

make the result unanimous. The delegates at large are David B. Hill, Edward Murphy, Jr., James W. Ridgeway, and George Ehret, the latter being a Tammany man.

An effort to secure instructions for Parker from the Pennsylvania convention failed. It was made and fought out in the committee on resolutions at Harrisburg on the 19th, the day the convention met. But the committee rejected the instruction clause, and there was no attempt to override their report in the convention. The same disposition was made by the Oregon convention on the 19th of a resolution instructing for Mr. Hearst. In New Mexico, however, the delegates were instructed for Hearst on the 15th by a vote of 79 to 77; and in Nevada on the 20th the State central committees of the Democratic and the Silver Republican parties perfected a Democratic fusion, and, deciding to hold no convention, chose delegates to the national convention and commended Mr. Hearst "as the champion of true Democracy." West Virginia did not instruct on the 20th, and refused to adopt the unit rule, which result is favorable to Hearst, who has a minority of the delegation.

For New Jersey the Democratic convention was held at Trenton on the 14th. After electing delegates and adopting the unit rule, a motion commending Judge Parker to the support of the delegates was offered. It was met with a substitute declaring that the delegates be not instructed, and during the consequent excitement the convention adjourned. On the question of contested seats all decisions were against the Hearst delegates, and these thereupon withdrew and organized a convention which named contesting delegates at large to the national convention and ordered an address to the people of the State. The regular delegates at large are James Smith, Jr., Robert Davis, Johnston Cornish and Howard Carrow. The contestants are Joseph R. Buchanan, Joseph Nowrey, E. L. Price and J. Clark Andres.

The situation with reference to the Democratic nominee as re-

vealed by the action of the States is now as follows:

	Delegates.
Hearst—New Mexico.....	6
South Dakota.....	8
Nevada.....	6
Total.....	20
Parker—New York.....	78
Total.....	78
Uninstructed—Pennsylvania.....	68
New Jersey.....	24
Oregon.....	8
Kansas.....	20
Rhode Island.....	8
West Virginia.....	14
Total.....	142

The action of Republican conventions up to the present date may be tabulated as follows:

Whole No. delegates.	No. elected.	For Roose-velt.	Uninstructed.
Alabama.....	22	8	4
Delaware.....	6	6	..
Florida.....	10	10	..
Georgia.....	26	26	..
Illinois.....	54	12	..
Iowa.....	26	2	2
Indiana.....	30	20	..
Kansas.....	20	18	..
Louisiana.....	18	2	..
Massachusetts.....	32	32	4
Michigan.....	28	2	2
Maine.....	12	12	..
Minnesota.....	22	20	..
Mississippi.....	20	10	2
Missouri.....	36	22	4
Montana.....	6	6	..
Nebraska.....	16	6	..
New York.....	78	50	28
North Carolina.....	24	2	..
Nevada.....	6	6	..
Ohio.....	46	22	..
Oregon.....	8	8	..
Pennsylvania.....	68	40	28
South Carolina.....	18	14	..
Tennessee.....	24	16	8
Texas.....	36	12	4
Utah.....	6	6	..
Virginia.....	24	24	..
Vermont.....	8	8	..
West Virginia.....	14	14	..
Wisconsin.....	26	2	..
Alaska.....	4	4	..
Arizona.....	6	6	..
New Mexico.....	6	6	..
Oklahoma.....	6	6	..
Indian Territory.....	6	6	..
Total.....	798	536	96

A significant episode in the Massachusetts convention of the Republicans was the disposition made of a resolution favoring commercial reciprocity with Canada. Eugene Foss has become widely known in New England as a Republican favoring this policy, which, though limited in concrete application, is advocated upon broad free trade principles. Before the convention Mr. Foss announced his purpose of offering a resolution in support of this policy and of becoming a candidate before the convention for delegate at large to the national convention upon the issue so raised. In carrying out his purpose he argued that the Republican party in Massachusetts is in danger of defeat unless something is done to satisfy Republican senti-

ment regarding tariff obstacles in the way of trade with Canada. A decrease of 5 per cent, he said, in the Republican vote of the State would place it in the Democratic column, and he contended that Canada reciprocity would avert this danger. At one time, say the dispatches, he appeared to have secured a large following among the delegates; but at the critical moment Senator Lodge took the platform, and, by an eloquent address urging harmony, stemmed the tide and carried many of these delegates with him. The resolution was overwhelmingly voted down, and Mr. Foss was defeated by a vote of 178 to 1,161 for his weakest competitor.

The Socialist party of Illinois met in convention at Peoria on the 17th and nominated a full State ticket, with John Collins at the head as candidate for governor. A struggle for the adoption of opportunist or immediate demands tending toward socialism, which failed in the convention of two years ago, scored a victory on this occasion by the close vote of 60 to 58.

An advance has occurred in the Colorado conflict between the militia and the judiciary (p. 25) over the military arrest of Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners. The militia having refused to obey the writ of habeas corpus issued by an inferior judge, application for one was made on the 15th to the Supreme Court of the State. In issuing this writ the court announced that it did not thereby commit itself on the question of conflicting jurisdiction between the courts and the military, but would listen to argument on that point upon the return of the writ, the 21st. But Gen. Bell, in command of the State forces at Telluride, who has Moyer in custody and to whom the writ is addressed, made a formal statement on the 16th that unless specifically ordered by his superior military officer to do so he will absolutely refuse to produce Moyer before the Supreme Court. He contends that the military authorities are supreme in San Miguel county, and that neither the District Court nor the Supreme Court of the State can compel him to obey their mandates. An intimation

from the chief justice, however, that it would be wise to obey the writ, has resulted in Gen. Bell's producing his prisoner.

NEWS NOTES.

—Samuel Smiles, the celebrated author of "Self Help," died in London on the 16th at the age of 82.

—Charles B. Spahr, heretofore one of the editors of the Outlook, has become editor in chief of "Current Literature."

—A fire which swept the wholesale district of Toronto on the 20th is reported to have destroyed \$12,000,000 of property.

—Mrs. Sara Jane (Clark) Lippincott, famous as Grace Greenwood, died at New Rochelle, N. Y., on the 20th at the age of 80.

—The thirteenth annual continental congress of the national society of the Daughters of the American Revolution met at Washington on the 18th.

—William J. Bryan is to speak at the Second regiment armory, Washington boulevard and Curtis street, Chicago, on the 23d, his subject being "The New York Platform."

—An attempt on the part of the heirs of Philo S. Bennett to oust William J. Bryan as executor of the Bennett will (p. 9), was balked on the 15th by an adverse decision of the probate judge of New Haven.

—A dispatch of the 20th from Manila reports the sentence to five years' imprisonment of Vincent Lucban and his brother Cayelano Lucban, charged with conspiracy to overthrow the American government in the Philippines in 1900.

—Owing to the heavy demand upon the San Francisco Star for its trenchant articles on the Hearst candidacy, the publishers announce their issue of the 23d as a "Hearst number," of which they propose to print 50,000 extra copies.

—George Boeck, well known in Nebraska as a single-tax advocate, died in Kansas City on the 8th. The funeral services at Plattsmouth, Neb., were in charge of Judge J. C. Point, of Omaha, in compliance with Mr. Boeck's request that they should be conducted by a single-tax man.

—James H. Dillard, whose name has long been familiar to readers of The Public, has been offered the presidency of the State Industrial School at Ruston, La., an institution with about 800 students. Mr. Dillard has for many years occupied the chair of Latin literature at Tulane university, New Orleans.

—At the tenth annual meeting of the National Municipal League, to be held in Chicago April 27 to 29, the evening of the 27th, beginning at eight, is to be devoted to the subject of municipal taxation, with Lawson Prudy, of New York, as principal speaker. The meetings are

to be held at the Northwestern University building, 87 Lake street.

—A strike on the Hungarian State railways began on the 19th and on the 20th all traffic was consequently at a standstill. Railroad stations are guarded by troops and within a few hours after the strike began 950 railroad employes had been arrested. The strike is for an increase of wages claimed to have been promised by the Hungarian premier.

—The monthly statement of the United States treasury department (see vol. vi., p. 798) for March shows on hand March 31, 1904:

Gold reserve fund.....	\$150,000,000.00
Available cash.....	224,689,995.95
Total.....	\$374,689,995.95
On hand at close of last fiscal year, June 30, 1903.....	384,394,275.58
Decrease.....	\$9,694,279.63

—John Turner, the English anarchist and labor unionist (p. 26), lectured to a large audience in Chicago on the 17th and has lectured at trade union meetings every night since. His engagements for the remainder of this week are at Workingmen's hall, Blue Island and W. 12th street, at eight on the 22d, and at Union hall, 55 North Clark street, at eight on the 23d.

—The British budget presented to Parliament on the 19th by Austen Chamberlain, chancellor of the exchequer, shows an increase of expenditures over estimates of \$15,035,000 and a shrinkage of receipts from estimates of \$13,620,000, making a gap of \$28,655,000 between the expectation and the realization for the year. It is proposed to meet this by an increased tax on incomes, tea and tobacco.

—The monthly treasury report of receipts and expenditures of the Federal government (see vol. vi., p. 794) for the nine months ending March 31, 1904, shows the following:

Receipts:	
Tariff.....	\$199,495,446.63
Internal revenue.....	175,621,208.35
Miscellaneous.....	34,966,693.91
Total.....	\$410,082,748.89
Expenses:	
Civil and misc.....	\$104,371,627.68
War.....	88,000,168.35
Navy.....	75,000,187.54
Indians.....	8,119,943.03
Pensions.....	108,400,608.18
Interest.....	18,130,759.29
Total.....	\$402,143,334.07
Surplus.....	\$7,939,414.82

—"Theodore Denker," says the Chicago Evening Post (Rep.), "the last of the men who served on the jury which convicted the Haymarket anarchists, died April 8, an inmate of the State insane asylum at Elgin. The fact of Denker's death was kept a secret for several days by relatives. The other members of the jury are all dead, several of them, it is said, having met death under strange circumstances. Denker was sent to the insane asylum shortly after the anarchist trial. After being treated a year he was discharged, but

later developed signs of insanity and was again taken into custody."

—A favorable report was made on the 16th by the foreign relations committee of the United States Senate, upon the pan-American arbitration treaty, which obligates the United States, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Peru, Colombia, Argentina, the Dominican republic, Mexico, Hayti, Uruguay, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Chili, Ecuador, Salvador, Paraguay and Honduras, for the term of five years, to submit to arbitration of the court at The Hague all claims for pecuniary loss or damage which may be presented by their respective citizens and which cannot be amicably adjusted through diplomatic channels when such claims are of sufficient importance to warrant the expense of arbitration.

PRESS OPINIONS.

FREE SPEECH IN PHILADELPHIA.

(Phila.) North American Review (Ind.), April 13.—With the theories and utterances of the Goldman woman no intelligent person has any sympathy. When, however, the mere advertisement of her appearance is made a pretext for assaulding and humiliating law-abiding citizens, her views become innocent by comparison. The duty of the police is to preserve order and uphold the law. Neither one nor the other had been even threatened, and the arrests constituted an indefensible attack upon privileges guaranteed by the Constitution.

(Phila.) Inquirer (Rep.), April 13.—In preventing a known anarchist from inflaming an audience, possibly encouraging some half-crazed brain, to assassination, the cause of free speech does not suffer. No advocates of violence should be permitted to voice his or her views anywhere.

(Phila.) Public Ledger (Ind.), April 13.—Our social organization is not so insubstantial that it can be imperiled by a few visionary enthusiasts discussing "woman's emancipation" in the intervals of a Sunday evening concert. It is much more imperiled by the arbitrary exercise of power and the forcible suppression of that sense of liberty and of individual responsibility on which our existing institutions rest.

(Phila.) Record (Ind.), April 12.—Emma Goldman may be a dangerous person carrying about with her in her progress through the country an assortment of explosive beliefs which are liable to bring on mischief; but as long as Emma Goldman behaves herself and commits no overt act which should bring her within the reach of the criminal statutes, she is entitled to the exercise of free speech and to go about her business undisturbed.—[14th.] The best way to fight the anarchists is to give the people such fair, free and stable government as to do away with all sources of reasonable discontent. Anarchy is impossible where the inalienable rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are assured.

(Phila.) City and State (Ind.), April 14.—The masses of the people are gradually coming to understand what the educated classes have always known: that anarchism does not necessarily mean revolution by violence, and that by far the greater number of its advocates are peaceful people whose beautiful ideal of absolute individual liberty and self-government would, if ever attained, obviate the necessity of force. Emma Goldman is a trained nurse when at her home in New York, and her friends claim that the propaganda she preaches does not promote disorder or advocate the violent overthrow of present forms of government. Whether or not this claim is true, is not pertinent to the