

responsible for the acts and opinions of its individual members or any individual public official or candidate responsible for the action of his party majority." Other resolutions urge Congress to take up at once the enfranchising amendments to pass the proposed congressional and presidential election statute, and to put an end to involuntary decitizenization of women marrying foreigners. Before adjournment, in spite of opposition to the re-election as president of Dr. Anna Shaw, the following ticket was chosen by a vote of 283 out of 318: President, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw; first vice president, Mrs. Stanley McCormick of Boston; second vice president, Mrs. Desha Breckenridge of Kentucky; third vice president, Katherine B. Davis of New York; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Orten H. Clark of Michigan; recording secretary, Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald of Massachusetts; treasurer, Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers of Connecticut; first auditor, Mrs. Helen G. Miller of Missouri; second auditor, Mrs. Medill McCormick of Chicago. [See vol. xvi, pages 1162, 1185, current volume, pages 464, 658, 996, 1046.]



#### Southern Suffragists' Convention.

Southern woman suffragists held a conference at Chattanooga, Tennessee, on November 11. It was addressed by Miss Christabel Pankhurst who referred to the European war as "an instance of the danger and injustice of depriving women of the ballot." No resolutions were adopted. Miss Kate M. Gordon of New Orleans was chosen president for the following year. [See current volume, page 1046.]



#### Mayors in National Conference.

A conference of mayors and other officials of about 150 American cities met in Philadelphia on November 12. In his address of welcome Mayor Blankenburg referred to the public utilities corporations, suggesting that the meeting make its object the bringing of these companies into closer harmony with the city governments. The addresses that followed showed an overwhelming sentiment in favor of municipal ownership. Mayor Mitchel of New York, speaking on the 13th, declared public ownership to be no longer a creed or a propaganda but "a reserve power of which the cities are conscious to be called for in case private management fails to meet the standards of service which contemporary public opinion demands." Mayor Harrison of Chicago expressed the opinion that the morals of public utility corporations have not materially changed since the days of Yerkes and gray wolf aldermen. He declared private ownership to be one of the principal causes of and incentives to corruption and commercialism in politics. Alderman Charles E. Merriam of Chicago condemned

the act of the Illinois legislature of 1913 in depriving cities of the right of home rule in control of public utility corporations. Stiles P. Jones of Minneapolis presented facts showing that cities having home rule are the ones that fare best in dealing with public service corporations. Addresses along similar lines were made by Mayor Newton D. Baker of Cleveland, Louis D. Brandeis of Boston, Frederic C. Howe of New York, John M. Eshleman, lieutenant-governor-elect of California, and others. Mr. Eshleman quoted from his experience as State Railroad Commissioner to show that regulation is not a proper solution. Resolutions finally adopted on November 14 declare that cities should have power to municipalize public utilities, that the franchise granting power should be with the cities, not with state boards, and that in all cases the principle of home rule should be preserved. Furthermore, the idea was endorsed of "the establishment of the utilities bureau as a nation-wide inter-city agency for bringing the combined ability and experience of all our cities to the service of each city which may face a public utility problem." [See volume xvi, 374, 389, 391, current volume, 876, 996.]



#### Conference of Governors.

The Governors' Conference in session at Madison, Wisconsin, from November 10 to 14, discussed rural credits, uniformity in workmen's compensation legislation, extradition, conservation, railroad regulation and other matters. About half of the states were represented. No resolutions committing those present to any particular policy were passed. [See current volume, page 1045.]



#### Federation of Labor Convention.

The American Federation of Labor in convention at Philadelphia was addressed by many speakers of national prominence. Frank P. Walsh of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations said, on November 12, that a preliminary report will be sent by the Commission to Congress in December. It will not contain any definite conclusion on the underlying cause of industrial discontent. As to collective bargaining, he said, that only five out of three hundred employers, who had testified, disagreed with the underlying principles. "Mother" Jones addressed the convention on the Colorado situation. Among the many resolutions introduced are some advocating federal seizure of the Colorado coal mines, repeal of the Dick military law, investigation of industrial conditions in Porto Rico, urging disarmament of all nations and favoring various other peace plans, advocating municipal ownership of public utilities and other matters more strictly within the field of trade unionism. [See current volume, page 1093.]