

enforce them impartially, not only against law breaking individuals and combinations but also and with equal sternness against law defying corporations and their corrupt and faithless trustees and parasites." The regular Republican convention, held at Harrisburg on the 6th, nominated Edwin S. Stuart for governor.

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South Dakota Politics.

In South Dakota the Republican convention at Sioux Falls on the 5th came under the control of the "insurgents," who oppose the "stand pat" policy of the "stalwarts." They won on a test vote of 901 to 468. The platform demands an anti-pass law, abolishment of lobbying before the legislature, a primary election law, and popular election of United States senators. Robert J. Gamble was nominated for U. S. senator and Coe J. Crawford for governor.

The Democratic convention at Yankton on the 6th nominated J. A. Stransky for governor.

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The Oregon Election.

Returns from the election in Oregon on the 4th (p. 204) show the election of Chamberlain, the Democratic candidate for governor, by about 2,000 plurality, but the defeat of the rest of the Democratic State ticket by about 5,000. On the direct legislation questions (p. 204) the returns are too indefinite as yet to give figures, but the results seem to have been determined as follows:

An amendment to extend the principle of the initiative and referendum to local, special and municipal laws and parts of laws. Carried.

An amendment to allow the State printing, binding and printers' compensation to be regulated by law at any time. Carried.

An amendment giving to cities and towns the exclusive right to amend their charters, subject to the constitution and criminal laws. Carried.

An amendment giving power to the legislative assembly to propose and submit to the people amendments to the constitution, to proclaim such amendments, and requiring the people's approval before a constitutional convention can be called. Carried.

An amendment conferring upon women the right to vote upon the same terms with men. Defeated.

Prohibition of free passes and discrimination by public service corporations. Carried.

Provision for two corporation license laws. Carried.

Modification of the local option liquor law heretofore adopted on referendum. Defeated.

Popular veto of an appropriation bill adopted by the legislature. Defeated.

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Missouri Politics.

At Excelsior Springs, Mo., on the 31st, the Republican State convention nominated W. E. Flintje for railroad and warehouse commissioner, and adopted a platform declaring for a State law providing for the punishment by fine and imprisonment of all persons engaged in or connected with the formation and operation of trusts and monopolies.

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The Socialist party in State convention at Jefferson City on the 31st nominated E. T. Behrns for railroad and warehouse commissioner; and by resolution denounced the imprisonment of officers of the Western Federation of Miners in Idaho.

At the Democratic convention at Jefferson City on the 5th Gov. A. M. Dockery was elected permanent chairman and Rube Oglesby was nominated for railroad and warehouse commissioner. The platform opposes railroad passes, endorses Gov. Folk's administration, and censures President Roosevelt for favoring the present tariff system after declaring for revision, and for retreating on the railroad rate bill.

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Bryan as the Democratic Candidate for President.

The Missouri Democratic convention on the 5th was chiefly notable for its attitude with reference to William J. Bryan (p. 158). On the eve of its assembling Gov. Folk said to a group of friends, as reported, that—

it would be a fine thing for Missouri to take the initiative in endorsing Bryan. The people want him for President and I am strongly in favor of the convention going on record for him.

When the convention assembled ex-Gov. Francis addressed it, declaring that the party is no longer divided. In the course of his speech he said:

In 1904, what is known as the conservative element of the Democracy, asked the other faction to support its nominee; to give to it, the conservative faction of the party, the naming of the nominee and the conduct of the campaign. Right magnanimously did what is known as the radical wing of the Democratic party respond to that request. A representative of the conservative element was the nominee of the convention held in our own State. The platform they adopted expressed the sentiments not only of what is known as the radical wing but of the conservatives as well. That nominee and that platform were supported by all factions of the party. You know the result. We are now approaching another Presidential election. Those of us who have been affiliated with the conservative element of the party would not be magnanimous, we wouldn't be true to our own convictions of right, we would be false to democratic principles if we failed to say that we will support your nominee. Throughout this country, wherever Democrats have been assembled, whether within the limits of this State, or on the Atlantic seaboard, or on the Pacific coast, there seems to have been one sentiment concerning the great standard bearer of the Democratic party. I don't believe that that feeling, which in some instances has been given expression to and in many other instances has been repressed with the greatest difficulty, is the result of any collusion between the management of the party and the man in whose favor this sentiment exists. Why, then, should there be this sentiment pervading the hearts and minds of the Democrats of this country? It is because of the record made by the man himself. I have differed with him in the past. I have known him well for twelve years or more, and, although I may have differed with his views of public policy, and his position on economic questions, I never have doubted his integrity, his singleness of purpose, and his loyalty to what he believes is right. To-day as a distinguished private citizen of the United States he is journeying around the world. The consideration with which he has been received by all the governments he has visited shows the estimate which they place upon a typical American. The dignity with which he has received the honors heaped upon him shows the breadth of his mind, shows that he has gained by experience, shows the comprehensive character of his sympathy and demonstrates beyond peradventure his ability to fill any office within the gift of the American people. In uttering these words of commendation, and admiration if you will, I feel that I am doing but simple justice to a man whose every utterance and every act has borne out the truth of what has been claimed for him by his friends—that is, that William Jennings Bryan is a sincere lover of liberty and patriotic citizen of the United States.

The mention of Bryan's name was the signal for great applause. Other speakers gave an equally

warm indorsement. Gov. Folk declared that Bryan would be nominated in 1908, and would be elected. The principles which Bryan advocated in 1896, he said were then considered anarchistic, but now are considered the acme of patriotism. The platform declares that Bryan was defeated by corrupt campaign contributions from the trusts in 1896 and 1900, and after describing him as the greatest American Democrat, demands his nomination and election to the Presidency in 1908 and pledges him the support of Missouri.

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Proposed Reception to Bryan in New York.

Arrangements for a national reception at New York to William J. Bryan upon his return to this country were announced on the 4th upon the authority of William H. Hoge, chairman of the Commercial Travelers' and Hotel Men's Anti-Trust league, who has received a letter from Mr. Bryan, written at Constantinople, in which he accepts the invitation to be present at the reception, which will be under the League's auspices. Delegations are expected from different States. The reception is to be at Madison Square Garden, and Gov. Folk is to be chairman of the reception committee.

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Bryan in Hungary.

At Buda-Pesth, Hungary, on the 1st, a distinguished banquet was given in honor of William J. Bryan, at which speeches were made by Mr. Bryan, Count Albert Apponyi, minister of worship, and Francis Kossuth, minister of commerce.

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Proceedings in the Douma.

After its resolutions censuring the Czar's ministry (p. 206), the Douma has proceeded with its debates, which have thus far been confined to the land question raised by the peasant representatives. Cable dispatches are so colored that it is difficult to apprehend the real situation, but one of the dispatches of the week makes this apparently fair classification of opinion:

The land owners of the central provinces, headed by Prince Volkonsky, together with the land owners of Poland and the western provinces under the leadership of Prince Poniatowski and Baron Ropp, while admitting the necessity for a certain amount of expropriation, take a strong position against division of the big estates, which they contend would mean ruin and they equally oppose the nationalization of land as a step backward. Another group of owners headed by the Constitutional Democrats M. Petrajikki of St. Petersburg and Prince Lyoff of the Province of Tula, advocate expropriation of crown, church and private lands, but assert they never will consent to its nationalization. They believe a state fund for leasing of land would only strengthen the power of the bureaucracy over the peasantry and result in a new form of servitude. The peasants of the borderlands, especially those in the Baltic provinces, although insistent on expropriation, oppose the nationalization of land, believing that this would result in civil war. Several of the Constitutional Democratic leaders, like M. Roditcheff and Professor Milukoff, although supporting partial nationalization, which is included in their project, really believe in private ownership. They say the lease system would be merely temporary. The extreme peasant-workmen group will hear of nothing except the complete nationalization of land and the absolute abolition of private ownership.

NEWS NOTES

—Senator Arthur P. Gorman died suddenly at Washington on the 4th.

—The Wisconsin convention of the Social Democrats at Milwaukee on the 3d nominated W. R. Gaylord for governor.

—The National Business Woman's League met in its second annual convention at the Palmer House, Chicago, on the 6th.

—John C. New, active and prominent in Republican politics since the organization of the party, died at Indianapolis on the 4th.

—The grand jury at Philadelphia on the 2d rebuked the health authorities for imprisoning a whole neighborhood (p. 149) for vaccination purposes because of one case of small pox.

—United States Senator Burton, of Kansas, recently convicted of a Federal offense (p. 181), resigned on the 4th, and Gov. Hoch appointed Foster Dwight Coburn to fill the vacancy.

—The coal strike in Illinois (p. 129) was settled on the 1st by the adoption of the wages scale of 1903. This agreement between the operators and the miners is to terminate March 31, 1908.

—Regular sessions of the 12th convention of the Congress of Religions, organized at the Columbian Exposition in 1893, began in Chicago on the 4th at Lincoln Center, the Rev. Hiram W. Thomas presiding.

—On the 6th an injunction suit was begun at Chicago to restrain the issue of Mueller certificates authorized by the recent municipal election (p. 209). The plaintiffs are Francis B. Peabody, Edwin Lobdell and John McLaren.

—By order of the Idaho court, the trial of the officers of the Western Federation of Miners who were extradited from Colorado (pp. 28, 148) has been postponed and bail refused. The postponement was opposed by the defendants.

—The Democratic convention for Arkansas, held at Hot Springs on the 6th, and the convention of the same party for South Dakota, held at Yankton on the same day, named William J. Bryan for the Democratic candidate for President in 1908.

—The monthly statement of the United States treasury department (see p. 131) for May, 1906, shows the following for the eleven months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906:

Gold reserve fund	\$150,000,000.00
Available cash	160,385,376.00
Total	\$310,385,376.00
On hand at close of last fiscal year, June 30, 1905.	292,490,322.46
Increase	\$ 17,895,054.54

—King Alfonso of Spain and the Princess Victoria of Battenberg (niece of King Edward of England) were married at Madrid on the 31st. A bomb was thrown at them from a balcony as the wedding procession passed along the street below. Neither was injured, but many other persons were killed or