

dispatches describe them as fighting in uniform and as constituting part of the force of Gen. San Miguel, it is evident that these men are not robbers.

In the American Congress legislation against "anarchists" (vol. 4, pp. 553, 810; and vol. 5, p. 145) has almost been effected. The conference committee of both Houses agreed on the 20th upon a bill giving to the Federal courts common law jurisdiction over murders committed or attempted against the President of the United States, or any official in succession to that office, or representatives of foreign Powers, in their official capacity, and making the offense punishable with death. Further provision is made that any one within the United States who teaches the duty or necessity of the unlawful killing of one or more of the officers of the government, or of the government of any civilized nation, shall be fined not to exceed \$5,000 or imprisoned not to exceed twenty years, or both. Another section prohibits the entry into the United States of all persons opposed to all organized government, and no person disbelieving in organized government or who is affiliated with any organization teaching such belief shall be naturalized.

Another important consummation in Congress was the defeat on the 23d in the House committee on merchant marine of the ship subsidy bills. The defeat was accomplished by a vote of 10 to 7 against reporting the subsidy bills to the House. Those who voted in favor of reporting the bills were Grosvenor of Ohio, Young of Pennsylvania, Green of Massachusetts, Fordney of Michigan, Wachler of Maryland, Littlefield of Maine and Vreeland of New York, all Republicans. In the opposition were all the Democrats and three Republicans—Hopkins of Illinois, Minor of Wisconsin and Stevens of Minnesota.

The movement to make Clarence S. Darrow an independent candidate for mayor of Chicago (p. 729) culminated on the 23d in Mr. Darrow's declining all nominations. On the previous day a formal nomination had first been tendered him by a committee of the Independent Labor party, organized for the purpose. This committee submitted an address, in which they specified four platform declarations: (1) That the highways of Chicago belong immediately to the peo-

ple of the city; (2) the initiative and referendum; (3) home rule for cities; (4) a strict business administration of city affairs. Mr. Darrow gave his answer late on the 23d and went immediately to Springfield to resume his duties as member of the legislature. He offered several objections, among which were prior plans with Mitchell, Gompers and Lloyd for securing labor legislation, and his opinion that immediate municipal ownership is of doubtful possibility. But the most important objection in his view he stated as follows:

I cannot run for this office and be conscious that I had in any way sought to trick or entrap any voter or made any promise that I could not fulfill nor would I wish to arouse any expectations upon the part of any citizen that might be disappointed after my election. If I were to run for mayor I have not only to consider the question of whether or not the people will elect me to that position, but I must also, if I am conscientious in this matter, consider what I would do if I became mayor. I have had three years' experience in advising mayors of the city of Chicago and I understand all the duties and obligations that devolve upon the chief executive of the city; I understand perfectly the limitations that are imposed upon the mayor by reason of our municipal code; I understand the aspirations and desires of a large number of our citizens for municipal ownership, as well as for better social conditions, which aspirations and desires I have encouraged in every way possible. I know perfectly well these conditions can only be improved through improvement in the law. The mayor, if he is an honest man and a faithful servant, must execute the laws as he finds them; must execute them thoroughly, impartially and fearlessly; I know perfectly well that with the laws as they now exist, governing the city of Chicago, I could not fulfill the expectations of my constituency and that my only hope for improving these conditions lies in the direction of procuring necessary and proper legislation at Springfield in the position which I now hold.

Upon Mr. Darrow's refusal to be the candidate the Independent Labor party nominated Daniel L. Cruice, who was president of the Referendum league, which secured large advisory votes last Spring for municipal ownership and last Fall (p. 538) for a mandatory referendum. Mr. Cruice accepted the nomination on the 25th upon a platform which includes immediate municipal ownership of street railways, a 3-cent fare pending the passage of the law, a rule that all

important measures shall be submitted to a vote of the people before their adoption by the council, and election of school trustees by the people.

British politicians were excited on the 23d by the debate in the Commons on a motion, offered by a Conservative member censuring the ministry for inadequate organization of the army. The debate continued into the 24th, when the premier, who closed it, threw down the challenge that "if the House desires an army on a scale that the government thinks inadequate, it must have another government." The vote was taken at midnight and resulted in a victory for the ministry of 261 to 145. The normal vote of the Conservatives is 205.

The labor injunction granted last Summer by the Federal judge, Kellar, against the striking coal miners of West Virginia (p. 279) has brought on a battle at Wright's coal mine, in Raleigh county, West Virginia, between strikers and a force of men, mostly railroad and coal mine employes, deputized as assistants to the United States marshal. The fight was the result of an attempt on the part of the deputies to make wholesale arrests for alleged violation of the injunction, the character of which has not yet been reported. Four persons were killed, all miners.

NEWS NOTES.

—Judge Shiras, of the United States Supreme Court, resigned on the 18th.

—Horace White has retired as editor in chief of the New York Evening Post. His successor is Rollo Ogden.

—The 25th anniversary of the pontificate of Leo XIII. was celebrated at Rome on the 20th. His age is now 93.

—A convention on municipal affairs, called by the New York Reform Club, began a three days' session in New York on the 25th.

—M. E. Ingalls, president of the "Big Four" railroad, and a "gold Democrat," has accepted an independent nomination for mayor of Cincinnati.

—Charles W. Fulton was elected on the 20th as United States Senator for Oregon, in place of Senator Joseph Simon, on the 17th ballot.

—A large meeting of Negroes was held at Cooper Union, New York, on the 19th, to protest against Negro disfranchisement at the South, and to raise money for contesting the