provisions for the Initiative and Referendum in the Constitution, a compromise was made so as to secure unanimity; for all the delegates fear giving cause for the defeat of their Constitution when it comes before the people of the Territory for ratification. The compromise consists in adopting the Referendum, but not the Initiative; which means that the people may veto the legislation they object to, but cannot secure legislation that they want.

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#### Tom L. Johnson in Ohio Politics.

His delicate health made it impossible for Tom L. Johnson (p. 853) to take an active part in either the Cleveland or the Ohio campaign; but on the 1st he attended one of the large tent meetings at which Governor Harmon was the principal candidate and speaker, and made a brief speech. Following is from the Cleveland Plain Dealer's report of the occurrence:

The applause with which the Governor was received had scarcely died away when the former Mayor appeared. For a second only there was a hush. Men who had followed Mr. Johnson for years

with exceptional devotion leaned forward to make certain their eyes did not deceive them. Then as the former Mayor mounted the platform there was a demonstration such as is seldom seen at any time. As the Governor and Mr. Johnson clasped hands the tent fairly rocked with applause. Almost the entire crowd rose to its feet to cheer. Among portions of the crowd the cheering nearly approached a frenzy. John H. Clarke, chairman of the meeting, announced that Mr. Johnson had insisted upon being present and had consented to say a few words. In the moment or two that the former Mayor spoke he showed his old time vigor. The tent, the crowd and the flood of recollections seemingly inspired him. "I am here tonight against the command of my physicians," said Mr. Johnson. "I had made up my mind, however, that I would appear here for a few moments no matter what the weather or the conditions. I am here to greet Gov. Harmon and to express my deep conviction that the people of Ohio are going to honor themselves by re-electing a man who has made the record of Governor that he has, rather than a man who boasts of his loyalty to George B. Cox and his unspeakable organization. I am glad to be here tonight whether my physicians will it or not. And I want to say that we are going to win this fall, as in the past, because our cause is just." As Mr. Johnson concluded, the tent again rang with applause as Chairman Clarke presented Gov. Harmon. "The demonstration we have just witnessed has stirred me to the depths of my soul," said the Governor. "I can only say that if at any time after my service as Governor has expired and I appear before a body of citizens of my State and there, without the powers of office, without the possibility of bestowing favors, I shall receive such a testimonial as you tonight have given your old fighting leader, I will consider that life certainly has been well worth the living." With the passing of this tribute there was another tumult of applause. Gov. Harmon had scarcely entered upon his speech before the former Mayor rose to go. The Governor turned and again clasped his hand. "God bless you and restore you to health," he said. The hand clapping had ceased. Instead of shouting, many under the big stretch of canvas gave way to tears in the play of their emotions.

The report of the Cleveland Press was to the same effect, as also was that of the Cincinnati Enquirer. The latter differed slightly in detail:

Intensely dramatic and even thrilling was the unexpected appearance of former Mayor Tom L. Johnson at one of the meetings, that at Nineteenth and Payne avenue. When the merest shadow of his former self and a pathetic figure, he was helped feebly into the tent, the 4,000 spectators broke into a frenzy of applause that lasted for 10 minutes. The crowd cheered until it was hoarse, and, resting, cheered again. With visibly painful efforts the old lion came to the edge of the platform to say: "It stirs my blood to be out again and in the old tent. I came here against the advice of my doctors to speak for Governor Harmon. The people of Ohio will do themselves an honor to elect a man like him instead of a creature of George B. Cox." After a few more sentences Mayor Johnson sat down and a moment later was helped out into the stormy night

to a waiting automobile. Governor Harmon, who was deeply affected by the demonstration, said: "If, after I shall have retired to private life and have no favors to bestow, an Ohio audience shall give me such tokens of affection, I shall thank God that I lived." This tribute to the old idol, now more than ever popular, caused the crowd to tender Harmon an ovation.

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## NEWS NOTES

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—The spread of cholera in Italy (p. 1021) has been checked.

—The committee on suffrage and elections of the Arizona constitutional convention (p. 873) voted on the 5th against giving the ballot to women.

—Under the Socialist administration of Milwaukee (p. 518), a municipal ball is to be given on the Saturday following Thanksgiving, the price of tickets to be five cents.

—The first parliament of the Union of South Africa (p. 901) was formally opened on the 4th by the Duke of Connaught as the representative of his nephew the King of England.

—General elections in Cuba (p. 948) for both houses of the Cuban Congress, and for provincial and municipal offices, were held on the 1st. The Conservatives made gains, but the Liberals still control. Congress convened on the 7th.

—"The Woman Suffrage Party of the City of Chicago and County of Cook" was formally organized at Chicago on the 1st, by a delegate conference of all the local suffrage organizations. The movement is described as having already been launched in New York.

—Extension of the region in Russia in which the Jews have been segregated, called the "Pale" (p. 948), has been sanctioned by the Czar. Twelve districts have been added to the Pale. These districts are suburbs of towns within which Jews have been permitted to live.

—John F. Dietz, "the Cameron Dam defender," as he is called (p. 972), was released on \$40,000 bail on the 7th upon the charge of shooting Oscar Harp at the recent battle with deputy sheriffs on Dietz's reservation, but was immediately rearrested upon the charge of shooting Patrick McGin in 1904.

—The Senate of the Spanish Cortes, on the 4th passed the "padlock bill" which prohibits the creation of further religious establishments in Spain until the revision of the "concordat" with the Vatican has been completed (pp. 780, 804). As the bill was adopted by a vote of 149 to 58, it is expected to pass the lower house.

—The promised Imperial Parliament is to be convoked in China in 1913. This hastening of the constitutional program which set the date for the parliament at 1915, is in response to popular demand which found its latest voice in the recent memorial of the new Imperial Senate, the forerunner of the Parliament (p. 1022).

—Contracts for advertising in Sunday papers were declared null and void by the Court of Appeals of

Missouri on the 7th, upon the ground that they are contracts for Sunday work, which is forbidden by the Missouri statutes. The court was unanimous. Their decision was made in a suit by the St. Louis Republic against Jeremiah Culbertson.

—The first prison sentence under a recent act of the Pennsylvania legislature for selling eggs unfit for food was passed by Judge Barratt in the Quarter Sessions court at Philadelphia, on the 3d. It was imposed on George D. Ellis, a commission merchant and Abraham Staples, an egg dealer, each of whom was sentenced to three months in the county prison.

—Prof. Frederick Starr, head of the department of anthropology of the University of Chicago, is preparing to make a scientific excursion to Corea, with side journeys into Japan and northern China. He plans to start on December 22, and his journey will occupy six months, of which time between four and five will be spent in Corea. He will be accompanied by Manuel Gonzales.

—The Theodore Parker memorial gatherings at Chicago (p. 1046) will be formally opened at Sinai Temple, on the 15th, under the chairmanship of Emil G. Hirsch, who will deliver the address of welcome. The meetings of the 16th and 17th will be at the Woman's Club, the Commons, Hull House, and Abraham Lincoln Center. On the 17th there will be a banquet at the Auditorium Hotel, where Booker T. Washington will be the principal speaker.

—The Filipino Assembly (vol. xii, pp. 512, 1095) unanimously elected on the 4th Manuel Quezon as delegate to the Congress of the United States, but refused to re-elect Benito Legarda, who had been named as the second Congressional delegate by the Philippine Commission (answering to the upper house). This deadlocks the representation to Washington as it has been customary for each house to name one delegate (vol. x, pp. 828, 852).

—General J. J. Estrada, who became acting President of Nicaragua upon the successful termination of the recent revolution (p. 828), is to continue as Provisional President for two years, under a convention signed on the 5th by Thos. C. Dawson, Special United States Commissioner; General Estrada; General Mena, Minister of War; Adolfo Diaz, Minister of the Interior; Fernando Solarzano, Minister of Public Works, and former President Cardenas.

—The case of Dr. Crippen (p. 1023) came before the court of Appeals in London on the 5th, which decided against him and confirmed his sentence of execution by hanging, at that time set for the 8th. There were three grounds of appeal: (1) lack of direct proof of the fact of murder; (2) temporary and unguarded retirement of one of the jurors on the panel during the trial; and (3) improper admissions of evidence for the prosecution. Dr. Crippen's former employer, Dr. J. M. Munyon of Philadelphia, believing that Dr. Crippen's wife, whom he is convicted of murdering, is still alive, offers \$50,000 to any person who will produce her, and to herself if she will come forward in time to save her husband's life. Reports of her being alive and secreted near Chicago are circumstantially made. The execution has been postponed until the 23d.