

Rose's fourth term as mayor of Milwaukee. There was great excitement during the campaign over the growth of socialism locally. The candidate of the Socialist party was Victor L. Berger, and Mayor Rose made his campaign for reelection upon the declared and widely advertised assumption that the election lay between himself and Mr. Berger. He thereby, as the returns indicate, drew away from the Republican candidate a large support, composed of voters who fear socialism. The city council has a clear Democratic majority—26 to 20. Of the minority 11 are Republicans and 9 are Socialists.

The trend of national Democratic politics during the week has been in the direction of settling upon Wm. R. Hearst and Alton B. Parker, both of New York, as the leading rival aspirants for the Democratic nomination for President. On the side of Judge Parker, ex-President Cleveland authorized a statement on the 5th in which he is reported by the New York World to have said:

Although I deeply appreciate the very kindly sentiment that prompted my Democratic neighbors in their action of last night at the Princeton primary election, it is a fact that I have but just learned of it through a social visitor. This may be taken as an evidence of how entirely disconnected I am with the organization activities of politics. The recent movement looking to a concentration upon Mr. Parker's candidacy afforded me the greatest possible relief and satisfaction, not only so far as my personal comfort is concerned, but as a Democrat anxious for my party's supremacy and delighted with the prospect of its return to sanity and patriotic effort. I do not see how anyone professing to be a real intelligent Democrat can hesitate to accept Mr. Parker, if he should be nominated, as a fit representative of safe and conservative Democratic principles, entitled to hearty and unreserved Democratic support. Some of us may have been of opinion that another nomination might be more expedient. But that should be a mere matter of opinion which should pass out of sight immediately if the choice of the convention should fall upon Mr. Parker. Feeling assured, as I do, that a nomination will be made representing true Democratic principles, I am only concerned about the platform which will be presented to the people with our candidate. It should be remembered that the more unobjection-

able the candidate we select the more will our opponents be driven to search for campaign material in our platform declaration. I do not believe that I can be mistaken in my conviction that in this campaign, of all others, our platform should be short and to the purpose. There have been campaigns in which platform makers have indulged in useless, foolish vagaries in safety. There may be such campaigns again, but I know this is not one of them. There are certain Democratic doctrines believed in by that conservative element of the party which will control at St. Louis. These doctrines should in no event be evaded. Such of these as appear to furnish at this time the most vital campaign issues should be given the greatest prominence, and should be announced in such a way as to exclude all doubt as to their meaning and all appearance of compromise. In other words, there are certain lines of battle which promise, better than others, successful results. These lines, having been carefully selected and plainly marked out, should be followed persistently and with faith and enthusiasm. I earnestly hope that our platform will be short—so short that the voters of the land will read it. I hope in this platform our party will say precisely what it means, and that every word it contains bear its share of meaning in a declaration of principles free from doubt, evasion or disingenuous compromise.

The same dispatches that announced this formal endorsement of Judge Parker by Mr. Cleveland also contained a similar endorsement by Senator Gorman. From Washington on the 5th he is reported to have said to three of his Democratic associates:

I cannot secure the nomination. Go to work for Parker. I would prefer that my friends favor him to the exclusion of any other candidate. Let no other man step in and beat him. If the convention should decide that I should be nominated, then well and good, but otherwise I would prefer to see Parker our next President.

Judge Parker's campaign is under the management of ex-Senator David B. Hill, formerly governor of New York, whose announced purpose is to secure from the New York convention a delegation instructed for Parker. Tammany Hall opposes instructions, its leader, Mr. Murphy, declaring that he stands for Cleveland.

Meanwhile Mr. Hearst continues pushing his campaign with

vigor through his papers and at the primaries. His managers claim to have added Arkansas to Rhode Island (vol. vi, p. 792) and South Dakota (vol. vi, p. 823) as States pledged to his candidacy, and to be confident of Kansas and Illinois, while hopeful even of New York.

Some of the prominent features of the contest between Hearst and Parker are described with substantial fairness by the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune in his dispatch to that paper's issue of the 5th:

There is a good deal of interest here in the possible effect of the decision in the case of the anthracite coal roads upon the political prospects of William R. Hearst, who instituted the suits. Mr. Hearst's lieutenants here are wildly excited over the decision, and seem to believe it will bring him in a large number of delegates who otherwise would have gone to Parker. They hope to spread the news throughout the country, not only through Mr. Hearst's own newspapers but by the circulation of millions of copies of the decision of the Supreme Court itself. In this way, it is said, an official record can be presented to the country, by means of which William R. Hearst will appear to be the only individual trust buster in the United States. President Roosevelt has enjoyed some reputation in that line, but he is an official, and it was his duty to act as he did, whereas Mr. Hearst can and will lay claim to special consideration on the ground that he himself instituted the suits to compel the anthracite coal roads to make an exhibition of their books. The United States Supreme Court has decided that the contracts which the coal roads refused to produce should have been exhibited, and this, of course, sustained the position taken by Mr. Hearst. An effort accordingly will be made in all probability to contrast the records of Hearst and Parker on the trust question. On one side will be put the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, making an official exhibition of the efforts of Mr. Hearst, who brings to terms the most obnoxious monopoly in the country. In contrast with this a distinct campaign will be carried on showing that Judge Parker is being pushed by the greatest corporate influences in the United States. The visit of August Belmont here the other day on behalf of the party is to be taken as the text, and Hearst boomers believe they will have little difficulty in showing that the Democratic Wall street influence which was originally behind Cleveland is now booming Parker.