for strong drink, and rather than be court-martialed he left the army. He returned from Vancouver, on the Pacific coast, to his family at St. Louis, without money, without property—a disheartened man.

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Mr. Bryan made eight speeches in Nebraska on the 1st, the principal one of them being at Crawford, where he addressed an audience of over 3,000. On the 2nd the Democratic convention of Nevada instructed its national delegates to vote for Bryan's nomination first, last and all the time. United States Senator Newlands heads the delegation. Arkansas gave the same instructions.

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Labor in Politics.

Pursuant to the decision of the trade unions of Illinois to take political action (p. 178), an official call for a State convention was issued on the 1st by E. R. Wright, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor. It is called for the 21st. Every central labor body in the State is urged to send five delegates to the convention, and those representatives will be the only ones entitled to vote, although all union men are invited to be present and take part in the discussion. The principal object of the gathering as announced in the call is to consider the new direct primary law and its relation to organized labor. It is the intention of the unionists to take advantage of the primary law to place candidates in nomination for public office who are friendly to organized labor.

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It was reported on the 31st that John Mitchell, former president of the United Mine Workers of America, may be a candidate at the Ilinois primaries for the Democratic nomination for Governor.

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The political action committee (p. 178) of the Chicago Federation of Labor was appointed on the 27th by John Fitzpatrick, the president. It consists of 50 members selected with reference both to wards and trades.

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Referendums in Oregon.

At the election in Oregon on the 1st, both the woman suffrage and the so-called single tax amendments (p. 170) were lost on referendum. The "recall" amendment appears also to have failed. The details are not yet reported.

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Congress.

An agreement on financial legislation, regarded a week ago as hopeless (p. 199), came about a few days later suddenly and sensationally. At the meeting of the conference committee of the two Houses on the 26th, the Republican members carried a compromise emergency currency bill, a merging of the Vreeland bill of the lower House with the Aldrich bill of the Senate. As Mr. Vreeland afterward explained on the floor of the House, the cloak of the Aldrich bill has been retained but its body has been ejected from the cloak.

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This compromise bill of the conference committee came before the House on the 27th. No general debate was allowed and in a few minutes the measure passel by a vote of 166 to 140. All the Democrats voted against it, as did the following Republicans: Brumm, Penn.; Calderhead, Kan.; Campbell, Kan.; Cooper, Wis.; Darragh, Mich.; Fowler, N. J.; Henry, Conn.; Hill, Conn.; Lindberg, Minn.; Morse, Wis.; Murdock, Kan.; Nelson, Wis.; Prince, Ill., and Waldo, N. Y.

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The bill went immediately to the Senate, where it was taken up on the 28th. Early on the 30th it became evident that a "filibuster"—a long debate for the purpose of preventing a vote on the bill—was under way under the leadership of Senator La Follette (Republican), of Wisconsin. In the course of the filibuster, which included several demands for roll calls in order to disclose the absence of a quorum, Vice-President Fairbanks ruled that a roll call cannot be demanded by any Senator if another Senator has the floor and refuses to yield, and was sustained by 32 to 14. He also ruled that he could count a quorum present if that were the fact, even though a quorum did not answer to roll call. Mr. La Follette spoke continuously from noon of the 29th to 7:30 o'clock in the morning of the 3th, nearly 20 hours. Senator Stone, of Missouri, and Senator Gore, of Oklahoma, assisted him, Senator Stone taking the floor when Senator La Follette yielded it, and speaking until luncheon recess at 2:15 in the afternoon of the 30th. Mr. Stone was followed by Mr. Gore, who spoke until 4:25. A few minutes before Mr. Gore closed, Mr. Stone came to his side and notified him of his (Stone's) readiness to resume. But when Mr. Gore actually closed, Mr. Stone had gone to the cloak room. As Mr. Gore is blind, he did not know of this, and supposing that Stone was in his seat, yielded the floor. At that moment Mr. Stone was being entertained by Senator Elkins, and Mr. La Follette, depending upon Gore and Stone, was in the corridors. Before any of them knew of the crisis, Senator Aldrich had got the floor and moved a roll call on the passage of the bill. Efforts were made by Senators Hepburn and La Follette to recover the floor rights of the minority, but the

Vice-President ruled that nothing could interrupt a roll call, and so the bill passed the Senate by 43 to 22. The Democrats voted solidly against it, being reinforced by the following Republicans: La Follette, of Wisconsin; Brown, of Nebraska; Borah, of Idaho; Bourne, of Oregon, and Hepburn, of Idaho.

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As reported by the press dispatches, this bill, which has now been signed by the President and become a law, provides—

for increase of currency under emergent circumstances, such as existed last Fall, by national banks having an unimpaired capital and a surplus of not less than 20 per cent.

These increases must be made through clearing houses, called "national currency associations," voluntarily formed by not less than ten banks having an aggregate capital and surplus of at least $5,000,000. There can be but one of these clearing houses in any city. They may draw members from conveniently contiguous territory, regardless of State lines. The clearing houses cannot exclude from membership any national bank having the qualifications, provided the Secretary of the Treasury approves its application. No bank can be a member of two or more of these clearing houses. The affairs of the clearing houses are to be managed by a board consisting of one representative from each bank.

Any such bank may issue emergent currency, provided it already has circulating notes outstanding (secured by United States bonds) to an amount not less than 40 per cent of its capital stock, and its capital is unimpaired, and it has a surplus of not less than 20 per cent.

The process is as follows: The bank deposits with and transfers to its clearing house, called "national currency associations," in trust for the United States, such of its securities as this law allows it to use for the purpose, and as the board of the association approves. The officers of the association may thereupon make application to the Comptroller of the Currency for an issue of additional notes to an amount not exceeding 75 per cent of the cash value of those securities. The Comptroller transmits the application to the Secretary of the Treasury with his recommendation; and the Secretary of the Treasury, if he regards business conditions in the locality whence the application comes as demanding additional currency, and is satisfied with the character and value of the securities, and that a lien on the assets of the banks composing the association will amply protect the United States, may issue to such association, on behalf of such bank, so much emergent currency, guaranteed by the United States, as he may determine, not in excess of 75 per cent of the cash value of the securities deposited with the currency association in trust for the United States, nor in excess of 30 per cent of the unimpaired capital and surplus of the bank making the application.

The securities so deposited are to consist of any bank securities, including commercial paper, which are held by the bank making the application.

If the deposit consists of State, city, town, county or other municipal bonds, currency may be issued to an amount as high as 90 per cent of their market value.

The banks of the currency association through which the application is made, and all their assets, are liable proportionately for the redemption of emergent currency.

The bill further provides that any national bank with a circulation of not less than 40 per cent of its capital stock and a surplus of not less than 20 per cent may make application direct to the Comptroller of the Currency for authority to issue additional currency to be secured by the deposit of bonds other than bonds of the United States, a provision which probably allows the use of railroad and other private corporation bonds; and in this case the Secretary determines the time of issue and fixes the amount of the emergency notes to be issued upon the guarantee of the United States, and may guarantee an issue as high as 90 per cent of the market value or of the par value of the bonds, in his own discretion.

Banks having emergency currency in circulation will be required to maintain in the United States Treasury a redemption fund of 10 per cent.

The tax on emergency circulation is to be for the first month at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, and afterward an additional tax of 1 per cent per annum for each month, until the tax aggregates 10 per cent per annum, and thereafter the tax upon it is to stand at 10 per cent per annum. It may be retired at will.

The denominations are to be $5, $10, $20, $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $10,000. The United States will redeem them at any time on presentation in whosesoever hands they may be.

National banks holding government money on deposit must pay on additional government deposits, if they are regular depositories, and on all deposits if they are temporary depositories, 1 per cent per annum upon average monthly balances, and as much more as the Secretary of the Treasury shall exact.

A "national monetary commission" is created, to be composed of nine members of the House of Representatives and nine Senators, to inquire into the changes necessary or desirable in the monetary system of the United States or in the laws relating to banking and currency.

This law is to expire by limitation on the 30th of June, 1914.

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Congress adjourned sine die on the 30th after passing without debate the public buildings bill, the general deficiency bill, and the government employes' liability bill.

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The Cleveland Street Car Strike.

The remaining conductors and motormen of the old or "Con-con" street car system who went on strike against the Municipal system (pp. 190-201), decided on the 26th to continue their strike. Their numbers were reported as having fallen to 900, and afterwards to 700. The force of men then at work, including old "Threefer" men, new men, and old "Con-con" men who had abandoned the strike, was reported at 1,400, and from 300 to 400 more were still needed. The strikers were offered their former wages plus the increase of