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Assembling on the 16th the Republican convention of Connecticut completed its deliberations on the 17th, nominating Abram Chamberlain for governor, urging changes in tariff schedules when they protect monopolies, and indorsing Roosevelt for the next presidency.

The Republican convention of Texas, at Fort Worth on the 11th nominated George P. Burkitt for governor.

In Massachusetts the Democratic controversy over the endorsement by the State convention of the Kansas City platform resulted on the 16th in the defeat in the committee on resolutions of the supporters of that platform, under the lead of George Fred Williams, by the opponents of that platform, led by Josiah Quincy. A minority report affirming the platform was introduced in the convention, but was defeated. William A. Gaston, a gold standard man who is uncompromisingly opposed to the Kansas City platform, was nominated for governor.

Nahum J. Batchelder was nominated by the Republicans of New Hampshire, on the 17th, for governor, upon a platform condemning trusts in a general way and favoring the nomination of Roosevelt for the presidency.

The Republican convention of Colorado, meeting at Denver on the 12th, nominated James H. Peabody for governor. The platform pledges the party to the nomination of President Roosevelt in 1904, and on the question of trusts declares:

The Republican party of Colorado recognizes in the growth of centralized power an evolution in business conditions which is the result of economic laws, but we recognize also that out of such consolidations are arising questions of great moment, which must be faced and dealt with. We believe these questions should be solved along lines of regulation against abuses and not by radical legislation destructive of business interests.

In this State the long campaign for the adoption of the Bucklin amendment to the tax laws (p. 211), mod-

eled upon the tax laws of New Zealand and some of the Australian states, and providing for home rule in taxation, is in the final stages. The burden of it rests upon the labor organizations and the immediate friends of the measure, the Democratic convention having refused to endorse it. John Sherwin Crosby has just returned to New York from a speaking tour of the State in behalf of the amendment, and Senator Bucklin himself has now begun a speaking campaign which he will carry on all over Colorado until election day. While the friends of the Bucklin measure are still hopeful of its success at the polls, they have been so hampered in their work of education, by extreme lack of funds, that impartial observers report the probable defeat of the measure unless funds are speedily supplied.

Prior to leaving home to continue his speaking campaign (p. 360), President Roosevelt gave a reception on the 15th, in his grounds near Oyster Bay, to the residents of that region. The news dispatches report an attendance of about 8,000 people.

Tom L. Johnson's speaking campaign in Ohio (p. 360), is being conducted with the same energy, and, judging by the Ohio papers, with even greater success, than at first. After the meeting at Fremont on the 10th, the large tent in which his meetings are held was transported to Port Clinton, Ottawa county (Democratic), where Bigelow, Peter Witt and Johnson were the speakers. The population of Port Clinton is about 3,000, and from 1,500 to 2,000 people were in the tent. At Oak Harbor, in the same county, on the 12th, a severe storm reduced the attendance to 350; but at Toledo, Lucas county (Republican), on the 13th, the tent was packed within and surrounded without by a crowd aggregating from 6,000 to 8,000 people. Wm. J. Bryan was the principal speaker at this meeting, the other speakers being Johnson, Bigelow, and Mayor Jones. An incident, both interesting and characteristic, regarding Jones's speaking is told by the Cleveland Plain Dealer of the 15th, which says:

The Democratic committee of Toledo tried to work a little game of "knock" in connection with the Johnson meeting in that city on Saturday night, but the members reckoned without the mayor, and came to grief. An attempt was made to throw discredit upon Mayor Jones at the big

gathering. But Mayor Johnson soon became aware of the plan and spoiled the plot. During the meeting Mayor Johnson asked the chairman of the meeting to introduce Mayor Jones. The chairman refused to do so. The mayor of Cleveland did not take kindly to this slight upon the mayor of Toledo, and he unexpectedly got up and introduced Mr. Jones on his own hook. The chairman afterward admitted to Mr. Johnson that he had received instructions to keep Mayor Jones from speaking. "However," said he to the mayor of Cleveland, "you've introduced him, and it's all right." Mayor Johnson was seen last night regarding the incident. "I'm too good a friend of Mayor Jones to allow him to be slighted at a Democratic meeting," he said. "There was an evident object to put a slight upon him, and I could not stand that. The reception that was given the mayor when I introduced him was enough to prove that he still has a few friends in Lucas county."

Johnson's next meeting was held on the 15th at Bowling Green, Wood county (Republican). It was impossible here to find enough local Democrats to take charge of the meeting, and a vacant lot for the tent could not be found in the town, all that kind of property belonging to Republican partisans; but on the outskirts a lot was finally obtained, and at night the tent held 2,000 people, who came from curiosity but applauded with enthusiasm. At all these meetings the subjects of the speeches are the home rule question and the question of favoritism in taxation.

The former of these questions—municipal home rule—has disorganized the State administration's forces in the Ohio legislature during the week. Both houses are separately considering the municipal code bill prepared by Governor Nash (p. 346) to re-establish legal municipal government in the State. On the 15th a caucus of the Republican senators adopted the Nash code, the prominent feature of which is known as the "board plan," the boards to be locally elected by their respective cities. This action was opposed by three Republican senators, who protested against binding the party to the "board plan." Only these votes in opposition were cast, however, though the affirmative vote of 12 made only a majority of 2 in the whole Republican representation in the Senate, which is 21. There were 6 absentees. In the code committee of the lower house the governor's code did not fare even so well. At