

fic. Two hundred trailers will be in use before the end of the year.

Increased the pay of motormen and conductors by \$55,000 a year.

Supplied motormen and conductors with free uniforms at a cost of \$35,000 a year more.

This has been accomplished in the face of a strike which cost the company \$100,000 and in spite of hard times which reduced the company's earnings by at least \$50,000 a month.

Three months' operation at three-cent fare has saved the people of Cleveland the sum of \$511,825.52. They have saved it for rent, for clothes, for groceries and for other things. The people of Cleveland have enjoyed \$511,825.52 of comfort and happiness that would have gone to dividends.

Among the promises for 1909 are the following:

To rebuild 350 cars of the most approved pattern.

To purchase, or construct, 75 to 100 new cars.

To erect double-decker cars for taking care of the rush hour traffic.

To equip other lines with trailers for the same purpose.

To rebuild the tracks on a large number of streets.

To lay a four-track line on Superior avenue.

To install a new type of heaters to distribute the heat and ventilate the cars.

To provide for smoking conveniences on the double-decker and trailer cars.

The testing of the new automatic street annunciators, to be adopted if found successful.

To spend nearly a million dollars a year in upkeep, which is at least 40 per cent more than street railways usually spend for that purpose.

*

Three trustees of the holding company's stock have been added to the seven named last week (p. 685), namely, F. H. Goff, H. H. McKeehan and G. K. Shurtleff. Mr. Goff was elected chairman of the trustees and Mr. Stage secretary.

* *

The Local Campaign in Detroit.

In Detroit the local campaign turns on the traction question, as it did two years ago (vol. ix, p. 751; vol. xi, p. 38), when Mayor William B. Thompson, the Democratic candidate for re-election, was elected. Mayor Johnson of Cleveland spoke for Mayor Thompson of Detroit in that campaign (vol. ix, p. 703) and is to do so again next Saturday. The issue is 3-cent fares, with the possibility of early municipal ownership under the provisions of the new Constitution (vol. x, p. 1139), which is certain to be adopted at this election.

* *

Tolstoy on Bryan's Candidacy.

The following letter from Leo Tolstoy (p. 637) to Ryerson W. Jennings of Philadelphia, in regard to the candidacy of William J. Bryan for the Presidency, was made public through the press on the 19th:

In answer to your letter of August 24 I can sin-

cerely say that I wish Mr. Bryan success in his candidature to the Presidency of the United States.

From my standpoint, repudiating as it does all coercive government, I naturally cannot acquiesce with the position of President of a republic, but since such functions still exist it is obviously best they should be occupied by individuals worthy of confidence.

Mr. Bryan I greatly respect and sympathize with, and know that the basis of his activity is kindred to mine in his sympathy with the interests of the working masses, his anti-militarism and his recognition of the fallacies produced by capitalism.

I do not know, but I hope Mr. Bryan will stand for land reform, according to the single tax system of Henry George, which I regard as being at the present time of the most insistent necessity, and which every progressive reformer should place to the fore.

* *

The Balkan Situation.

The excitement consequent upon Bulgaria's secession from the Ottoman Empire, and the forcible annexation by Austria of the nominally Ottoman provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina (p. 686), which seemed at first to be kindling a general European war, has been subsiding. It is now hoped that negotiations and arbitration may adjust both difficulties.

* *

China's Constitutional Program.

The promulgation of an edict setting forth a nine years' program for the achievement of constitutionalism for China was announced by cable at the end of August (p. 540). Translations of the edict have now reached this country by mail. The plan for the chief features of a constitution is said to broadly resemble the constitution of Japan. A parliament is provided for, but the Imperial house reserves to itself an absolute supremacy. "The establishment of constitutional government in China has been by the Imperial will," reminds the document; and then it adds, wisely but naively:

It must be carefully prepared, for the beginning and the end must both be carefully planned; there must be no empty verblage without real substance.

The Imperial prestige is not in any way to be imperiled. Says the edict:

Mercy is from above. Officials below may not arrogate it to themselves. Officers and people who keep within the law will have freedom of speech, of the press, and of assemblies. They shall not be liable to arrest or restrictions or punishments except as prescribed by law. They shall not be disturbed without cause in their possession of property, nor interfered with in their dwellings, and they have the obligation to pay taxes and render military service and the duty of obedience to the law of the land. Members of parliament shall not speak disrespectfully of the court nor slander others. Violators of this law will be punished.

The program for the nine years of preparation is thus laid down:

1908—Local self-government.

1909—Election of provincial assemblymen; issuing of school books.

1910—Provincial assemblies open.

1911—Local self-government continued; rules on imperial taxation—extension of schools.

1912—Completion of general arrangement of urban self-government.

1913—Police registration; courts; criminal code promulgated.

1914—Rural self-government established.

1915—Imperial household expenses fixed; public accounting enforced; police system complete.

1916—Promulgation of full constitution; appointment of a premier.

The edict concludes with the following prediction:

In the forty-third year of Kuang Hsu, or 1917, China will be, by following this plan, a parliamentary country, like Japan or Russia.

* *

The British Suffragette Movement.

Another demonstration in force by the British suffragettes (pp. 349, 535) was made on the 13th upon the occasion of the reassembling of parliament after the Summer vacation. A suffragette call for 50,000 persons to help "rush" the Commons had been made, and at least 100,000 people responded. The spaces about the Parliament houses, and all the streets leading to them, were so completely jammed that traffic was stopped. All the mounted police had been mobilized about the Parliament houses, and police and troops to the number of 5,000 were used to preserve order, while a small fleet of police boats on the Thames guarded approach by the Terrace and co-operated with the shore police and the military in guarding the House of Commons from invasion.

*

One woman, Mrs. Travers Symons, succeeded by strategy in getting upon the floor of the House during the session. Under the escort of a member, and upon pretense of wishing to call out another member, she gained access to the lobby between the two Houses, and availing herself of an opportunity dashed through the door and into the House while its members were discussing a bill to prevent cigarette smoking by children. Reaching a position near the speaker's chair, Mrs. Symons cried, "Leave off discussing children and talk about women." She was immediately ejected, and as a result of her strenuous conduct all women are now forbidden admission to the Parliament building.

*

Three women prominently concerned in calling out the demonstration—Mrs. Pankhurst, Miss Christabel Pankhurst (a law graduate who is

denied admission to the bar on account of her sex), and Mrs. Drummond, were summoned before the police court on the 12th for inciting to a breach of the peace, as their call for the demonstration was construed to be. They refused to obey the summons, but surrendered to arrest in the evening and were detained at the police station over night. They were arraigned at the Bow street police court on the 14th, along with several others who had meanwhile been arrested. They demanded a trial by jury and their cases were postponed until the 21st.

* *

Suffrage Convention.

The fortieth annual convention of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association met at Buffalo on the 15th (p. 613), making the occasion in part a celebration of the 60th anniversary of the first woman's rights convention, which was held at Seneca Falls, N. Y., in 1848. The Rev. Anna Howard Shaw opened the Buffalo convention with an address as president, and on the 16th Kate M. Gordon of Louisiana made a report as corresponding secretary, in the course of which she transmitted a response from President Roosevelt to the effect that a petition with a million signatures would not move him to recommend a woman suffrage measure to Congress. Her report showed further that 35 "national and international associations have indorsed woman suffrage, including the American Federation of Labor, the United Textile Workers of America, the United Mine Workers and the Patrons of Husbandry, National Grange." Elizabeth Hauser, of Ohio, for the national press department, reported on the same day upon newspaper work, showing incidentally the advances of the suffrage movement over the world, which have stimulated the newspaper and magazine demand for woman suffrage material.

* *

Renewal of the Teachers' Tax Fight in Chicago.

The efforts of the Chicago Federation of Teachers of several years ago (vol. x, p. 709), in large degree successful, to compel the big tax dodgers to contribute their share to the public schools, has been renewed. Superintendent Cooley's request for permission to withdraw seats from school class rooms as rapidly as possible until the maximum is 40, has been the immediate cause. It is generally believed among educators that 25 pupils to a teacher is about the ideal number; but the number has run up in Chicago to an average of 47, and in some rooms there are from 50 to 60. Upon making his request for authority to reduce, the superintendent was supported by the committee on school management, but obstruction by the financial committee has been anticipated. The objection made is that the Board is already using