

Dunne presided, and speeches were made by Mayor Jones, of Toledo; John Mitchell, of the mine workers; Jane Addams, of Chicago; Edwin D. Mead, of Boston; Clarence S. Darrow, of Chicago, and Mayor Johnson, of Cleveland. This meeting, while a personal tribute to the memory of Mr. Lloyd, was devoted also to the promotion of the municipal ownership movement in connection with the Chicago traction problem, a movement to which Mr. Lloyd had given the last months of his life and in the actual service of which he died.

The only action of the week by the Chicago city council with reference to the Chicago traction question took place at the council meeting of the 30th. Alderman Bennett's proposed ordinance (p. 535) extending the franchises of the Chicago City Railway company until February 29th, next, came to a vote. A motion to limit the extension to January 15 was laid on the table by a vote of 45 to 20. One to require the company to accept Union Traction company transfers was defeated by a vote of 44 to 21. The Bennett ordinance was then adopted—56 to 9.

Thanksgiving day, November 26, was generally celebrated as usual with college football games. The Carlisle college team (Indians) defeated the Northwestern University of Chicago by a score of 28 to 0. The team of the Minnesota university defeated that of the Wisconsin at Madison, Wis., by a score of 17 to 0. The Pennsylvania's team defeated Cornell's at Philadelphia by 42 to 0. Nebraska defeated Illinois at Lincoln, Neb., by 16 to 0. Kansas defeated Missouri by 5 to 0. Indiana defeated Ohio by 17 to 16. Iowa defeated the Washington University at St. Louis by 12 to 2. Dartmouth defeated Brown by 62 to 0. Michigan defeated Chicago at Chicago by 28 to 0.

In the line of sports a prize fight of 20 rounds "for points" came off at San Francisco on the 25th, between Robert Fitzsimmons and George Gardner. Fitzsimmons won the fight.

The principal subject of the

week in American politics is a formal announcement by ex-President Cleveland with reference to the Democratic nomination for President next year. Mr. Cleveland makes his announcement through St. Clair McKelway, editor of the Brooklyn Eagle, in the following letter:

Princeton, N. J., Nov. 25, 1903.—My Dear Mr. McKelway: I have waited for a long time to say something which I think should be said to you before others. You can never know how grateful I am for the manifestation of kindly feeling toward me, on the part of my countrymen, which your initiative has brought out. Your advocacy in the Eagle of my nomination for the Presidency came to me as a great surprise; and it has been seconded in such manner by Democratic sentiment that conflicting thoughts of gratitude and duty have caused me to hesitate as to the time and manner of a declaration on my part concerning the subject—if such a declaration should seem necessary or proper. In the midst of it all, and in full view of every consideration presented, I have not for a moment been able, nor am I now able to open my mind to the thought that in any circumstance or upon any consideration, I should ever again become the nominee of my party for the Presidency. My determination not to do so is unalterable and conclusive. This you, at least, ought to know from me; and I should be glad if the Eagle were made the medium of its conveyance to the public.

Along with the publication of the above letter came press dispatches from London telling of the strong favorable impression that William J. Bryan is making with all classes in England. His speech at the American Society's Thanksgiving dinner, presided over by the American ambassador, Mr. Choate, is described as an oratorical triumph. In the course of this inspiring speech Mr. Bryan said:

We sometimes feel that we possess a sort of proprietary interest in the principle of government set forth in our Declaration of Independence, yet the principle therein set forth was not the invention of an American mind. Thomas Jefferson expressed it in felicitous language and put it into permanent form, but the principle had been felt and thought by men before. The doctrine that men are created equal and endowed with unalienable rights and that governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed was not invented in the United States of America. It did not come from an American mind, it did not come so much

from any mind as it was an emanation of the human heart. It had been in the hearts of men for ages before Columbus turned the prow of his vessel westward; before the barons wrested Magna Charta from King John. Before Homer sang, that sentiment had nestled in the heart of man and nerved him to resist the oppressor.

That sentiment was not even of human origin. Our own great Lincoln declared it in the toast, "God Himself, who implanted in every human heart the love of liberty." When God created man, when He gave him life, He linked with life love of liberty. We have received great blessings from God and from all the world, and we cannot make adequate return to those from whom we have received those gifts. It is not in our power to repay the Father above the debt we owe Him, nor can we make return to those who have sacrificed so much in the past. We cannot make return to the generations past; we must endeavor to pay our debt to the generation living and that to come. We must discharge our debt not to the dead, but to the living.

How can we discharge this debt we owe? In but one way, and that is by giving the world something equal to what we have received from the world. What is the greatest gift man can bestow upon man? Food, clothing, wealth? No. It is an ideal that shall be with him always, lifting him to a higher plane of life; giving him a better conception of his relations to his fellow-men.

I know of no greater service that my country can furnish the world than to give it the highest ideal the world has known. And that ideal must be so far above us that it will keep us looking up all our lives; and so far in advance of us that we shall never overtake it even to the hour of our death.

Our nation must make its contribution to the welfare of the world, and it is no reflection upon those who have gone before to say we might do better than they have done. We would not meet the responsibilities of to-day if we did not build still higher the social structure to which they devoted their lives. The world has made progress. No longer do ambition and avarice furnish sufficient excuse for war. To-day you cannot justify bloodshed except in defense of right already ascertained, and then only when every possible means for peace has been exhausted. The world has made progress. We have reached a point where the greatest man to-day is the man who will die not in securing something he might desire, but in defense of his rights.

We recognize the moral courage of the man who is willing to die in defense of his rights, but there is a higher ground. Is he great who will die in defense of his rights? There is yet to come the greater man who will die rather than trespass upon the rights of another man. Hail to the nation, whatever its name may

be, that leads the world toward a realization of this higher ideal!

Full returns from the Ohio election (p. 503) are now available. To enable readers to judge of its political significance we tabulate the comparative vote for governor of Ohio since 1891; and as Tom L. Johnson's defeat in 1903 is often compared with Clement L. Vallandigham's in 1863, as being more disastrous, we include the Vallandigham figures also. Percentages are computed because mere majorities are significant of nothing except in comparison with total votes. Following is the table:

	Votes received.	Votes cast.	Rep. Plu.	Per cent.
1903—Herrick	475,560	866,376	113,812	54.8
Johnson	361,748	.....	.....	41.7
1901—Nash	436,092	840,147	67,567	51.9
Kilbourne	368,525	.....	.....	43.8
1899—Nash	417,199	577,872	67,567	45.8
McLean	368,178	.....	.....	39.9
Jones	106,721	.....	.....	.....
1897—Bushnell	429,915	864,022	28,165	49.5
Chapman	401,750	.....	.....	46.4
1895—Bushnell	471,141	846,996	92,622	59.4
Campbell	331,519	.....	.....	39.4
1893—McKinley	433,342	825,604	80,995	51.8
Neal	352,347	.....	.....	42.0
1891—McKinley	386,739	795,631	21,511	48.6
Campbell	305,228	.....	.....	45.9
1863—Brough	288,826	476,554	101,098	60.6
Vallandigham	187,728	.....	.....	39.3

The vote for Secretary of State in 1902 shows a slight gain by Johnson over Bigelow in percentage, notwithstanding a loss in adverse plurality:

	Votes received.	Votes cast.	Rep. Plu.	Per cent.
1902—Laylin	436,171	830,131	90,465	52.5
Bigelow	345,706	.....	.....	41.6

NEWS NOTES.

—Jules Levy, widely famous 20 years ago as a cornet player, died of apoplexy at Chicago on the 28th.

—Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, the ambassador from Great Britain, was formally received by President Roosevelt on the 2d.

—Senor Rios, the Filipino leader and so-called pope of the Tayabas, was hanged on the 1st. He had been convicted of murder and sentenced to death, twenty-seven of his followers being sentenced at the same time to various terms of imprisonment.

—Partial elections for members of the Berlin municipal council on the 27th resulted in large Socialist gains. Out of sixteen seats Socialists were elected to twelve, as against seven in the present council. The elections, like those for members of the reichstag, as reported by the cable dispatches, indicate that the poorer classes of Berlin are rapidly deserting Liberalism for Socialism.

—In a bankruptcy proceeding against John Alexander Dowie in the United States District Court at Chicago on the 1st, receivers were appointed without

notice to Dowie, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and the receivers seized the industrial establishments at Zion City, including the bank, at 10 o'clock at night. The claims upon which the bankruptcy proceedings are based aggregate \$1,169. The hearing is set for the 11th.

—A strike of the International Bridge and Structural Ironworkers' union against the George A. Fuller Construction company (building trust) was agreed to and begun on the 2d by the international executive board of the union, in session at Chicago. The strike affects the building industry in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Pittsburg, Boston, Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Kansas City and Omaha.

—The New England Anti-Imperialist league met at Boston on the 30th in annual session and reelected ex-Gov. George S. Boutwell as president. In his report, the secretary, Erving Winslow, said:

No matter what is talked of as a possibility of the remote future in the United States, no matter what the corrupting influences of the dominating race may have been in the Philippines, our demand must be made, and made more vigorously than ever for an immediate, definite, official promise of entire independence for the Philippines.

—On the 2d the Junta of the provincial government of Panama confirmed the Panama canal treaty with the United States (p. 535) without alteration. The decree of confirmation issued by the Junta is as follows:

Whereas, A guarantee of the independence of the Isthmus has been obtained; and, whereas, celerity is indispensable to secure the efficacious and immediate fulfillment of this obligation on the part of the United States and the provisional government formed by the unanimous will of the people of the Isthmus and possessing full sovereign powers over the Isthmus territory, be it resolved and declared, that the treaty be approved in all its parts.

—On the 30th the United States Supreme Court affirmed the constitutionality of the eight-hour law of Kansas regulating labor on public works. The opinion was based on the theory that all the municipalities of a State are the creations of the State; that work for them is of a public character and does not infringe on the personal liberty of any one, and that it belongs to the State, as the guardian and trustee for its people, to prescribe the conditions upon which it will permit public work to be done. The decision was made against a contractor for public work.

PRESS OPINIONS.

BRYAN ABROAD.  
Johnstown (Pa.) Daily Democrat (Dem.), Nov. 28.—It seems that over in England they do not know that Bryan is dead. On the contrary, they are acting as if the famed Nebraskan is not only alive, but intensely interesting.  
Milwaukee Daily News (Dem.), Nov. 27.—In the very heart of imperialism, Mr. Bryan spoke on what he was pleased to call the

higher ideal. . . . This is the Christian ideal. Will it ever be attained? At present the world seems no nearer to it than it was at the very beginning of Christianity. But as an ideal, does it not offer more than the ideal of the jungle—the ideal which the world professes to abhor, while making it the law of its life?

Nashville Daily News (Dem.), Nov. 30.—Mr. Bryan is a thorough-going American, and his every fiber is imbued with democratic principles. The English have always bestowed their admiration and respect upon such men far more than upon those who have aped monarchical customs and affected the pose of an aristocratic civilization. An honest American, who believes in republican institutions and democratic principles, and who proclaims his convictions, is an object of interest and respect among Englishmen, when too often he is the object of contemptuous comment and stupid sneer among the Anglomaniacs in this country. Among the latter class, there has already been observed a change of tone concerning Mr. Bryan since he has received the hail mark of British approval, but to those who appreciate American manhood at its best, there is only a feeling of gratification that he has been received in foreign countries with fitting honor and respect.

IN CONGRESS.

This report is an abstract of the Congressional Record, the official report of Congressional proceedings. It includes all matters of general interest, and closes with the last issue of the Record at hand upon going to press. Page references are to the pages of Vol. 37 of that publication.

Washington, Nov. 23-28, 1903.

Senate.

The Cuban reciprocity bill was reported back to the Senate on the 23d (p. 267), and Senators Hale and Newlands discussed the joint resolution (p. 269) of Senator Newlands for the consolidation of Cuba and Porto Rico and their admission as a State into the Union. Senator Morgan spoke on the Panama question (p. 275), concluding his speech on the 24th (p. 303). On the 25th the standing and select committees were announced, and adjournment taken over Thanksgiving day to the 27th. Without transacting any business of general interest on the adjourned day, a further adjournment was taken to the 1st of December.

House.

There was no session of the House on the 23d, and on the 24th it adjourned over Thanksgiving day to the 27th, when, by a vote of 81 to 63 a further adjournment was taken to December 1.

Record Notes.—Speeches on Cuban reciprocity, of William Sulzer, p. 251; of John L. Shafroth, p. 289, and of Senator Carmack, p. 345.

“How do you account for the sudden epidemic of grafting in all departments of public service?” asked the reporter.

“Grafting is neither sudden nor recent,” replied the practical politician. “Hunting out and exposing the grafters is the latest fad—that’s all.”—Chicago Tribune.

“Never put off for to-morrow what can be done to-day.”

This motto of thrift having been hung in the White House, it became an easy matter, if not an undeniable duty, to give, without undue delay, the glad hand of recognition to unweaned Panama.

G. T. E.