

NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE MAY THREATEN OLD LINE PARTIES

A. C. Townley Is Trying to Unite Farmers and Labor Men in Effort to Get Socialistic Legislation

SEVENTY-ONE per cent of the voting strength of the American people is centered in the farming and labor elements. To be specific, labor represents 34 per cent, and the farmers 37 per cent. Keep these figures in mind, for they bear directly upon the possibilities of the recent labor food conference held at Cooper Union.

Obviously the primary object of the meeting was to discuss the cost of living, but there were indications that another purpose was to bring about a closer bond between the farmer and the city worker. There were observers who pointed questioningly to some of the dominating spirits of the Cooper Union meeting and hearkened back to that conference on the high cost of living held at St. Paul, Minn., in September last, when Senator Robert M. La Follette made his much criticized speech. It was then that the Non-Partisan League, originally of North Dakota, made its bow on the stage of national politics, sprang into the limelight, and started things moving for a countrywide campaign to oust the generally recognized political parties and to change industrial conditions profoundly.

Before it is possible to visualize what might come of the Cooper Union meeting, in which Commissioner John J. Dillon of the New York State Department of Foods and Markets, John Mitchell, president of the State Food Commission, and certain officers of the National Non-Partisan League figured, it is necessary to go back a number of years and review the latter day history of A. C. Townley, the president of the league. The story of this man is so interwoven with the fabric of the organization that it is quite impossible to deal with one without dwelling upon the other. To be exact, the league might never have come into being but for the industrial disaster which upset Townley's dream of affluence.

From Flax King to Politician.
In 1907, A. C. Townley, then 30 years old, migrated to North Dakota with just money enough in his pocket to start himself on a homestead in the western plains of that State. It was not long afterward that his success in flax growing won for him the sobriquet of the "Bonanza Flax King of Golden Valley."

In 1909 the average yield of flax seed in North Dakota, the greatest flax growing State, was 9.3 bushels an acre, and the price on the farm was \$1.87 a bushel. That year Townley cleared the tidy sum of \$10,000 for his flax alone. Profiting by his experience, he kept adding to his acreage each season, and finally took a chance with nature to amass a sudden fortune. He sowed 8,000 acres in flax. To prepare the ground and plant the seed he went into the market and bought largely upon credit, by his experience, down traction engines and a great array of farming machinery with which to cultivate and to reap a great harvest. The seeds germinated, and his flax matured abundantly, and his harvesting flax was conducted in the breeze like sea of shimmering blue.

It was a sight to gladden any one, and Townley reasonably rejoiced because flax seed was then selling well above \$2 a bushel. The planter had almost within his grasp a matter of \$150,000 and was only upon his hands of quite \$100,000.

But nature was only playing with him. Before he could cut and harvest



C. A. LINDBERGH

his crop frost dealt him a sudden blow and an exceptionally early snow before October was half gone aggravated his losses. He was able to realize upon only 10 per cent of his crop, and for this the price was below \$1 a bushel. Instead of remaining North Dakota's flax king he became the State's banana bankrupt, owing implement manufacturers and dealers in farm machinery a sum close to \$300,000.

This situation might have dismayed most men, but disaster heartened Townley, and with his dream of a great live stock business dispelled—for that was what he intended to embark upon had his 8,000 acres of flax made good—he caught the vision of a political gospel which was to change completely the financial prospects of his fellow farmers of North Dakota.

As an apostle of a new civic and industrial order intended to better conditions for the agriculturist, Townley possessed decided advantages. He had the native gift of an attractive personality, and his upbringing, training and life work made him familiar with farming and the farmer's problems. He knew just how to get under the skin of the tiller of the soil and to make him believe that it was possible to bring about a legislative millennium that would give the farmers of North Dakota their rightful share and their just dues for the fruits of their toil.

Townley Sweeps North Dakota.
For some years the farmers of the State had been petitioning their legislative representatives at the State capital to correct what they believed to be economic evils, but the lawmakers paid little or no attention to these appeals. Accordingly Townley conceived a non-partisan movement which should unite the agricultural element of North Dakota, which constituted 37 per cent of the State's population. The special cause for action lay in certain alleged abuses on the part of the milling and grain marketing interests located for the most part in Minnesota. Townley perceived nothing less than an agricultural legislature and judiciary, in other words, lawmakers and law interpreters who should be in full sympathy with the farmers.

Townley started his campaign early in 1915 and despite the ridicule of the recognized political parties, he went on mustering his forces and winning the farmers to his cause. Election day in 1916 dawned with his opponents unalarmed and a downpour of rain throughout the State reasonably promised to reduce the agricultural vote in the outlying districts.



LYNN J. FRAZIER



JOHN MITCHELL

The National Non-Partisan League is fast overrunning the State of Minnesota and is steadily gaining in neighboring Commonwealths in the Northwest. It has been said by a writer for the St. Paul Dispatch, after an extensive study of the situation: "What happened in North Dakota in 1915 is in store for Minnesota in 1918, and possibly for Wisconsin, Iowa, South Dakota and Nebraska, just as sure as the sun rises in the east and sets in the west, unless meanwhile conditions shall have been so changed as to make this new profession of politics uninteresting to the farmer or a combination of other political interests can make a stronger appeal to the intelligence of the voter."

Students of political affairs have cautioned the sceptical against conceiving the Kansas Populists of the '90s with the National Non-Partisan League now that it is reaching out beyond the confines of North Dakota. President Townley was keen enough to realize why other agrarian movements failed, namely, they lacked a directive head and they were woefully short of funds. He has seen to it that these deficiencies shall not mar the prospects of his organization.

He assumed the headship of the league after mature thought, and he started out by requiring every member to pay \$5 a year in the way of a campaign fund. This was subsequently raised to \$8 a year—pledged for two years—and acknowledged as a subscription to the league's publication, the *Nonpartisan Leader*. A little figuring will show that these contributions make up a very substantial war chest for waging battle against political opposition.

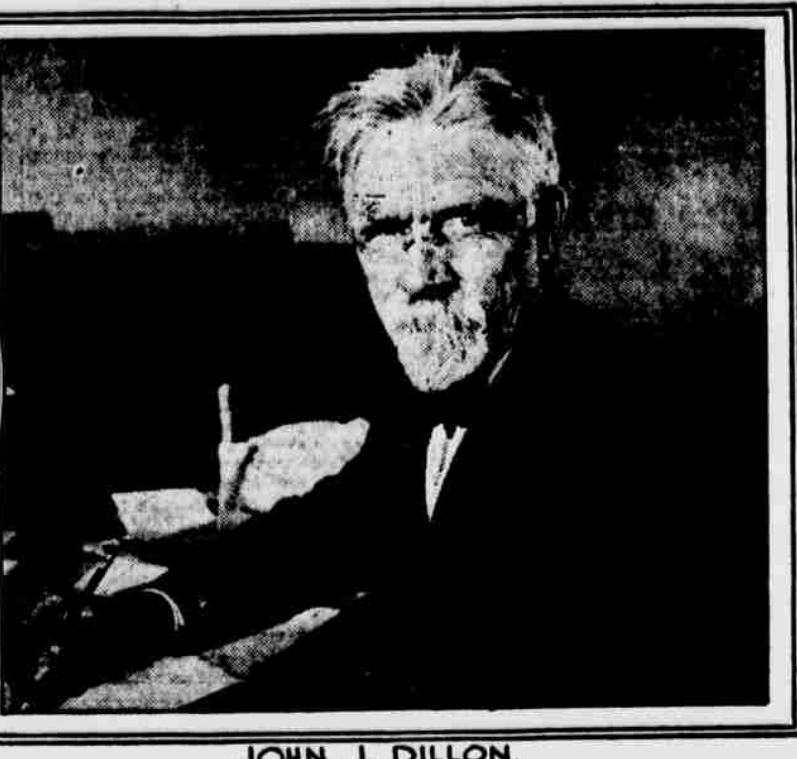
A people's convention of organized labor and organized farmers, called by the National Non-Partisan League, will be held in St. Paul, Minn., September 18 to 20, inclusive, to fight the high cost of living.

"For the first time in the country's history organized labor and organized farmers are joining hands to eliminate their common enemy, the needless parasitic intermediaries between consumers and producers and the monopolists. The feasibility and necessary limitations of price fixing will be discussed by economists and statisticians of national reputation, who will analyze the cost of production of the staple of life and prices now charged under alleged open competition, and data presented will be given the Government to aid it in fixing such prices."

The conference is being called to enable farmers and representatives of other working classes to discuss the common problems of producers and consumers.

"If high prices for wheat mean starvation for the children of the poor the farmers of the Northwest are willing to give up out of the earnings of their own sweat and toil, but the farmers want to be sure that the money that comes out of their pockets does not stick in the pockets of greedy millers and middlemen."

"This is not merely a farmers' problem. This is a consumers' problem. There seems to be an effort on foot



JOHN J. DILLON

in this country to-day to set one class of workers over against the other. The effort is being made to prove that the city workers have no interest in common with the farmers; that the only way to get cheap bread is to give the farmer less for his wheat and that the only way the farmer can reduce his cost of living is by making the wage-worker take less.

"If this game is not blocked it will reduce production in every line. It will discourage the farmers from producing a big crop and it will make labor discontented and inefficient."

The thing that inspired the St. Paul conference was the Government's action in fixing the minimum price of wheat at \$2.20 a bushel. That is to say, the national authorities guaranteed the farmer that sum should he have to sell his grain for less, but did not limit the price if he could get more. In view of the wheat crops in Australia, Argentina, etc., which are reported to be large and which in case of an early declaration of peace would cause a big drop in the value of the staple, the Government for the sake of the farmer has pledged the nation to face an obligation which might amount to many hundreds of millions of dollars. Furthermore some experts say that the farmer is making to-day not less than 15 per cent, on his outlay in the case of every bushel of wheat sold at \$2.20, and others are positive that the return is in the neighborhood of \$1.21.

The Farmers' Grievance.
Of course these estimates are based upon an average production of fourteen bushels to the acre. Unhappily the weather was against the wheat growers of North Dakota this year and, according to President Townley, the yield of wheat in the State did not run above seven bushels to the acre. Seven bushels to the acre is not a crop; it is a failure.

The seasonal outcome was not unlike the chances faced by many manufacturers. It was a hardship, undoubtedly, and no doubt Mr. Townley is correct in his statement that the bushel of North Dakota wheat cost the farmer \$3.50 to raise. It is a fact that the cereal was bringing \$1.06 a bushel in the open market when the Government fixed the price at \$2.20, and even without interference on the part of the Federal authorities the farmers of North Dakota were losing when their more fortunate fellows in other States were reaping extremely handsome profits.

Lynn J. Frazier, Governor of North Dakota, in speaking at the conference in St. Paul, said: "We don't want to prohibit the Government settling the wheat price, but we insist that it go down the line and fix the price on all necessities." Because of North Dakota's misfortune, the Government price on wheat hit the farmers of that State a hard blow, and stung by that fact the National Non-Partisan League, through its president and other officers, demanded at the conference and have since insisted that rates similarly below cost should be fixed for the products of steel mills, coal mines, the leather trade, the shoe industry, and so on, and for the railroads and other public utilities.

President Townley informed his audience at St. Paul that "the profiteers demand tribute and are collecting \$4,000,000,000 a year more in profits in a war year than in time of peace. They are charging you at the rate of \$37 a bushel for your bread." And again, "The war was begun by a great autocracy that must be destroyed, but the greatest ally of that autocracy is a group of the same kind of gentlemen in this country."

Made Here of La Follette.
"We cannot bring liberty and democracy to the rest of the world unless we go to the rest of the world with clean hands ourselves. Until you bring about true democracy here it is impossible to win the war for democracy. It will be impossible to convince the German people who are buying their bread for one-half what we have to pay that they want any of our liberty and democracy." Mr. Townley did not explain to his audience what sort of bread the Germans were getting for the price they paid.

C. A. Lindbergh, a former Representative in Congress from Minnesota, informed the conference that America did not offer equal opportunity to all; and Dr. Samuel R. Maxwell of Colorado declared that "there are only two classes in this country—the skilled and the unskilled."

Whatever might have been the effort for the general good originally underlying the high cost of living conference in St. Paul, it offered a welcome chance to those of advanced socialist views to berate the authorities by implication if not in plain terms. There were lip service professions of allegiance to the Government. In this fashion Congressman J. M. Baer is reported to have described the loyalty of the league:

"We are not climbing on a loyalty bandwagon. We are the original patriots. Now we will invite all the others who are making profits during the war to get on this patriotic band wagon with us."

In introducing Senator La Follette, the president of the league is reported to have said: "He has been more lied about by the kept press than anybody else, but he is a man who fears nothing in hell or heaven, whom those robbers fear more than anybody else in all the world, but a man of whom we are not afraid." And Senator La Follette, responding to this, is reported to have shouted: "No orders from secret service employees will be able to throttle this great movement that stands for representative government."

The morning following the close of the convention a Minneapolis paper remarked editorially: "There was one significant feature of the speeches last night. Never a word was uttered urging unwavering support to the Government. True, the resolutions adopted earlier had urged such support, but the speakers last night devoted themselves entirely to the denunciation. And the audience liked it."

A St. Paul paper thus summed up the climax of the conference: "If out of this hotbed of seditious haranguing, this mischievous endeavor to stir up class prejudice, this anti-American demonstration under the mask of a discussion of economic conditions, there had come one solitary constructive suggestion, one single proposal pointing the way to benefits to people generally or to the special class interests concerned, there would be at least that much to be set against the ranting of 'positive' dishonesty and anti-socialism. But the conference ended without one palliating or redeeming circumstance."

Seeks Labor Alliance.
If the results already achieved by the Farmers League in North Dakota and the general spirit of the conference of the nationalized body at St. Paul can be taken at their face value then the meeting held at Cooper Union for the purpose of merging the interests of the State farmers and the laborers of the cities deserves attention on the part of the entire public. The mood of the National Non-Partisan League is not conciliatory; indeed, class prejudice is strongly in evidence in the utterances of many of its spokesmen.

In the judgment of men who have analyzed the conduct of the National Non-Partisan League since it has stepped out of the confines of North Dakota its object is essentially political and of a socialistic order. There is nothing Utopian in the professions of the league's leaders, as evidenced by his speech at Cooper Union he said:

"There is a great difference between raising wheat or potatoes and handling them. Somebody gets more for handling one bushel of wheat than we get for ten bushels. We decided that if the farmers would handle the wheat they raised, they would get \$1,000 a year more out of the wheat crop, and that would be \$1,200 for every man of a gun of a farmer in North Dakota."

POLICE REVOLT IN PHILADELPHIA OUTCOME OF ROTTEN POLITICS

Pension Possibility Only Reason Why Wholesale Walkout Does Not Take Place at Once—Men's Demands Backed by Many Citizens

THE policemen of Philadelphia, revolting against political abuses and corruption, have turned upon their leaders in the city administration and are threatening the complete disintegration of the municipal protective system unless their demands for increased wages and treatment as honest servants of the public are granted quickly.

Last Tuesday between 2,000 and 3,000 out of approximately 4,000 men employed in the Bureau of Police actually voted in favor of proposals that recourse be had to a strike or a general resignation from the city's service. On Thursday a throng of them marched to the City Hall from every district in the city and attempted to lay their demands before Mayor Thomas B. Smith, William H. Wilson, the Director of Public Safety, and City Councils. They were forcibly dispersed by a hundred fellow policemen on orders of Director Wilson.

No more remarkable development than this has come in the series of events which have shaken Philadelphia out of its comfortable, careless course in the last few months. Rightly taken, it is part of a chain of occurrences leading back to the murder of a Philadelphia detective in the "bloody Fifth" ward on the day of the primary elections, September 19. Wholesale charges of police conspiracy and corruption grew out of that scandal, and high officials of the Police Department and even the Mayor have been accused of being implicated directly or indirectly in the wholesale thuggery which marked the battle for political supremacy between Republican factions in the Fifth ward—which, by the way, is the home of Independence Hall.

Following the Fifth ward scandal came the formation of a Town Meeting party which within a month had organized throughout the city and with the help of an aroused citizenry waged a battle which made the election returns so close that a citywide contest of the court is now on in the courts in an effort to prove that the organization candidates for office obtained an apparent majority by wholesale ballot box stuffing, bribery and other forms of political corruption.

Policemen were made or broken on the wheel, it is charged, according to the manner in which they acted in the campaign and according to the vote each cast on election day. Wholesale dismissals and trials on trumped up charges have taken place according to the allegations of the policemen, and the result is that after decades of political assessment and bulldozing by succeeding generations of political bosses the majority of the policemen have turned upon leaders they accuse as unwise.

If they don't get what they demand they can go to munition plants or to other industrial establishments and get more money, they say.

Demands of the Police.
That appears to be about all there is to it. The one thing that is likely to hold them from any such action as a general resignation is the fact that the city has maintained and they have contributed to a pension fund which assures each man a regular income after his years of useful work are ended.

Here is what the policemen demand: First—Remove politics from police duty.
Second—Permit policemen to elect their own delegates to the pension fund as provided by law.
Third—Abolish open bidding for police pension fund candidates as adopted to keep sergeants and lieutenants friendly to the administration in charge of the fund books.
Fourth—Obtain a full accounting of the pension fund and make public all the accounts.
Fifth—Recognition of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Protective Association by the Mayor and the Department of Public Safety.
Sixth—Increase of salary and establishment of a pay schedule giving patrolmen \$1,400 and sergeants \$1,600 a year.
Seventh—Abolition of the "links" or police spies detailed to prefer charges against patrolmen who refuse to abide by political orders.
Eighth—Abolition of all political assessments.
Ninth—Abolition of station house assessments.
Tenth—Reorganization of the trial system with full publicity of charges and open inspection of minutes of trial.
Eleventh—Reorganization of police

pension fund system to provide for a president chosen from the ranks of the department.
Twelfth—Retention in the department of men actively associated with the organization of the Benevolent Protective Association.
Briefly the demands call for relief from political domination, open trials and an increase of \$300 a year for every policeman. They now receive \$1,100 a year. To give this increase to 4,000 policemen would mean that the city's salary bill for this bureau alone would be increased by \$1,200,000 in 1918. In view of the fact that City Councils have less than \$2,000,000 left for a reserve fund in 1918 after allowing the funds estimated to accrue from a tax rate that was boosted 35 per cent above the current levy, such an increase would completely cripple the administration and bring it out on the debit rather than the credit side at the end of next year.

By many observers of the developments of the present year the situation is regarded as a case of "chickens coming home to roost."

Organized to Get Relief.
Many months ago a policeman named Harry E. Johns and some of his friends organized the Patrolmen's Association as a protest against mismanagement of the police power which was bringing the men as public servants into bad repute. The organization was founded on the principle that policemen had the right to act honestly and decently and think as freemen, just like men employed in any private enterprise.

Johns began to meet trouble at once and it came from various mysterious sources which finally seem to have "got" him. He was in a police station then at the far southwestern corner of the city and his home was near by. Suddenly he was transferred "for the good of the service" to a section in the far northeastern section, which by trolley is a full sixteen miles from his home and not much less as the crow flies. Things began to happen also to the pioneers in the association. But trouble seemed to find sympathy for the men throughout the police force and squad after squad of bluecoats joined the organization.

From dozens its membership grew to hundreds and from hundreds to thousands. It was labelled generally by its

opponents as an organization backed by political enemies of the city administration whose purpose was to embarrass it. There is no doubt that efforts were made to stamp it out and that they failed.

Then the Fifth ward scandal came along and the association hastened to condemn the conspiracy which had brought it on and the methods of political domination which had debased the police system.

War on Association.
The result was a war of extermination. Johns was tipped from the police force the other day. The charge against him was "conduct unbecoming an officer" in that he had used his power as a policeman in trying to collect an old bill for \$6.50 from a local grocer who had owed it for years. The debt was due to a firm for which Johns once acted as collector. Johns declares the charges were a frameup, and that he had a star chamber hearing, and says that he will fight in the courts for reinstatement.

The dropping of Johns from the police force came on the eve of the meeting of patrolmen members of the association, which was called for the purpose of voting on action to be taken. Indignation was so great among them at the treatment their president had received that the threats of a mass resignation became more than a threat "for purposes of publication only."

In parties of a hundred or more the policemen came from every corner of the city on Tuesday last and voted for the demands that had been framed. On Wednesday the elections of representatives to the directorate of the pension fund took place, and called definitely to the public attention one of the demands made by the patrolmen to the effect that the rules governing the administration of the pension fund should be changed so that the patrolmen could themselves elect the president of the fund.

This is a direct repudiation of Director Wilson of the Department of Public Safety, who is ex officio the president of the pension fund under present rules. The policemen don't want him to head the fund and they don't want to choose some one to head it themselves. The election of delegates on Wednesday, it was argued, proved the

evil of oral voting, as a patrolman could not expect decent treatment from a superior officer whom he openly repudiated for a place on the pension fund committee. Instead, it was declared, a secret ballot should be instituted.

Matters came to a head on Thursday last when the demands of the patrolmen were presented to City Councils by Francis F. Burch, the president of the Councilmanic Association of Philadelphia and floor leader of the reform, or anti-administration, forces in the Councils.

President Johns of the Patrolmen's Association had asked all the members who were off duty and who could arrive in time to come to the plaza of the City Hall, where a demonstration would be made beneath the windows of Mayor Smith. Early in the day city officials refused a permit for the rally on the plaza—a requirement under local laws for the holding of meetings in public places. The orders that no permit should be issued are said to have come direct from Director Wilson of the Department of Public Safety.

Demonstration at City Hall.
Lest the policemen should try to hold the meeting and demonstration inside of the City Hall after being refused permission to hold it on the outside, orders were issued that no policemen in uniform were to be admitted to the session of City Councils which was held in the afternoon.

The members of the association began to assemble on the street early in the afternoon. Some were in plain clothes, but most wore in their uniforms. Immediately Capt. Mills of the traffic squad was assigned to head a detail of policemen then on duty whose orders were to prevent the rally.

These policemen on duty were scattered through the crowd, which had grown to about 500 members of the police force in a half hour. The protesting policemen were told immediately that the meeting could not be held and they separated into groups to talk it over. They were slow to disperse, and Capt. Mills, Lieut. Bushnell and Lieut. Duffy marshalled their police guard of 100 men and went through the crowd of their fellows insisting they would have to "move on."

That didn't appear to move the protesting policemen fast enough, so a squad of mounted policemen was called upon and these, led by Lieut. Buchler, who was mounted, rode into and through the crowd, breaking it up and forcing the demonstrators back across the street.

Intimidation Charged.
Finally President Johns managed to call his men off and ordered them to go to the association headquarters, which is nearby. The police guard was kept on the plaza, however, and was increased to 400 men so that the presence of the guard for the ensuing hours made as big a demonstration as that of their protesting fellows earlier in the afternoon. Finally this police guard was withdrawn after the Patrolmen's Association had sent word that its men would not try to assemble again at the city hall.

During the entire session of the City Councils the corridors were patrolled by detectives in plain clothes whose duty was to prevent a demonstration in the municipal building.

No detail of police is necessary to break up our meeting," said Johns later. "Councils Finance Committee had promised us a hearing, but we did not have our resolution prepared and I went to the City Hall personally and told the men to disperse."

But these bulldozers on duty there, especially the mounted men, acted in such a way that the men, some of whom were nearly run down by the mounted police, so I thought the best thing to do was to get my men together and bring them over to the headquarters of the association.

"This is the most flagrant attempt to intimidate our organization that the police officials have yet made," said Harry M. Dickerson, the financial secretary of the association. "It's all rot to say that the subway excavations are such a danger. There have been many meetings in the interest of recruiting on the plaza."

Dickerson came up for trial yesterday before the Police Board on charges that he had absented himself without leave, and he declares it is a foregone conclusion that he, like Johns, will be dropped from the force.

The strength of the Benevolent Association throughout the city was shown in the announcement made that the election of delegates to the police

house fund from each of the station houses in the city had resulted in the seating of twenty-three of the organization's candidates against twenty-five who will line up with the city administration's policies and vote to retain the present officers of the pension fund. At that, the officers of the association say the police lieutenants had to vote policemen who have joined the army and gone elsewhere in order to get the slim majority of the delegates won by the police heads.

The association is accused directly by administration leaders of stirring up all this strife because it is allied with the Town Meeting party politics and against the city administration. The policemen reply that they have little to thank the administration for and much with which to blame it.

They go back to the last session of the Pennsylvania Legislature, when a series of bills were introduced and backed more or less insistently by the reform faction of the Republican membership. These bills provided such drastic penalties for political activity or the soliciting of political contributions by the police that they would have completely wiped politics from the vocabulary of every policeman in the department.

The leaders of the forces which are allied with the present city administration, which in turn is tied up to the Varo faction in Philadelphia, fought these bills in the Legislature and drove them off the floor a number of times by strategic maneuvering. Finally the bills were placed in the cemetery of undisposed of legislation at the end of the session.

Administration in Dilemma.
If these bills had been passed at that time and had been signed by the Governor they would have placed the entire police system of the city on a par with the finest of metropolitan police forces. Apparently, however, the politicians controlling the local administration couldn't bear to give up a source of rich revenue in assessments and the most powerful political weapon that a boss can wield in time of strife.

That the last election was free vote of the police in many parts of the city both at and after the primaries is admitted by most Philadelphians. There is plenty of evidence to show that the police as well as all other officeholders were compelled to contribute when it came time to settle the list of the machine's expenses in the election.

The Patrolmen's Association refused to pay this political levy and in

structed all its members to contribute no money to the Republican organization. Most of the members obeyed the instructions and as a result are in more or less of a hot water in their particular district station houses.

How the matter will end it is impossible now to say. The hot-headed members of the association are shouting for a wholesale resignation from the police force at once. Wise heads would negotiate with the administration and demand a walkout on November 31 unless the demands of the association are granted. President Johns of the association indicated that the latter is the course that will be taken.

Meanwhile, the efforts of the administration and particularly of Mayor Wilson to stamp out the rebellious association are being watched with interest by the public and by political leaders in the city. It appears only a matter of a week or more before the cause of the protesting bluecoats may be taken up by the Reform faction of the Republican party and some sort of crisis forced upon the Smith administration.

If the Mayor and his advisers in the City Councils are forced to grant the demand for increased pay it is likely upon as certain that a deluge of other demands for increases will pour in from every department of the local government. Already the employees of the Water Bureau are on the war path for more pay. If the police get more money these employees will have a right to more also, and then will follow in quick succession demands from the Fire Bureau and from various groups of employees in the Department of Public Works.

In consequence of a series of extraordinary events this movement of becoming the very crux of the situation in Philadelphia, both politically and financially. For that reason the administration officials are expected to make a desperate effort to break the Patrolmen's Association in order to save themselves.

Observers see in the movement the other lever which eventually will be used to help throw from power the present administration and the Varo leadership of the city which supports it. Certain it is that the revolt is one of the signs that point more and more convincingly to the probability of chaotic conditions in the city government during the next year—conditions which may finally smash an administration that has been in power almost since the day it came into office.

Results in Northwest Show Menace of Movement and St. Paul Meeting Was Denounced as Seditious