

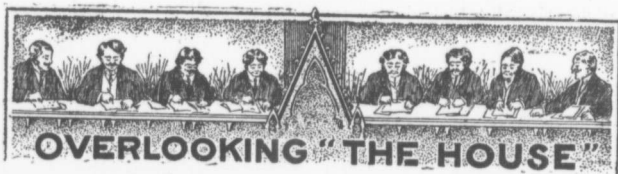
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OTTAWA, APRIL 22, 1905.

Whole No. 317.



THE debate on the motion for the second reading of the Bill creating two new Provinces in the Northwest, which has been in progress for four weeks, is still going on. In the opinion of everybody in attendance on Parliament the debate became monotonous two weeks ago, except, perhaps, to some of those who took part in it. For example, one of the new members was so enamored of the sound of his own voice that he had the temerity to keep the House sitting for over two hours. What he said Heaven and Hansard alone know, for no one listened to him, and even his own side faded away under the downpour like Spring snow before a warm rain. The other side is just as bad, and if the thing isn't brought to an end soon some tired member of the Press Gallery will go in and carry off the Mace, without which Mr. Speaker would have no authority to preserve order. Indeed it must be the Mace that intervenes between the Mono-

tony Bill and all those who make two hour speeches. At Washington a member of Congress can only speak for ten minutes, but Canada being a larger country requires more time. Once upon a time a member of the Canadian Commons made a motion to limit a speech to two hours! That would now be considered a joke. If the British House of Commons devoted four weeks to one bill it would need a search warrant to find the members for the division. That reminds us. There is to be, somewhere in the unformed future, a division on this Autonomy Bill. The precise date depends. It depends on the quantity of hot air yet to be projected into the Chamber. A new member has been returned by acclamation and has just taken his seat. He belongs to a talking profession and may have come down to Ottawa with the central idea that the whole Dominion is teeming with the one Toronto idea. If so then he will have to be reckoned with by the patient Whips.

What will the result of that division be? In a full House a majority for the government of nearly one hundred. This may surprise the readers of the *Toronto News* or *Globe* who have been led to believe that there is something in the Bill which is not there. Some persons are being asked to believe that the Bill was drafted at the Vatican in Rome and handed to the Prime Minister by the Papal Delegate. How then can such a wicked Bill receive the largest majority that any contentious bill ever received since the *Jésuits Estate Bill* in 1889? The answer is that it is not a wicked bill at all except in one sense. The course of the Opposition leaders upon it has, in the opinion of many experienced politicians, on both sides of politics, doomed the Conservatives to sit in opposition for twenty years. In that sense it may be wicked—it depends on the point of view. The people concerned in the Northwest are satisfied.

Some people in Ontario and perhaps a few in Manitoba are concerning themselves about the views and the interests of the people of the Northwest, but Ontario is not the whole Dominion and Manitoba is only one of the provinces and the question chiefly, then concerns the 'people of the whole Dominion. Such being the case the matter is determined by a representative Parliament's voicing all views and opinions. The federal Parliament would not be justified in a federal centre in acting for the view of one section, but for the whole population which unites in electing the federal assembly. For that reason the majority in favor of the education clause of the *Autonomy Bill* will be very large. On the division the majority for the government will probably not exceed 85. A section of the Conservative members of the House will be found voting with the Government on this division.



The Liberal Party in a Gale.

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MR. ALEXANDER SMITH

To whom reference is made on another page of this issue.

British Politics.

THE London papers discuss the unprecedented scene that occurred in the House of Commons on March 28. On that day a motion was carried nemine contradicente, directly condemning the policy of the Prime Minister. The motion could not have been expressed in terms more direct or aggressive. The motion affirmed, "that in view of the declarations made by the Prime Minister this House thinks it necessary to record its condemnation of his policy of Fiscal Retaliation." Mr. Walton was the mover, and his seconder was Mr. Fletcher Moulton. An amendment was moved by Mr. Lambton, a Unionist Free Trader, who proposed to add the words "in so far as it is destructive of Parliamentary control over taxation." Mr. Lambton explained that he thought the Prime Minister ought to tell the House whether he meant his scheme of Retaliation to be passed through the House of Commons or whether it was to be left to the Executive Government. Mr. Asquith summed up the case against Retaliation on four grounds: First, the necessity is unproven; secondly, it involves the creation of a general tariff to be imposed or removed at the will of the Executive; thirdly, experience shows that tariffs put on for purposes of Protection; fourthly, no country has reason to dread international reprisals as ourselves, seeing that four-fifths of our exports are manufactured goods and nine-tenths of our imports are food, raw material, or half made up material.

Mr. Arthur Elliott made an incisive speech on the Government's treatment of the House of Commons. "It was a fatal mistake for any Executive to suppose that

the House of Commons only existed to discuss those subjects which the Executive out of its generosity chose to place before it." Mr. Balfour, of course, was absent. That no element of ignominy might be lacking in his position, his defence was undertaken by Mr. Rowland Hunt. The Speaker informed the Leader of the Opposition, in answer to a question, that it would be formally recorded that this motion had been carried nemine contradicente. That debate was followed on Wednesday by another field day for Free Trade. Mr. Osmond Williams had given notice of a motion declaring that Mr. Chamberlain's policy would cause great injury to the shipping industry and to other industries dependent on it. The resolution was carried without a division and important speeches were made by Colonel Denny, Mr. Russell Rea, and Mr. Bryce. Mr. Rea traced the prosperity of British shipping to the abolition of the navigation laws and growth of Protection in other countries. "We have a practical monopoly. We are adding 450,000 tons a year and all the rest of the world is adding 400,000 tons. Mr. Balfour was asked on Wednesday a good many pertinent questions on the subject of his conduct. He carried his acting a little too far when he affected to know nothing about the proceedings of the House of Commons on the preceding evening. He had to be told by Mr. Austen Chamberlain, who was obliging enough to find the record in the papers on the table what had happened. The Canadian House of Commons would quickly resent anything like this from Laurier.

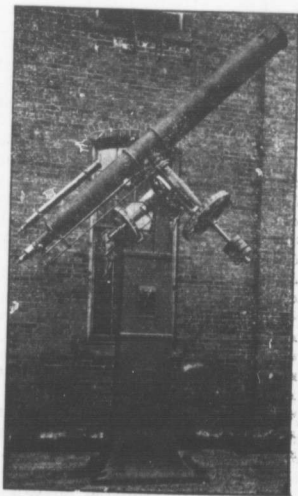
If Mr. Balfour had done himself injury

by discretion in the wrong place. Mr. Chamberlain has done himself no good by valour in the wrong place. He has simply succeeded in 'adding to the reputation and the power of Lord Hugh Cecil, who is fast making his place certain as the future leader of his party. Mr. Chamberlain has been unfortunate in his methods. It was a mistake to stir up a revolt among Lord Hugh Cecil's constituents after the Whip of the Party had gone out of his way to deprecate in the most public manner any opposition to a Tory member who, though a Free Trader, had done loyal service to his party. Lord Hugh Cecil took full advantage of this mistake in his spirited speech to his constituents when he said that Greenwich was not a suburb of Birmingham. Lord Hugh attacked Mr. Chamberlain's policy from the standpoint of Mr. Balfour's policy with great success and vigor. But Mr. Chamberlain has done more than provoke this powerful reply. He made the mistake of trying to enlist Lord Hugh Cecil's father in the cause which Lord Hugh Cecil is resisting, with the result that he has drawn on himself a series of exposures. First of all, Lord Salisbury wrote to the Times to say that his father was definitely opposed to Mr. Chamberlain's policy; secondly, Mr. Asquith wrote to show that Mr. Chamberlain's quotations "from Lord Salisbury", speeches were so imperfect as to be misleading; thirdly, the Times itself had to correct a rather serious error of date. Mr. Chamberlain in his letter replying to Lord Salisbury, went so far as to say that Lord Salisbury's father "was privy to the negotiations with the Colonial Prime Ministers up to the date of his resignation in 1902". This statement gave rise to new speculations, which, however, were settled by a letter from Sir Michael Hicks Beach in Thursday's Times:

"Lord Salisbury doubtless knew of Mr. Chamberlain's personal views on the matter. But I presume that by 'privy to the negotiations' Mr. Chamberlain means that Lord Salisbury might have seen the confidential reports of the proceedings at the Colonial Conference which were circulated to the members of the Cabinet some days

after these proceedings had taken place. Up to the date of Lord Salisbury's resignation there was nothing in those reports which could have justified him in believing that Mr. Chamberlain would accept at the Conference the principle of a preference, especially in foodstuffs, to be given by this country to the colonies, nor was Mr. Chamberlain ever authorized by the Cabinet to propose or accept that principle."

Overwhelmed by these reverses, Mr. Chamberlain wrote on Friday to say that he did not propose to carry the correspondence any further, and that he had rested his case on acts and speeches, which in the case of an eminent statesman, are public property for all time."



Canada's new telescope, built by the
 Dominion Astrophysical Observatory,
 at Ottawa, Ontario.

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ARNOTT J. MAGURN, Editor

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THE London Speaker says:—"We are not surprised that Mr. Bowles has refused to serve on the Committee of Public Accounts because the Prime Minister has refused to promise a day for the discussion of the Committee's report. Publicity is everything, and therefore until Balfourian Government comes to an end we must trust to the probity of the Civil Service, the competence of the publicists and the influence of public opinion to check—but we will not say extravagance or waste—but the corruptions and irregularities that steal so noiselessly behind them.

In the days when disestablishment was very much to the fore in Wales Lloyd George achieved great local repute by his campaign against the Bishop of St. Asaph, whose church defence speeches afforded his young and agile opponent ample material for criticism and reply. At one of Mr. Lloyd-George's meetings in Flintshire the chairman—a Welsh deacon, with strong convictions but no sense of humor—introduced Mr. Lloyd-George thus: "Gentlemen,—I haff to introduce to you tonight the member for the Carnarvon Boroughs. He hass come here to reply to what the Bishop of St. Asaph said the other night about Welsh disestablishment. In my opinion, gentlemen, that Bishop of St. Asaph is one of the biggest liars in creashon; but thank God—yes, hank God—we haff a match for him here 'onight." The story is told with great gusto by Mr. Lloyd-George himself, whose sense of humor is too keen to enable him to suppress a good story even at his own expense.

GLADSTONE had been informed that Lord Clonbrock would be able to give him invaluable information on the Irish question, so he told his wife to ask him to

luncheon. She, however, mistaking his name, invited the late Lord Clonmel, a jovial sportsman, known to his friends by the nickname of "Old Sherry." Somewhat surprised at being thus honored, Lord Clonmel consulted a few cronies, who all advised him to accept; and in due course he proceeded to Downing Street, where he found the French Ambassador was the only other guest. It is possible that Mr. Gladstone thought him a little odd, and his attire somewhat demonstrative, but he was prepared for any eccentricity in an Irish peer, and hardly noticed how excellently his guest was doing justice to the meal, whilst preserving impenetrable silence. Directly it was over the Prime Minister took him apart, and said:

"Now, I want you, privately and confidentially, to give me your view of the exact relation between landlord and tenant in Ireland?"

"Absolute hell, my dear boy, absolute hell," was the emphatic reply of the old sportsman.

THE Department of Agriculture has issued a bulletin giving results from irrigation, being the evidence of Mr. Samuel M. Genest, one of the officers of the Interior Department before the select standing committee of the House of Commons on Agriculture and Colonization. The discussion deals with the Northwest Irrigation Act, the experience in southern Alberta, the system of disposing of water supply to settlers, its distribution, the comparative yield of crops, the production of sugar beet by the aid of irrigation, and many other matters connected with the modern theory and practice of irrigation. To show the value of irrigation Mr. Genest referred to the Canadian Northwest Irrigation Company which was formed for the purpose of diverting the water of the St. Mary river to 500,000 acres of land. This land is presumably in the arid district, and without a system of irrigation hundreds of settlers would be unable to cultivate crops. It promotes settlements and investments. The country served by the water in the St. Mary river is settled largely by Mor-

mons, and they come mostly from the State of Utah where irrigation is a necessity and where they are familiar with the methods of applying that system. Mr. Genest had the honor of being the first officer of the Government of Canada to bring the question of irrigation before a standing committee of the House of Commons.

WE publish this week a full page half-tone engraving of Mr. Alexander Smith, Barrister, of Ottawa. Mr. Smith has for many years been best known as the Liberal organizer for Ontario but his frequent attendance at Ottawa during sessions of Parliament previous to Dominion elections made him acquainted almost equally well with prominent Liberals and others from all parts of the Dominion. After ten years of "the most acceptable service as Secretary of the Ontario Liberal Association, where his newspaper experience stood him in good stead, Mr. Smith moved to Ottawa to practice law, having been called to the Bar in 1893. He naturally turned most of his attention to parliamentary and departmental work and also especially dealing with matters before the Railway Commission. In these branches of work he is of course thoroughly at home. He is a familiar figure in the Railway Committee of the House of Commons where he invariably has charge of bills. Noted for his reticence in business affairs, accustomed to keep confidences, and placing a high value upon silence, Mr. Smith is at the same time one of the best liked men in the political world. Reference might be made to his brilliant career at Toronto University (1889) and to many of his experiences, but Mr. Smith's well known modesty would be shocked if his friends said all the good things they think about him. He is splendidly equipped for the work he has taken up in Ottawa and is said to be making a great success of it. Mr. Smith has recently taken in to partnership Mr. Wm. Johnston, one of Ottawa's most promising young lawyers.

THIS week the cover portrait represents the member in the House of Commons who sits for Comox-Atlin. He was born in the county of Huron, Ont., about 38 years ago. He is the Liberal organizer for Vancouver, B.C., residing at Nanaimo. They elect none but Liberals to parliament in British Columbia now. Mr. Sloan is one of the "presiding magistrates among the squirearchy who inhabit Room 94 in the House of Commons. There are Macphersons and other Scotch in that room, for be it known that Mr. Sloan is the son of Scotch parents. Room 94 was created, as it were, by a group of western members this session, and was made famous as the spot where the difficulty over the Autonomy Bill and Mr. Sifton's resignation was fixed up. In future should the government get into trouble or need good advice they are certain to turn to the dozen "brainy men who hold down the seats of the mighty in Room 94.

ON Tuesday a meeting was held of some members of the House to organize The Parliamentary Bowling Club. This is the old English game of bowling on the green, and last session a score of the members indulged in it on the north parliamentary lawn. The idea is that after the Easter recess those who are willing to bowl will constitute a club representing all the provinces. Mr. A. F. MacLaren of Stratford was chosen president, and Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Gallihier, Mr. Copp, Mr. Johnstone, and other members, including representatives of the Press Gallery and the Hansard, were elected on the executive committee. Mr. Hyman the acting minister of public works, was made the honorary president and there is a rumor that he has some intention of donating a cup for competition. It is expected that after the Easter recess, some thirty or forty will indulge in this pleasant and healthful exercise on Saturday afternoons and every evening between seven and eight o'clock.

Russian Poverty and Business Distress.

BY E. J. DILLON.

(The following article was written at St. Petersburg in August. Dr. Dillon's familiarity with Russian conditions—acquired by long residence in the empire—has been strikingly shown.)

WHEN the present war broke out Russia was slowly recovering from the effect of a serious industrial and agricultural crisis and entering upon a social and political struggle against government without responsibility and without control. The ex-finance minister M. Witte had striven hard, and not unsuccessfully to create a national industry, which should be exploited by and for the state, and parallel with this new departure the treasury was not only taxing heavily the country districts for imperial purposes, but was diverting the sources whence the provincial boards had theretofore drawn their funds into the general reservoir in St. Petersburg.

One of the salient results of this policy was the accumulated wealth of the government as contrasted with the chronic poverty of the people; another was the lavish expenditure on strategic railways and impregnable fortresses in the farthest extremities of the empire, as compared with the cessation of productive and needful outlay in Russia. The state was boasting of its wealth and extending its credit, while the peasants, who had mainly contributed to create that wealth, were almost penniless and generally underfed. The railways and the principal industries

were conducted or controlled by the government, which thus became the chief employer of labor, while the workmen were often not only not earning a "living wage," but were eking out an existence compared with which the happy-go-lucky lives of the serfs were luxurious. This abnormal state of things caused an outburst of opposition, the strength and extent of which surprised the ruling classes, and the late minister of the interior, M. von Plehve, was girding his loins for a struggle to the death with the malcontents, when war was declared and internal quarrels were largely absorbed by the duel with the foreign foe. But the war has not merely brought about a truce between the two parties in the state: it has also intensified the evils which gave rise to the struggle; and by the time it has come to an end, the combustible materials to which the match is sure to be applied, will have increased tenfold. To take its most obvious if less serious aspect first. The government deemed it desirable to reduce expenditure on public works by \$68,000,000, and to devote those savings to the war fund. But as the state is the most important employer of labor, the chief purchaser of pig iron, rails, coal etc., many works were closed in consequence, others

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Nicholas II, the Czar of all the Russias.

were reduced to short hours and tens of thousands of hands were thrown out of employment and turned adrift to make a living by begging or stealing. Thus, a blow was struck at all trade and commercial industry in the country. And simultaneously with the withdrawal of capital, another factor almost equally disastrous made its appearance; the railways which connect the Asiatic with the European half of Russia were transformed into purely strategic lines, along which soldiers, munitions of war, surgical appliances, food and forage, sisters of mercy, and ambulance corps were conveyed, ousting almost all private merchandise and paralyzing the enterprise of private firms. Western Russia being thus cut off from the eastern provinces, large stocks were left on the hands of middlemen or producers, who were unpaid for past sales, deprived of further orders, and confronted with bankruptcy.

One instance will show how this severance of communication between the two halves of the empire has been felt. Siberia usually purchases its industrial needs in the flourishing districts of Lodz, Warsaw and Petrokoff, in Russian Poland, on the system of long term credit. The outbreak of the war was followed by the suspension of payment for goods already received and the withdrawal of further orders. Small factories were simply wiped out in consequence. The larger industrial establishments shortened their hours of work by 20, 40, and 50 per cent., and dismissed a number of hands. The prices of food rose considerably,—meat from 5 to 9 per cent, and other kinds of provisions much more. Misery became more widespread, crimes increased perceptibly, and the pawnbrokers alone are doing a brisk trade. In Warsaw soup kitchens are being opened by the Jewish community for needy members of their faith.

The industrial railway line of Lodz has cut down the number of trains running daily, which now carry only 50 per cent of their usual freights, and in that district alone forty thousand men are out of work. Haggard, emaciated, with unsteady steps, these first indirect victims of the war shamble through the thoroughfares hungry

and hopeless. Some drop down exhausted in the streets and are taken to the hospital where their ailment is declared to be exhaustion by hunger. Others break into private houses in the light of day, sure of getting a mouthful of bread whether they succeed in robbing their neighbors or are arrested and sent to prison. Nearer to the centre the distress is almost equally severe. In the town of Belovodsk, about 1,800 able bodied men were recently without any means of subsistence, and their late employers, who clubbed together to relieve their misery subscribe about \$1,030 a week, which is wholly inadequate, and the number of the destitute is increasing. In Vitebsk 3,600 artisans were breadless and the number in Riga, Libau, and other towns on the Baltic coast is proportionately large. In Russia proper the symptoms of the crisis are many and alarming. Even in the two capitals, St. Petersburg and Moscow, scarcity of money stagnation of trade, bankruptcy, and a large increase of the contingent of able-bodied paupers, beggars and thieves mark some of the most obvious consequences of the war, and as yet, unhappily, the high water mark of destitution has not by any means been reached. From the Volga districts formal petitions have been sent to the government for immediate relief. In Pavlov, the centre of the steel industry, the principal works have cut down their output by two thirds, while others have besought the state to cancel their arrears of debt. And from almost every part of the empire, from every class of the population, come dismal reports of the havoc made by the war. True, Russia comprises one-sixth of the terrestrial planet, and therefore admits of no generalizations, so that the harrowing conditions of one village or hamlet cannot be predicated of every other. There are doubtless large districts, some firms, industries, and trades which actually profit by the war. But it remains none the less true that distress is widespread and intense. For to say nothing of the bulk of the population among whom want is chronic, the wealthy people, now largely subscribing to the war fund, are forced to cut down their ordinary expenses, the

struggling tradesmen and officials are hard set to keep their heads above water, and a growing percentage of the working classes have been thrust out of the ranks of self-supporting men. And the peasantry, on whose Atlantic shoulders the weight of the empire ultimately rests, are, if possible, worse off still. For their hardships are older than the war, and were universally admitted to be unbearable before the first shot was fired. In another year, say the experts who know them best, they will be face to face with absolute ruin. The additional load which they must then carry will break their backs. On the one hand the strongest and best of the villagers have been drafted off to the far East as food for Japanese cannon—not always without strong manifestations of reluctance on their part or severe measures of coercion on the part of their superiors. And, on the other hand, the wounded and the crippled are gradually coming home to swell the ranks of the necessitous, for whom the community is obliged by law to provide. It is not generally known that the state, in addition to other forms of taxation, compels the peasantry, through their boards or valosts, to maintain barracks for the troops, to bear the expenses of military conscription, to maintain convict prisons, to furnish escorts for convicts to support soldiers disabled in active service, and to provide for their widows and children. Private families are virtually obliged to receive a certain number of wounded soldiers and tend them during their convalescence; the hospitals of the county districts must provide a number of beds for them while they are under medical treatment, and over and above those unexpected claims on their slender resources, they have to contribute "voluntarily" to the Red Cross Society, the war fund, or the increase of the navy.

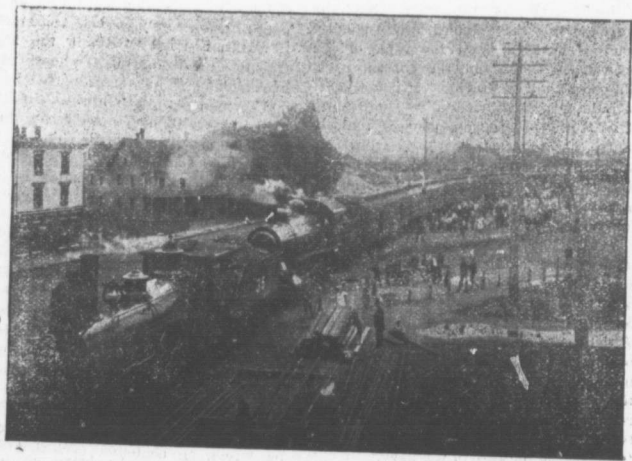
But the severest strain will be caused by paragraph 38 of the military code, which lays it down that the indigent families of private soldiers in active service must be provided for by the zemstvos or communities to which they belonged. Lodging and a small pension sufficient to keep body and soul together must be found for them and

paltry though this contribution is, it will tell terribly on a population whose members cannot afford to buy meat, milk, or even cabbage for their principal daily repast. The incidence of this taxation will be all the more seriously felt that no provision has been made in the past for executing it. Indeed, it is doubtful whether any could have been made, seeing that the sources of local revenue have nearly all been tapped by the imperial treasury, and the provincial board cannot create new ones. So heavily burdened are the tillers of the soil already that their arrears of debt to their own zemstvos went on increasing year after year until, last May, the government resolved to take them over and to pay them to the zemstvos within the next five years. This measure, for which the finance minister deserves full credit, will burden the treasury with about \$1,287,000 yearly. Further legislation on analogous lines is sorely needed, inasmuch as in certain districts of Russia the harvest threatens to disappoint the hopes of the husbandman. Thus, according to the official forecast recently published, the winter crop of rye will be positively bad throughout the usually fertile districts of Bessarabia, and unsatisfactory in those of Poltava. The oats, too, have failed in Bessarabia, while the yield in Cherigny and Vitebsk, and Warsaw will be much below the average. Barley will produce nothing in Bessarabia; and judging by the reports received by the ministry, very little in the vast districts of Kherson, Vitebsk, Lomza, and Petrokoff. The winter crop of wheat is practically nil in Bessarabia and Elizabethgrad, and unsatisfactory in Poltava and portions of Kharkov, Chernigov, and Vitebsk, while spring wheat promises no return in Bessarabia and not much in Kherson. It would, of course, be wrong to confound even that large stretch of territory with the empire of Russia, where the harvest, if not abundant, bids fair to prove at least satisfactory. Nor should it be forgotten that partial famines are invariably allowed for in the budget estimates of every Russian finance minister. Still, it is an axiom that every little tells when the distress is general, and

it is hardly too much to affirm that it was never more widespread in Russia than it is at the present time.

For it is now admitted by almost all whose opinion carries weight in that empire that for the past fifteen years, taxation which has far more than doubled, has increased hand in hand, not with national prosperity, but with national impoverishment. That statement involves a most serious charge against the government, and it would be unpardonable in a foreigner to accept and propagate it, were it not put forward calmly, deliberately, and repeatedly by ministerial commissions and fully borne out by private investigations and official statistics. To quote one of these investigators:

For people who did not reside in the country, and are unable to ascertain the facts for themselves, sharply outlined pictures of the general destitution is drawn by the official data of the regular growth of arrears, of the progressive increase of homesteads lacking horses and cows, of the sums spent by the government and by private individuals for the relief of the hunger stricken, of the expeditions of the Red Cross Society to cope with scurvy and hunger typhus, and, lastly, by the symptoms of degeneration which lowered the standard of chest and size measurement in determining the fitness of recruits for military service.



The Station at Moncton, N.B., headquarters of the I. C. R.

not considered his travels to the Japan The Chicago Chronicle (Rep.) remarks

Municipal Ownership in Chicago.

THE election of Judge Dunne (Dem.) to be mayor of Chicago on the issue of "immediate" municipal ownership of the street railway is interpreted by the Philadelphia Press (Rep.) as a "sharp warning to every public service corporation in the country." It is "possibly the last warning, added to those which in the last two years have sounded across the land like alarm bells rung at night," says the New York Evening Mail (Rep.); and the Brooklyn Standard Union (Rep.) thinks the Chicago result "has a national significance," and "may be duplicated in other States, and possibly in the nation at large." It may be taken as a part of the general movement in the country against corporations," remarks the Baltimore Herald (Ind.), similarly, and it adds that Chicago's experiment "will be a tremendous one and will mean much for the cities of this country if it succeeds." "It is fortunate," observes the Brooklyn Times (Rep.), "that the initial stages of the great experiment will be conducted under the direction of a man of the high character and sound judgment of Judge Dunne who can be trusted to keep it free from the corrupting influence of the politicians." Judge Dunne received about 160,000 votes, Mr. Harlan, (Rep.) about 137,000, Mr. Collins (Socialist) about 20,000 and Mr. Stewart (Pro.) about 3,000. The popular vote was therefore about evenly divided. Last fall Chicago gave President Roosevelt a plurality of 110,000, and Governor Deeney (Rep.) a plurality of 114,000. Mr. Harlan's defeat is attributed largely to the opposition of Republican voters who had been alienated by his political independence and by his fights with the Republican machine. The Prohibitionists, too, considered him friendly to the liquor

interests; and the negro voters, normally Republicans, favored Judge Dunne on account of his attitude towards their race.

Both candidates favored municipal ownership, but Judge Dunne's promise of "immediate" ownership is thought to have carried the greater weight with the voters. In a statement after the election Judge Dunne seems to take a more distant view. He says:

"It is the greatest victory municipal ownership ever won in this country. Every pledge that I made during the campaign will be solemnly kept. Chicago wants municipal ownership, and during my tenure of office it will be my aim to bring about such a condition as rapidly as possible."

"It will be necessary to proceed in this direction with a great deal of care. First, I will appoint a corps of expert engineers to make a careful survey of all the street railways in the city, so that we will know just how the city, when it secures control of the lines, will be able to handle the proposition. This will take time, and I believe that before many months you will see the city of Chicago owning and operating at least one street railway line.

"The traction question depends in a great measure on the action of the courts, but in cases where legal proceedings are pending, I will endeavor to bring about an immediate settlement. Of course it will be years before the city will come into possession of all the street railway franchises in Chicago, but we will gradually assume control of the different lines, and in time I sincerely believe the day will come when the people will control the entire street railway system of the city."

The Chicago Chronicle (Rep.) remarks

that "the Republicans of Chicago have once more shown that they prefer a Democrat to a Republican for mayor," and the Chicago Tribune (Rep.) also attributes the result to Republican disaffection. Mr. Hearst, who used his newspaper influence in Chicago for the successful candidate, says, in a signed editorial in his New York papers:

"The people of America can govern themselves, and they are fit to govern themselves. They have not delegated their powers of government to any financial oligarchy. The great city located in the heart of this nation has told the agencies of corruption that their day in Chicago is over. From all of the great cities that message will be sent, and before many years shall have passed, the people's property will really belong to the people."

The New York Times (Dem.) which does not believe in municipal ownership of street railways, as may be inferred, entertains the following picturesque opinion of America's second city:

'It is notorious that in this great city of the West a large proportion of the electorate are in a semi-wild state so far as economic theory and practise are concerned. That class of Chicago voters gives eager ear to every visionary, every faddist, every radical, every hairbrained professional friend of man who talks to them about trusts and wealth. At bottom the impulse that moves them is to be found in the Socialist doctrine. 'Give everybody everything.' The dim notion that if the city owns the street railway passengers will be carried for nothing would no doubt on cross examination be revealed as the actuating movement of many of Judge Dunne's supporters."

"It is a beautiful experiment upon which Chicago has entered. The result will be instructive. The municipality will be called upon to expend an enormous sum of money, and somebody must pay the bills. The paying of the bills is the one thing that a Socialist dislikes to think about."



King Edward, the Prince of Wales and the little princes in Scotland.

A Defense of Assassination in Russia.

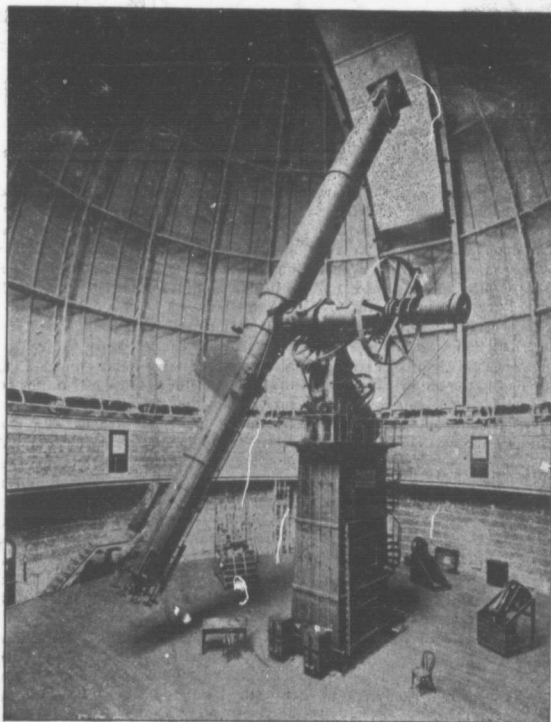
ASSASSINATION is "the basis and guaranty" of every "national and popular" right in the empire of the Czars to the same extent that Magna Charta is the basis of constitutional liberty in England, asserts an anonymous writer in the Monthly Review (London), who argues the point with a wealth of historical detail suggesting intimate acquaintance with the workings of Russian institutions. "In the year 1801," he says, "a short time after the Czar Paul had been strangled in his bedroom by the high officers of his circle, a Russian nobleman wrote to Count Munster, 'Despotism tempered by assassination is our Magna Charta.'" This saying has become famous throughout the world, and it is only too true, for if we look closely into Russian history we find that assassination is a national institution in Russia. "These are fatal but none the less true words," thinks the Anglo-Russian (London) organ of the Russian refugees in England, and much current comment in European newspapers may be summed up in the same terms. This is a very regrettable circumstance to The Spectator (London). 'Christianity is hypocrisy if assassination is declared excusable by provocation.' It avers:

"Even if the Czar were himself killed, all his rights would, in the opinion of those who uphold the autocracy,—that is

in the opinion of the whole army and a majority of the peasantry—pass to his child, for whom some regent would fight by the use of the same weapons as those now employed, with this additional energy imparted to them, that they would be used on behalf of the innocent, on whose future millions would rely with hope. There are Russians, we believe, who declare that their only trust is in a change of dynasty, but even they cannot hope to secure the result by successive hand grenades. It is insurrection they must rely on or military revolt—that most dangerous and detestable of political weapons—or passive resistance to general taxation, the refusal of supplies by a vote of the unorganized people, which so far as we know, no revolutionary party, however just its cause, has ever yet secured. Of those three chances, which one is brought even a little nearer by a policy of murder, that at the most for some sixty individuals brings the thought of death a little closer to their fears?"

The most noteworthy feature of assassination as practised in Russia today, thinks the Paris Temps, is the "sort of understanding" which exists between the party of assassination and the advanced liberals. "The revolutionary party has decided not to put aside its weapons."

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