

taken, with three candidates at each ballot—John H. Clarke, John J. Lentz and Gaylord M. Saltzgaber, who had been temporary chairman of the convention. The second ballot resulted in the selection of Mr. Clarke, the vote being 95 for Saltzgaber, 205 for Lentz and 395 for Clarke.

The next important nomination was that of Frank M. Monett, the former attorney general of the State whom Mr. Hanna shut off from renomination because of his vigorous legal proceedings against the Standard Oil trust.

L. F. P.

NEWS

Week ending Thursday, Aug. 27.

The leading news event of the week in the United States is the action of the Democratic convention of Ohio, which met at Columbus on the 25th, and concluded its work on the 26th.

At this convention Tom L. Johnson was nominated for governor by acclamation. Frank H. Monett received the nomination for attorney general, and John H. Clarke was named as the party candidate for United States senator. The nomination of Johnson and Clarke, both of Cleveland, makes a peculiar situation; for the Republican candidates, Herrick for governor and Hanna for senator, also live in Cleveland. The campaign will probably be an extension of the Cleveland contest to the whole State.

The platform adopted, omitting matters of only local significance or interest, is as follows:

The Democrats of Ohio, in convention assembled, reaffirming the declarations on national issues of our platform adopted at Sandusky, hereby renew our allegiance to the Democratic party of the nation, and again avow our devotion to the principles of its last national platform. We accordingly condemn colonialism and imperialism, denounce trust and trust-fostering tariffs, repudiate government by injunction, and oppose financial monopoly, together with every other legalized monopoly and special privilege. Adhering to these principles of the Kansas City platform, we repeat our condemnation of all efforts to renounce or ignore them.

We nevertheless urge the people of Ohio, regardless of party, to consider the transcendent importance of State over national issues at the coming election. National policies are not at

stake. Although one seat in the United States Senate depends upon the political complexion of our next legislature, no other national consideration does; and the Republican party is so largely in the majority in the United States Senate as to deprive that consideration of all practical importance. The vital question, therefore, which now confronts the voters of our State, Republicans as well as Democrats, is a local question. They are to determine whether the personal ambitions of one man for reelection to the Federal Senate, shall be gratified at the expense of placing the vast local interests of all the people of Ohio at the mercy of a State government nominated by and in alliance with the privileged corporations. Let the people of Ohio consider what is really involved in this election. Great corporations, possessing valuable and oppressive franchises and reaching out for more, have effected a union with the leaders of the Republican party in Ohio. So intimate has this union grown, that it can no longer be determined where the legitimate politics of the Republican party leaves off and the corrupt politics of the privileged corporations begins. In consequence of that coalition of corporation magnates with Republican managers, in some instances identical in person, the people of all political parties have been systematically plundered and oppressed.

Having then enumerated the leading items of misgovernment of the Republican party in Ohio under the manipulation of this ring, the platform proceeds to summarize the Republican record in the State on the subject of taxation:

In consequence of the alliance of privileged corporations and Republican managers in Ohio, the recent history of the Republican party of this State in connection with taxation is a glaring and unvarying record of double dealing with the people, of favoritism toward railroad, street car, and other public service corporations, of arbitrary interference with such local officials as have tried to remedy these fiscal abuses, and of free pass bribery—open, bold and habitual—together with indications of kinds of bribery more profitable and potent, though less audacious. With such a record it is natural that the Republican leaders and their corporate allies and beneficiaries should endeavor to avoid a campaign on State issues. Their bad record in state and municipal government is explanation enough of their challenge to a controversy upon national issues, at a time when and in a State where no national principle or policy is at stake, either directly or indirectly.

There is no effort at concealing the part in this alliance with cor-

porations which corrupt Democrats play. On the contrary, an open confession is made. The platform on this point reads:

That the alliance of Republican leaders in Ohio with the privileged corporations has the aid of some Ohio Democrats, we freely concede. But these Democrats are not in control of the Democratic party of the State; and that party as now organized is rebuking and disowning them as fast as it finds them out. An object lesson on this point was furnished at the special session of the legislature. Eight Democratic legislators supported the corporation alliance by voting for the Cincinnati "curative act." For this treachery to their party, and violation of their pledges to the people, every one of them has been relegated to private life by the Democratic party. While conceding that some Ohio Democrats are corruptly allied with the privileged corporations, we ask the people of the State to observe an important fact in that connection. In the Democratic party as now organized, Democrats who serve such alliances are punished; whereas, in the Republican party as now controlled, Republicans who make such alliances are rewarded.

The conclusion of the main part of the platform is as follows:

We confidently believe that the awakened voters of the Republican party in Ohio will no longer tolerate the betrayal of the public interests and their own confidence, by their party managers and the privileged corporations to whose service those party managers are primarily devoted. Republicans by thousands have refused to do so in the city of Cleveland, where the Democratic party is now successfully leading the fight of the people against the privileged corporations and their confederates in both parties. But this is a State fight, and must be waged in every part of the State. The legislature must be recovered from the corporations and restored to its proper place as an agent of popular government. The fight for that object must be unfaltering and unremitting. It must be not for one campaign only, but for all campaigns until the corporations are driven out of politics. The present campaign is especially opportune for this purpose. The absence from it of every reasonable ground for solicitude respecting national issues, enables the people to express themselves without hesitation or reservation in favor of home rule and just taxation, and against the continued reign of privileged corporations in the State of Ohio.

The remainder of the platform consists of a series of specific pledges and promises. Those of general interest may be summarized as follows:

Appraisements of the property of pub-

lic service corporations to be at salable value.

Public service corporations to be required to make public reports.

Free passes on railroads denounced and a minimum passenger rate of two cents a mile advocated.

Government by injunction condemned.

Home rule for counties, cities and villages, and extension of merit system of civil service to all city departments, including water and lighting service now authorized by law, and municipal street car service, etc., as introduced.

All franchises to be submitted to popular vote, and initiative and referendum applied to all other matters of legislation.

Custom of compelling railway employees to insure with the companies and to waive claims for damages, to be declared null and void.

A school law that shall preserve the principle of home rule and prevent the extortions of book trusts.

Election of United States senators by the people, and nomination of United States senators by party conventions.

The pledge regarding all these promises reads:

Upon these principles of home rule and just taxation, and to the accomplishment of these purposes in municipal and State affairs, we invite the cooperation of all citizens of Ohio, regardless of their party affiliations or personal views on national questions, hereby solemnly pledging our candidates to the faithful observance of this platform of principles and declaration of purposes, both in letter and in spirit.

A resolution proposed by the committee on resolutions, and adopted by the convention, instructs the executive committee to invite Mr. Bryan to participate in the State campaign.

The only other political event of note is the action of the Populist convention of Nebraska. It met at Grand Island on the 26th. A motion that the convention approve the action of the Denver conference (p. 262) declaring against fusion was voted down and a substitute adopted. The substitute referred the question of fusion to the Populist national convention of 1904. This action was followed by the nomination by this convention and the Democratic convention, in session at Omaha, of a fusion State ticket.

In Europe, the Macedonian insurrection (p. 311) continues to concentrate attention. Turkish official reports of the 20th were to

the effect that Kushevo (p. 312) was still in the hands of the insurgents. But Associated Press reports of the 21st, from its correspondent at Monastir and coming by way of Salonica, confirmed the earlier reports. They stated that the Turks had taken possession of Krushevo on the 14th and had pillaged the houses and massacred the people. Reports of widespread fighting throughout the Macedonian region continue. An important battle was said to be in progress on the 21st near Flornia, which was occupied by an insurgent garrison. The town had been bombarded and the garrison annihilated; and the battle was then raging among the neighboring villages. On the 24th the reports were to the effect that the previous reports of massacres were being verified and that the Monastir region was completely under Turkish control. At that time it was apprehended that the insurgents would move the center of their activities closer to the Bulgarian frontiers. The latest reports of the situation are from Sofia. They tell, on the one hand, of the calling out by the Sultan of reserves sufficient to bring the force in the field up to nearly 350,000 men, and on the other hand of a fresh appeal by the Macedonian committee to the Powers for intervention.

The Russian squadron which, at the time of our last report (p. 312-13), had arrived off Jani Ada has been withdrawn. Its contemplated withdrawal was reported from Paris on the 21st. These reports indicated that the Turkish government had given adequate assurances to Russia, and that the withdrawal would be made in consequence. They were confirmed on the 23d by dispatches from Constantinople, announcing full compliance by Turkey with Russia's demands regarding the murder of her consul at Monastir, and the sailing of the Russian squadron out of Turkish waters.

Greece has followed the example of Bulgaria (p. 312) by appealing to the great Powers. On the 20th the premier of the Grecian ministry, who is foreign minister, communicated to the representatives of the Powers at Athens the gist of the reports made by Greek con-

suls in Macedonia, showing numerous outrages, and asked intervention to terminate the disturbed condition in Macedonia.

Regarding the report that the British squadron in the Mediterranean had been ordered immediately to Salonica (p. 313), the British admiralty denied on the 20th that any such orders had been issued.

British military operations in Nigeria (p. 89) appear to be unfinished. The British colonial office made public a dispatch on the 20th which had been received from the British governor of Northern Nigeria. It stated that a British column, consisting of thirty whites and 500 natives, with four Maxim guns, successfully attacked Burmi on July 27. After a determined fight the tribesmen were routed. They suffered a loss of 700 killed. The town was destroyed. The British loss was eleven killed and seventy wounded. The former sultan of Sokoto and most of the chiefs were killed.

The British-American yacht race at New York on the 20th, between Shamrock III. (British) and Reliance (United States), was declared off for the day, the wind being too light to carry either boat over the course within the prescribed time. On the 22d the first race of the series was completed and the Reliance won it by 7 minutes and 2 seconds. The second race came off on the 25th. This also was won by the Reliance, the corrected time being 1 minute and 19 seconds.

NEWS NOTES.

—Lord Salisbury, formerly premier of the British ministry, who recently resigned and was succeeded by Balfour (vol. v., p. 232), died on the 22d.

—Secretary Root sailed from New York for Liverpool on the 21st to attend the meetings of the Alaska boundary commission, of which he is a member.

—Elihu Root's resignation as secretary of war was tendered and accepted on the 25th, and Gov. Taft, of the Philippines, was appointed in his place. Luke E. Wright is to succeed Gov. Taft.

—The arbitrators appointed by the Czar to consider the question of priority of the claims of the three blockading powers against Venezuela (vol. v., p.