

charter. The traction company, electric light company and other local monopolies directed their efforts to first securing defeat of the proposition to frame a charter, and second, in the event of a charter framing proposition carrying, to elect the Knight ticket. At the election the charter proposition carried but the Knight ticket was elected, so that the charter framers were the ones favored by the local monopolies.



The charter framed and submitted contained many of the conventional reform features. The members construed their municipal ownership pledge to allow making adoption of the measure depend on receipt of a two-thirds affirmative vote of the people and put a provision to that effect in the charter. This provision and others were denounced as jokers. One provision, which was said to require strict enforcement of the State laws regarding Sunday observance, further increased the charter's unpopularity.



Manitoba Speaks.

F. J. Dixon, the Winnipeg candidate for the Manitoba legislature who made the Single Tax the most conspicuous feature of his campaign, has, according to mail advices, achieved a notable victory. Of his campaign the Manitoba Free Press of July 11 says:

Perhaps the most spectacular feature of the election is the return of F. J. Dixon, Independent candidate in Centre Winnipeg, by a majority of over 1,500, far the largest majority ever achieved in the history of Manitoba. It is interesting to recall that Premier Roblin, in his usual "knightly" speech, predicted that there wouldn't be "even a smell" left of Dixon after July 10th.

And this in a district deliberately gerrymandered by the Conservatives for the purpose of defeating the Liberal candidates. [See current volume, page 639.]



Canada and the Hindus.

A crisis occurred on the 19th in the contention over the landing of Hindus at Vancouver. Canada undertook to exclude them by a law that admitted only such as came direct from India, there being no direct line of ships between the two countries. Gurdit Singh, a Hindu leader, with 350 Sikhs, attempted to prove the right of a British citizen to pass to and fro in any part of the Empire by going in the Japanese ship Komagata Maru direct from India to Vancouver, where they arrived May 23. The Dominion authorities refused them admission, and their case was carried to the court of appeal, which decided adversely on the 6th. The captain of the Komagata Maru was ordered to take the Sikhs—who had been confined on the ship for three months—out of the country. But his pas-

sengers refused to let him raise steam; and when, on the 19th, he appealed to the port authorities for protection, one hundred and sixty policemen and immigration officials attempted to board the ship but were prevented by a shower of coal, iron bars, pieces of machinery, hatchets and clubs. The government has instructed its agents to deport the Hindus on the Empress of Japan on the 23rd. [See vol. xvi, p. 1166.]



Anti-German Militarism Will Not Down.

Echoes of the army trouble in Alsace-Lorraine continue in the charges of the brutality of officers to men. It is charged by critics that the government, by its nominal punishments, encourages the officers in excessive severity. Socialists in particular have used this weapon to gain favor with the people. Rosa Luxemburg, a Polish Jewess, and one of the most intrepid critics of the government, was sentenced last winter to one year in prison for anti-militarist agitation. The specific offence was that of inciting German soldiers to refuse to fight in case of war with France. Before being called upon to begin serving her sentence she delivered a fresh and much stronger indictment. She was again brought to trial for criminal slander of the army. But when she presented a list of 1,013 witnesses, mainly former soldiers, the government adjourned the case. As this action was taken in spite of the protests of Rosa Luxemburg the Socialists and other anti-militarists look upon it as a defeat of the government, in that it was a confession that her charges were true.



English Affairs.

The Amending bill, supplementary to the Irish Home Rule bill, passed the House of Lords on the 14th, and was returned to the Commons. Before its final passage another amendment was added, empowering the king, by an order in council, to suspend the operation of the Home Rule act until a commission should report on the constitutional relations of Ireland to the other parts of the United Kingdom. [See current volume, page 686.]



Tension has been at high pitch during the week, with the interest centered mainly about the cabinet, and the negotiations conducted between it and the Unionist leaders. Little progress, however, was made. Mr. Redmond and the Irish members declared most emphatically that they would prefer to give up the present Home Rule bill entirely rather than to yield to the Lords' amendments excluding Ulster. The King, by the advice of the cabinet, called a conference of the leaders of the several factions to meet at Buckingham