

In 19 counties in the north, where Johnson and Bigelow carried on their tent campaign, the Democratic gain is about 10,000. There are slight Democratic gains in other northern counties. In Cuyahoga, normally Republican and Senator Hanna's and Mayor Johnson's own county, Bigelow raised the Democratic plurality from 115 last year to 2,500; while in the city of Cleveland, of which Johnson is mayor and where Senator Hanna lives and did his principal campaigning, Bigelow gets a plurality of 5,000. The Democratic county ticket, with a few exceptions, was elected. Among those elected are Charles P. Salen, Johnson's director of public works. He is elected county clerk. Another important local victory was the election of Charles W. Stage, the leader of the Cuyahoga delegation in the legislature and one of Johnson's best lieutenants.

Writing of the result in Ohio Mayor Johnson says:

We are encouraged by the large Democratic gains in Cuyahoga county, in spite of the fact that a larger vote was polled and greater interest aroused on the part of the Republicans. The majority of the county ticket was elected, and in the cases where we lost it was due solely to personal preferences and involved no political principle. But probably the most encouraging sign is the fact that where Mr. Bigelow made his campaign outside of Hamilton county, satisfactory gains were almost universal. The time was too short to expose the viciousness of the Municipal Code and the Cincinnati Franchise Grab. The result in Hamilton county was due to dishonest election methods rather than lack of interest. Cox and McLean controlled the entire election machinery. There was nothing to prevent either dishonest voting or counting. We have already begun next year's State campaign. This is but the first skirmish. Truth loses some battles, but no wars.

In Chicago, the Republicans elected their county ticket, with the exception of the candidate for sheriff. The Socialist party polled for the head of their State ticket in the city 9,745 votes, while the Socialist-Labor party polled about 4,937, making a total socialist vote of 14,682. This is the largest distinctively socialist vote ever polled in Chicago and exceeds that of last spring by about 8,000. But in the county of Cook outside of Chicago the total was small in comparison, being only 523—97 for the Socialist-Labor party

and 426 for the Socialist party. The total socialist vote for the whole of Cook county, 15,205, is 5 1-3 per cent. of the total vote cast. The local Single Tax party cast a vote of 998 in the whole county for sheriff,—about half the vote of last Spring.

Elsewhere the vote of the Socialist party was unexpectedly large; as in Massachusetts, where it ran up to 32,985—an increase of 300 per cent. over last year. To this must be added 2,000 polled by the Socialist-Labor party, making the total socialist vote in Massachusetts more than 35,000.

Three subjects of general importance were voted upon at these elections—the initiative and referendum question in Illinois and the eight-hour law and the Australasian tax system in Colorado. Full returns are not yet available. The Illinois referendum question was voted upon under the advisory law of the State (pp. 346, 373; also see vol. 10, p. 821). Three questions were submitted, namely, (1) that the legislature provide for a constitutional amendment establishing the initiative and referendum for State purposes; (2) that it establish it by legislation for local purposes; and (3) that it take steps looking to the amendment of the Federal constitution so as to require the election of Federal Senators by popular vote. All these questions were carried by large proportional votes and overwhelming majorities. As unofficially reported, the vote in Cook county (remainder of the State not yet heard from) was as follows:

	Yes.	No.	Majority.
State referendum....	162,686	35,888	126,802
Local referendum....	156,227	24,667	131,760
Senatorial .....	161,941	24,917	137,024

The principal Colorado referendum raised the question of amending the State constitution so as to enable any county to levy its taxes exclusively upon land values if it should so decide (p. 391). Our best advice at present (Nov. 6) are that the amendment was fairly carried, but that the Republican and Democratic election officers (both parties having opposed the amendment) are conniving to defeat it by a false count. But few official returns have yet been made.

When the arbitration proceedings in the anthracite coal strike were last reported in these columns (pp. 470-71), the arbitrators had decided to hold their next meeting in Wilkes-

barre on the 30th for the purpose of personally inspecting the coal mines and their surroundings. Their first inspection was made on the 30th in the region of Scranton. Here they studied every step in the process of coal mining from the blasting of the coal in the bowels of the earth to its shipment to market. They have since made similar inspections elsewhere in the region and have questioned mine workers. In their inspection tours they have been accompanied by representatives both of the employers and the miners.

On the 31st Clarence S. Darrow, of Chicago, formerly the partner of the late John P. Altgeld, was in consultation at Scranton with the leaders of the miners, whom he had been retained to represent. He was also in conference with the arbitrators with reference to the course of procedure in the arbitration. The statement of the miners was soon afterward filed with the arbitrators, and on the 4th was made public. It formulates four demands and embodies several reasons for each, setting them forth at length. Following are the demands:

- 1 An increase of 20 per cent. upon the prices paid during the year 1901 to employes performing contract or piece work.
- 2 A reduction of 20 per cent. in hours of labor, without any reduction of earnings, for all employes paid by the hour, day or week.
- 3 The adoption of a system by which coal shall be weighed and paid for by weight when practicable; the minimum rate per ton to be 60 cents for a legal ton of 2,240 pounds, the differential now existing at the various mines to be maintained.
- 4 The incorporation in an agreement between the United Mine Workers of America and the anthracite coal companies of the wages which shall be paid and the conditions of employment which shall obtain, together with satisfactory methods for the adjustment of grievances which may arise from time to time, to the end that strikes and lockouts may be unnecessary.

If the Venezuelan authorities correctly represent the military situation in their country, the civil war in Venezuela (p. 455) has come to an end. A report to this effect was published on the 5th, over the signature of the secretary to President Castro and under date of the 3d. It stated that the revolution had been "totally crushed by final victory," and that Matos, the insurgent commander, was a fugitive.