

I've started. I'm going to be a candidate for mayor again when this term is over."

Mayor Johnson never appeared more cheerful than when he entered his office on the 19th. He appeared a little tired, but he is physically fit and buoyant as ever. "I'm late," he said with a smile, as he entered. "A little aunt from Kentucky is out at the house, and she used her authority over me." Mayor Johnson says he isn't worrying over suits threatened against him. "I know just what to expect," he said, "and I'm satisfied. If I could go back to 1901 and choose my course over again, I would do exactly as I have done."

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Election Notes.

Official returns from the recent elections (p. 779) are very meagerly reported as yet. Following are the official figures on the Presidential vote from Illinois, Minnesota, Nebraska and Idaho, with comparisons:

	Ill.	Minn.	Neb.	Idaho.
Republican.....	1908—629,932	195,786	126,997	50,091
	1904—632,645	216,651	138,558	47,783
	1900—597,985	190,461	121,835	26,997
	1896—607,130	193,503	102,304	6,324
Democratic.....	1908—450,810	103,433	131,099	34,609
	1904—327,606	55,187	51,876	18,480
	1900—503,061	112,901	114,013	29,414
	1896—464,632	139,735	115,880	23,192
Independence L'g'e.....	1908— 7,724	.....	.....	.....
Prohibition.....	1908— 29,364	10,114	5,179	1,740
	1904— 34,770	6,253	6,338	1,013
	1900— 17,623	8,555	3,655	213
	1896— 9,796	4,348	1,193	179
Socialist.....	1908— 41,391	14,469	3,522	6,305
	1904— 73,923	11,692	7,412	4,949
	1900— 19,165	4,397	823	.....
	1896— 1,147	876	186	.....
People's.....	1908— 33	.....	.....	.....
	1904— 6,725	204	20,518	353
	1900— 1,141	.....	1,104	857
In Cook County, Illinois, the official vote is as follows:				
	1908.	1904.	1900.	1896.
Republican.....	230,400	229,848	203,760	221,823
Democratic.....	152,990	103,762	186,193	152,146
Independent L'g'e.....	5,994	.....	.....	.....
Prohibition.....	5,965	5,200	3,490	2,149
People's.....	73
Socialist.....	19,487	47,743	6,752	727

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The Republican party has made a statement of its fund for the Presidential campaign (pp. 225, 391, 732). The list of contributors, numbering 12,330, is filed at Albany, N. Y. Among the contributors are Charles P. Taft for \$110,000; Andrew Carnegie, \$20,000; John Pierpont Morgan, \$20,000; and William N. Cromwell, \$15,000. The total amount is \$1,655,518.27.

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Although there is yet no official report of the vote on the constitutional amendments in Missouri, there is sufficient authority for saying that the tax amendments are defeated and the referendum amendments carried. The tax amendments (vol. viii, p. 767) provided for separation of the sources

of State and local revenues and the establishment of local option in the selection of taxable subjects. The majority against this amendment is said to be from 30,000 to 40,000. The referendum amendment (vol. x, p. 222; vol. xi, p. 570) provides that "the people reserve to themselves power to propose laws and amendments to the constitution, and to enact or reject the same at the polls, independent of the legislative assembly [consisting of Senate and House], and also reserve power at their own option to approve or reject at the polls any act of the legislative assembly." The foregoing power of initiative may be exercised upon the petition of "8 per cent of the legal voters in each of at least two-thirds of the Congressional districts in the State," the petition to "include the full text of the measure so proposed." The referendum power may be ordered "(except as to laws necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety and laws making appropriations for the current expenses of the State government, for the maintenance of the State institutions and for the support of the public schools) either by the petition signed by 5 per cent of the legal voters in each of at least two-thirds of the Congressional districts in the State or by the legislative assembly, as other bills are enacted." This amendment is so specific in its details as to make it self executing. Consequently no legislation will be necessary to make the initiative and referendum fully operative. It was adopted by a majority of about 30,000.

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Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

After a session of two weeks, the American Federation of Labor (p. 802) adjourned on the 21st. In every respect the Gompers policy regarding political action was supported almost unanimously, and Mr. Gompers was re-elected president with only one dissenting vote. A censure of Daniel J. O'Keefe, president of the Longshoremens' Union and one of the Executive Council of the Federation, for not acting with the Council in supporting Bryan at the election, was also adopted, and Mr. O'Keefe was not re-elected. The censure was in the form of a declaration of future policy, the substance of the entire report on the subject of political action being as follows:

That the political policy of the American Federation of Labor be reaffirmed. That President Gompers' action in supporting Bryan be approved. The right of all members of trade unions to vote for whom they please shall be guaranteed. But this does not apply to an officer of the American Federation of Labor. "If he cannot assist in carrying out the political policy of the majority he should resign." That a legislative committee similar to the Parliamentary committee in Great Britain be established and that every effort be made to elect union men or their friends to Congress; and that similar committees be recommended for the various States, these

committees to be supported financially by the trade unions.

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Regarding the burning question of labor injunctions the committee had in substance declared that when a judge issues an injunction in labor disputes it is the duty of organized laborers to disobey and go to jail, and advised that the funds of the organization be not used to defend any such suit, because it would be useless expenditure. But the committee's report was defeated by the adoption of the following substitute:

Whenever the courts issue an injunction to regulate our personal relations we declare we will exercise all the rights and privileges guaranteed by the constitution and laws of our country and insist that it is our duty to defend ourselves at all hazards, and recommend such be our actions, taking whatever results may follow.

The substitute was carried by 11,272 to 3,576. In speaking to the question Mr. Gompers said:

If the men and women who have been cited in injunction suits had shown a craven spirit, I should encourage all to resist this invasion of his rights, but I know of no such cases. I take it the intention of the committee was to make the situation acute. Our enemies have done this and will continue to do this for us. They will want their pound of flesh and their greed and avarice will be their own undoing. When an injunction is issued against me which invades my rights as a man and a citizen I am going to resist that injunction.

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A resolution was adopted urging the Federal government and State and municipal governments to provide work for the unemployed on roadways, waterways, in improvement of forests, and in every other way possible during the hard times.

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New Labor Organization.

It was reported from Denver on the 21st that a new and powerful railway organization had been formed there during the sessions of the American Federation of Labor. As described in the press dispatches it is—

to be known as the Railway Employes' Department of the American Federation of Labor, with ten affiliated organizations as members. H. B. Perham is chairman and John Flannery secretary. The object is to bring about a closer union of all railroad employes and to seek to affiliate with it all railway organizations. The first convention is to be held in Denver, and about 500,000 employes will be represented by the officers of their organizations, which are as follows: Order of Railroad Telegraphers, Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders of America, International Freight Handlers' union, International Association of Machinists, International Association of Car Workers, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Brotherhood of Railway Clerks,

Switchmen's Union of North America, International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, and International Association of Steamfitters of America.

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The President's Labor Dinner.

At the dinner given to representatives of labor organizations at the White House (p. 804) by President Roosevelt on the 17th, the following labor leaders were present:

E. E. Clark, of the Railroad Conductors and Interstate Commerce Commission; Charles P. Neill, Commissioner of Labor; T. V. Powderly of the Knights of Labor and Immigration Commission; Warren S. Stone, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; John T. Hannahan and W. S. Carter, of the Locomotive Firemen; P. H. Morrissey, of the Locomotive Trainmen; T. J. Dolan, of the Brotherhood of Steam Shovelers and Dredgemen; A. L. Faulkner, of the National Window Glass Workers; David Mackay, of the Building Trades, and John J. Towers of the New York Council of Carpenters.

Other guests were:

Justices Holmes and Moody, Congressmen Herbert Parsons, Gen. Leonard Wood, and Lyman Abbott.

No officials of the American Federation of Labor were present. Some were invited, but the president of the Federation, Mr. Gompers, was not. Of this omission Mr. Gompers had said:

I am honored by the President when he excludes me from his guest list. It is a high tribute to the manner in which I have represented the interests of the millions of working men and women banded together in the Federation, both in the matter of pressing the Administration for fair labor legislation and in the political campaign just ended. This is the first affair of the kind that I know of at the White House to which I have not been invited, but despite the fact that I have frequently been asked to meet the President and his friends socially I have never availed myself of such an invitation. My dealings with the President always have been on a strictly business basis. I frequently have requested an audience with him regarding matters of import to the Federation and its membership and always have been well received and treated courteously. There, however, my relations with the President ended. I, by virtue of the trust imposed upon me by the Federation, represent the millions of people of the country who toil with their hands—the hired men and women, so to speak. If the President or any other person cares to say that I do not represent the membership of the American Federation of Labor, so be it; I don't care to become involved in a controversy or criticise such a stand.

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French Islands Revolt.

St. Pierre and Miquelon, the two little islands lying adjacent to Newfoundland on the south, are the last of the Canadian possessions of France. Covering together only 92 square miles, and with a population of but little more than 6,000, their voices rarely reach the interna-