

peace prepare for war," but, "In time of temporary peace, prepare for permanent peace"—Lucia Ames Mead.

NEWS NARRATIVE

To use the reference figures of this Department for obtaining continuous news narratives:

Observe the reference figures in any article; turn back to the page they indicate and find there the next preceding article on the same subject; observe the reference figures in that article, and turn back as before; continue until you come to the earliest article on the subject; then retrace your course through the indicated pages, reading each article in chronological order, and you will have a continuous news narrative of the subject from its historical beginnings to date.

Week ending Tuesday, May 5, 1908.

Mayor Johnson's Cleveland Victory.

Pursuant to the conditions of the Cleveland traction settlement (p. 105) formalities were perfected on the 28th. The stock of the Cleveland Electric ("Con-con") was reduced from \$23,400,000 to \$12,870,000. This covers its old properties. An increase of its stock to \$35,000,000 was then authorized for the purpose of taking in the Forest City ("Threefer") at \$1,805,600 and providing means for retiring bonds and making improvements. Next in order, the Cleveland Electric formally surrendered all existing franchises and accepted the new "security franchise," which makes a 25-year grant at 6 tickets for 25 cents, to be effective in case the plan of transfer to the "holding company" on a 3-cent fare basis proves a failure. The name of the Cleveland Electric is to be changed to the Cleveland Railway Co., and all litigation with the low fare companies is to be dismissed. The lease to the "holding company" (The Municipal Traction Company) for fifty years, of all property and rights possessed or to be acquired, had already been made. The directors of the "holding company" are now increased from five to nine. They are as follows: (Old directors) A. B. Du Pont, Edward Wiebenson, C. W. Stage, Frederic C. Howe, and William Grief; (new directors) F. H. Goff, Ben T. Cable, Newton D. Baker, and Tom L. Johnson.

In celebration of this victory for low fares, the "holding company" devoted the first day of its complete authority, the 27th, to free rides. From early morning until the next morning everybody rode free. This is to be established as an annual custom in honor of the day. In fact the Cleveland low fare movement contemplates, probably at no distant day, the establishment of free rides to everybody all the time. Of this, Mayor Johnson said in the Cleveland Press on the 28th, alluding to "free ride day":

With the ideal city will come free street car service permanently; so this day, I hope, is prophetic of what the future holds in store. The end of my

street car policy will not be accomplished until car rides in Cleveland are as free as water at the fountain in the Public Square. I would run the cars just like elevators are run in skyscrapers. Tenants bear the cost of elevators. Taxpayers would bear the cost of cars. Of course, property owners in the end wouldn't pay the cost any more than owners of big buildings pay for the elevators. Landlords would increase charges to renters, and renters would charge boarders more.

On the 28th, the second day of its complete authority, the "holding company" began operation with universal 3-cent fares within the city, 1 cent extra for transfers (an exaction to continue only 90 days), and 5 cents for suburbanites (also to be modified as soon as the new arrangements disclose the cost of suburban service). The wages of the motormen and conductors of the old company were at once increased 1 cent an hour to equalize with the wages theretofore paid by the low fare company, and provisions were made for supplying all with uniforms free.

At one time a strike disturbance was threatened. It came from the old employes of the Cleveland Electric, or "Con-con." The "Con-con" had continued paying 1 cent an hour less than the "Threefer." But, apparently for the purpose of influencing the election of city officials, in connection with its efforts to get extended franchises, it had made an agreement a year ago with its men to add 2 cents an hour provided extended franchises were given it before May, 1909. Its men now claimed that the "security franchise" entitled them to an increase of 2 cents instead of 1 cent, and that the claim held good against the "holding company" as the lessee. The "holding company" refused to recognize the 2-cent contract as valid either morally or legally, but offered arbitration, which has been arranged for. The men also objected to paying fares under the rule of the "holding company" which abolishes all passes. When asked about the possibilities of a strike, Mayor Johnson said on the 1st: "There will be no strike of the street car men in Cleveland. How can they strike when both du Pont and the Threefer are willing to arbitrate any differences that may exist? The street car men will not refuse to arbitrate when the company is willing to do it."

Some suburban towns have gone into the courts to enforce 3-cent fares beyond the city limits at once.

Both Mayor Johnson and Mr. Goff credit Elbert H. Baker, General Manager of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, with playing an important part in the compromise adjustment. They say that "the plan

by which the settlement was made possible was conceived by Mr. Baker;" that it was he who suggested that they act as mediators; that it was through his efforts that they undertook the negotiations. They add: "At the outset Mr. Baker exerted tremendous influence in the interest of adjustment, and throughout the negotiations his cooperation has been of the most vital importance."

* *

Presidential Politics.

Conventions preliminary to the national nominating conventions (p. 108) have been held during the week in several States. In Connecticut the Democratic convention on the 29th named an uninstructed delegation, in which Alexander Troup is one of the delegates at large. The Republican convention of Pennsylvania, also on the 29th, endorsed Philander C. Knox for President; and on the same day, the Republican convention of Vermont refused to instruct for any candidate, as did the New Jersey Republican convention on the 5th. The Independence League of New York on the 2d named delegates to its national convention, among them being William Randolph Hearst and Alfred J. Boulton. The Democratic convention of Ohio, which met on the 5th, has not yet acted, but the news dispatches as we go to press are to the effect that the followers of Tom L. Johnson were defeated by those of Judson Harmon by 463 to 430 on a contest from Lucas county, reported as a test question.

* *

The Home Rule Democracy of New York was organized at Utica on the 25th. It represents opposition to the domination of the Democratic party in that State by Messrs. Murphy and Connors. A provisional committee of eleven, headed by Senator McCarren and William G. Rice, formerly secretary of Governor Hill, was appointed. Of the sixty counties of the State, thirty-one were represented at the organizing conference.

* *

The Labor Movement in Politics.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, spoke to a large audience on the 3d at Chicago in support of the new political movement (p. 82) of organized labor.

* *

The New Portuguese Cortes.

After being without a parliament for nearly a year, owing to the arbitrary action of the recent Premier, Mr. Franco, who dissolved the last Cortes on May 11, 1907, and refused to call another, though the Constitution requires that immediately upon dissolution new writs are to be issued (vol.

x, p. 230), the new Cortes of Portugal, elected on the 5th of last month (p. 38), were formally opened on the 30th at Lisbon, by the young King Manuel. In the composition of the new parliament the smaller parties have lost in their representation; and the two principal parties, answering more in their pose than in their principles to the usual conservative and liberal parties of most national legislative bodies, have increased their strength. In the last Chamber of Deputies there were 54 Franquists, or followers of the Premier; 44 Progressives, or liberals; 23 Regenerators, or conservatives; 5 Independents; 4 Republicans; 3 Dissidents, and one Nationalist. In the present Cortes there are 62 Regenerators (conservatives), 59 Progressives (liberals), 17 Independents, 7 Dissidents, 5 Republicans, 3 Franquists, and 2 Nationalists. The Progressives and the Regenerators, though nominally political opponents, maintained under the old regime an attitude toward each other that earned for them in combination the name of "Rotativists," for they were to all intents and purposes one party, with alternate sections in power. Their corruption is assigned as the provocation for the assumption of autocratic power by the Premier and the late King Carlos, an assumption that bore the usual fruit of arbitrariness—hatred and assassination. To both parties is credited the carrying to perfection of a system which permitted all manner of abuses in connection with election returns. With an excessively illiterate electorate they have not found it difficult, it is declared, to play constantly into each other's hands, maintaining their rotation in power, and absolutely checking the growth of a true popular government.

* *

Little Wars, and Rumors of Wars.

Mulai Hafid, the usurping brother of the Sultan of Morocco (vol. x, p. 1213), at one time apparently winning in the struggle with his *fainéant* brother, is now reported to have been entirely vanquished, and to have taken refuge with wild tribes far in the south.

* *

From the French "sphere of influence" in Senegambia on the west coast of Africa, and from the English "sphere of influence" in eastern Africa, in the neighborhood of Khartoum, have come stories of massacres of European officers and their commands, by natives.

* *

The Kurds, a pastoral predatory race living on the borders of Turkey and Persia, and whose raids into Russian territory recently brought an invasion of Russian troops into Persia (p. 84), are pillaging and massacring in Persian Armenia,