

Democratic 183,000, Republican 150,000, Progressive 50,000, Independent 50,000, Socialist 45,000, Prohibition 3,500. Of aldermanic candidates definitely pledged to work for tax reform, the following were elected: John N. Kimball, Ernest M. Cross, Hugo Krause, and M. P. Dempsey. Eighteen of the thirty-six Aldermen elected had the indorsement of the Municipal Voters' League and sixteen, the indorsement of the United Societies. In the twenty-seventh ward the Socialist candidate, John C. Kennedy, received a plurality of the male vote over his nearest opponent, the Independent, Oliver L. Watson. The vote was 5,020 to 4,495. But Watson received 3,391 women's votes against 2,206 for Kennedy, and thus overcame the adverse male Socialist plurality. Under the Public Policy law two questions were voted on. One for a \$134,000,000 bond issue to build a subway throughout the city. On this the vote stood: for, 115,692; against, 264,400. The other was for home rule in the regulation of public utilities. On this the vote was: for, 176,850; against, 168,682. [See current volume, pages 131, 157, 316, 344.]



Local elections throughout Illinois on April 7 were mainly contests on the liquor question. Twenty-two counties voted for prohibition, making a total of fifty-two dry counties in the State out of 102; 115 wet townships voted to become dry and one dry one to become wet. Bloomington, Elgin, Galesburg, Decatur, Freeport and other important cities voted to become dry. [See vol. xvi, p. 1093; current volume, page 300.]



The election on April 7 in the Seventh New Jersey District for a successor to former Congressman Robert G. Bremner, Democrat, resulted as follows: Dow H. Drukker, Republican, 10,469; O'Byrne, Democrat, 5,143; Demarest, Socialist, 5,118; Whitehead, Progressive, 611. At the election of 1912 the vote stood: Democratic, 9,990; Republican, 6,666; Progressive, 4,746. [See current volume, pages 149 and 339.]



The proposition in New York State for a Constitutional convention in 1915 carried at the election on April 7 by about 25,000 majority. Delegates to the convention will now be elected in November.



Gifford Pinchot's Platform.

In announcing his candidacy for the Senatorial nomination of the Washington party (as the Progressive Party in Pennsylvania is officially called), Gifford Pinchot declares that "this country belongs of right to its inhabitants." He pledges himself as follows:

I believe in the Conservation of Human Rights. If nominated and elected, I will work for:

The destruction of private monopoly in natural resources or the products of industry. The power of the monopolists lies in exclusive privileges. To end their power to raise the cost of living, their exclusive privileges must be destroyed. That is our greatest task.

The regulation of all large corporations not monopolies. Honest competition and fair dealing with the public must be assured.

The right of workmen to organize in unions, and by every fair means to compel recognition of such unions by employers. Only through their unions can the workmen meet the employers on equal terms.

A constitutional convention in Pennsylvania, so that our constitution may be adjusted to the needs of our time, and our system of taxation may be thoroughly revised.

A protective tariff which shall equalize the conditions of competition between the United States and foreign countries, and which shall be based upon the findings of a non-partisan scientific commission. The tariff must be taken out of politics.

A sharply graduated inheritance tax. Swollen fortunes drain the public.

A law to prevent fraud in clothing. Honest clothes are more necessary than undoctored whiskey.

He further declares for a national conservation policy, for the Initiative, Referendum, Recall and Direct Primaries, and for the various palliative and restrictive laws usually contained in Progressive party platforms. [See current volume, page 158.]



A Pro-Trust Decision.

Federal Judges Gray, Buffington and McPherson, of the Third judicial circuit, decided at Trenton, New Jersey, on April 7, in a suit of the Federal Government against the Delaware and Lackawanna, that there is no law or decision prohibiting the same set of individuals holding stock in two distinct corporations, even though they may be engaged in kindred business. The decision makes it possible for railroad stockholders to form coal mining corporations and ship over their own roads without violating the law prohibiting common ownership of railroads and mines.



Tax Reform News.

Radical revision of the tax system of the District of Columbia was proposed by District Commissioner Oliver P. Newman on April 8 in an address before the Commercial Club of Washington. Mr. Newman proposed abolition of the half and half system of defraying the expenses of the local government. This system, he said, "cannot be justified in equity, from the standpoint of either the United States or the District of Columbia." Instead Mr. Newman proposes an arrangement whereby the Federal government shall contribute to local governmental expenses in proportion to the taxable property it owns in the same manner as a private property owner. Mr. New-