

losses and lacked the necessaries of life. He added: "I beg for immediate assistance." Supplies for the troops in the colony were said to have been lost and wasted to a deplorable degree and the entire African campaign miserably mismanaged. It was admitted that the campaign against the Herreros had not suppressed the uprising, but on the contrary had stirred the natives to a high pitch of determination. No further operations of an aggressive nature were contemplated by the Germans until reinforcements should arrive, and it is admitted that defensive measures were imperative.

Industrial instead of sanguinary warfare colors the news of the week in the United States. A tie-up of navigation on the great lakes is predicted in consequence of a failure of the vessel owners' union to agree with the masters and pilots' union. A meeting of the former was held at Cleveland on the 28th, attended also by railway line managers, at which the proposal of the masters and pilots was absolutely rejected. As reported by the committee of that meeting the rejected proposal was in substance as follows:

The masters and pilots insisted that each master should have nine months' pay whether he worked the whole nine months or only one month, regardless of whether he had been employed at any other vocation, and any master not notified prior to January 15 that his services would not be required would consider himself engaged for the ensuing season in the same line and on the same boat, and could not be transferred unless he was given a better boat. Also that no master could be discharged for cause without its being referred to the arbitration board. Yet the master reserved the right to discharge unquestioned all of the men under his jurisdiction.

Another great tie-up began on the 1st on the Santa Fe railroad. It is a strike of machinists, and about 10,000 have either "gone out" or been "locked out." This condition of affairs is reported by the press to be—

the culmination of more than a month of controversy. On March 23, the International Association of Machinists submitted a list of twenty rules which it desired the Santa Fe to contract to observe in the management of its machine shops. The officials asserted that this would be a recognition of the union and would prac-

tically unionize the shops, and take them out from under the control of the company. Therefore, they rejected the demands for a contract.

Owing to the general dearth of opportunities for employment, the railroad officials express no concern. Vice President Kendrick, of the Santa Fe, was reported on the 2d from Topeka as saying:

The labor market is in such condition just now as to make it perfectly practicable to obtain plenty of skilled labor in any department.

The meetings at Chicago of the National Municipal League, at which Lawson Purdy, of New York, spoke on the 27th (p. 55), were continued through the remainder of the week. Among the principal speakers besides Mr. Purdy were Charles J. Bonaparte, of Baltimore; Clinton Rogers Woodruff, of Philadelphia; Chas. Nagle, of St. Louis, and Horace E. Deming, of New York. Mr. Deming explained the municipal nominating law proposed by the committee on that subject, and Mr. Nagle told of the successful operation of the St. Louis law for elective school boards. A banquet at the Auditorium was given the delegates by the City Club of Chicago on the 29th, at which Frank H. Scott presided and Lincoln Stefens was one of the speakers.

The first national convention of the presidential campaign is that of the Socialist party, which met at Chicago on the 1st and is still in session. It opened with 230 delegates, representing all the States. Committees were appointed on the 2d. The committee on platform is as follows:

Eugene V. Debs, Indiana; George D. Herron, New York; Ben Hanford, New York; H. F. Titus, Washington; William Mally, Nebraska; M. W. Wilkins, California; Victor Berger, Wisconsin; Elmer Will, Kansas; G. F. Strobel, New Jersey.

Following are the other important committees:

Resolutions—Edward Moore, Pennsylvania; J. M. Spence, Wisconsin; Algeron Lee, New York; James O'Neal, Indiana; Peter Burrowes, New Jersey; Ida Crouch-Hazlett, Colorado; John Spargo, New York; Nicholas Klein, Minnesota; Charles Heydrick, Pennsylvania.

Constitution—Morris Hillquitt, New York; Manion Barnes, Pennsylvania; Robert Bandlow, Ohio; William Butscher, New York; H. F. Slobdin, New

York; B. Berlyn, Illinois; W. E. Clark, Nebraska; W. T. Mills, Kansas; N. A. Richardson, California.

Trades unions—Max Hayes, Ohio; Guy E. Miller, California; James F. Carey, Massachusetts; G. A. Hoehn, Missouri; John Collins, Illinois; Frank Sieverman, New York; Adam Nagel, Kentucky; D. A. White, Massachusetts; Jacob Hunger, Wisconsin.

State and municipal programme—Ernest Unterman, Illinois; J. M. Work, Iowa; A. H. Floten, Colorado; W. R. Gaylord, Wisconsin; Seymour Stedman, Illinois; S. M. Reynolds, Indiana; Luella R. Kraybill, Kansas; Warren Atkinson, Kansas; J. J. Kelly, Massachusetts.

Republican conventions have been held in three States since our last report (p. 53), Kentucky being one, South Dakota another and Louisiana the third. The Kentucky convention met on the 3d and instructed for Roosevelt. The South Dakota convention, which met on the 4th, also instructed for Roosevelt. The Louisiana convention was representative of that faction of the Republican party in the South which excludes Negroes and is consequently known as "the lily whites." It instructed for Roosevelt, but refused to place a Negro on the delegation, although a strong effort was made by ex-Gov. Warmouth and others to have one named.

Relative to the Democratic national campaign, John Brisben Walker, editor and proprietor of the Cosmopolitan Magazine, addressed an audience at Cooper Union on the 3d, in which he urged party harmony on the basis of abandoning the silver question in the platform and declaring for an entirely new financial system, a gradual diminution of the tariff, regulation of trusts, and ultimate independence for the Philippine islands. Mr. Walker proposed several planks which he intends to submit to the St. Louis convention for incorporation into the national platform. As reported, he said that—

the new financial system which he would have the party declare for would be acceptable, to all elements of the party, and in proof of this he asserted that it had been approved by men of such divergent views as William J. Bryan, Henry Watterson, and former Gov. Patterson, of Colorado. Following is his plan:

(1) Retirement of all legal tenders, all national bank currency, and all gov-

ernment bonds, the total aggregation at this time being about \$1,900,000,000. (2) Substitution therefor of a like amount of 30-year 2 per cent. United States gold bonds, convertible at the will of the holder at the nearest subtreasury into legal tender notes; legal tender notes, also convertible at the will of the holder at the nearest subtreasury into 2 per cent. government bonds. (3) Permission to national banks to hold their reserves in these 2 per cent. bonds, the same being equivalent at all times to legal tender notes because of their power of conversion. (4) Increase of population or increase during a decade in the volume of business per capita to be accompanied by a corresponding increase in the volume per capita of the currency of the country. In a word, to furnish the business interests of the United States such a system as will insure currency that not only is automatic and scientific but immediate and accurate in its response to every demand of commerce.

In treating the trust question Mr. Walker proposed, first, active enforcement of all laws which make illegal the special advantages to great corporations; and, second, a national incorporation law.

In regard to the tariff Mr. Walker would provide for its gradual diminution through a period of ten years.

Iowa is the only State in which a Democratic State convention has been held since our last report (p. 53). It met at Des Moines on the 4th and instructed for William R. Hearst by a vote of 515 to 371.

Wm. R. Hearst appears to have carried enough Democratic delegations in the counties of Illinois to assure instructions for him by the convention of that State. The critical point was Chicago, where Democratic primaries were held on the 2d, with the result, so far as can now be ascertained, of electing in Chicago 231 Hearst delegates to the State convention to 224 anti-Hearst delegates, and in the remainder of the county of Cook 32 for Hearst to 13 opposed, thus giving to Hearst for the entire county 263 to 237.

The Chicago primaries, mentioned above, also involved the continuance in power in the local Democratic party of Mayor Harrison. Hearst had combined against him locally with John P. Hopkins, chairman of the State committee and what is known as a "reorganizer" or gold Democrat. Mayor Harrison's friends claim that he will be able to control the

organization of the county committee, while the opposition claim his defeat. The uncertainty is due to complications incident to a contest in which such discordant factions as those of Harrison, Hopkins and Hearst were struggling, through the election of delegates to State and county conventions, for success on two such divergent questions as those of national and county party control now are in Cook county, Illinois.

### NEWS NOTES.

—The second session of the 58th Congress adjourned sine die on the 28th.

—Edgar Fawcett, the American author, died at London on the 2d at the age of 57.

—Formal possession of the Panama canal (p. 55) was taken by the United States on the 4th.

—The 22d quadrennial conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church met at Chicago on the 2d.

—President Loubet of France arrived in Naples on the 28th on his Italian tour which began last week at Rome (p. 55).

—On the 5th, at Los Angeles, Cal., the 31st General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church began its sessions.

—Samuel Parks, the labor organizer who was convicted of extortion in New York last year, died of consumption in Sing Sing prison on the 4th.

—A convention of the American Bible League, organized for the defense of the Bible against the "higher criticism," began at New York City on the 3d.

—King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra visited Ireland on the 30th. They announced their intention of making such a visit hereafter annually.

—John Turner, whose case before the United States Supreme Court (p. 41) is as yet undecided, voluntarily sailed from New York for England on the 30th.

—The fourth annual convention of the New Thought Federation will meet at St. Louis October 25 to 28, the latter being "New Thought Day" at the exposition. The president of the Federation is the Rev. R. Heber Newton, D. D., and its vice president Mrs. Ursula N. Gestefeld.

—Under the auspices of the Chicago Single Tax Woman's League (President, Mrs. George V. Wells; Secretary, Miss Olive Maguire, 1011 Chamber of Commerce Building), the twenty-fifth year of "Progress and Poverty" is to be celebrated on the 14th at 8 o'clock, at the rooms of the Northwestern University settlement, corner of Augusta and Noble streets.

—A corporation was incorporated in Illinois on the 30th, with headquarters

at Chicago, for the purpose of conducting Fourth of July and other national and local celebrations, its object being "to increase, inculcate and crystalize the spirit of patriotism and the principles of popular government." Several civic clubs have indicated their intention to cooperate.

—The Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis was formally opened on the 30th, President Roosevelt touching the electric key at Washington which set the machinery in motion. The total attendance on the opening day was 187,793—50,000 more than attended on the opening day of the World's Fair at Chicago. The gates of the St. Louis fair were closed on Sunday.

### PRESS OPINIONS.

#### CLEVELAND AND THE DEBS STRIKE.

Johnstown (Pa.) Democrat (Dem.), May 3.—Mr. Cleveland's defense of his part in the Debs riots of 1894 at Chicago is more laborious than convincing. He tells nothing new. But he carefully suppresses the vital point that his administration was acting throughout directly under the inspiration and at the obvious suggestion of the Railway Managers' association, and that when the Federal courts were instructed by Attorney General Olney to resort to the injunction method in dealing with the situation, the lawyer appointed to assist the government in prosecuting the strikers was an attorney regularly in the employ of one of the railway companies involved in the trouble. The truth of the matter is, that Mr. Cleveland and his attorney general lent themselves and the power of the government, not to the preservation of the peace, but to the destruction of the American Railway union. The mayor of Chicago, the sheriff of Cook county and the governor of Illinois were taking care of the situation as it developed. They declared their purpose and their ability to handle it, and, as a matter of fact, they did handle it practically from first to last. The presence of Federal troops upon the scene served to intensify the strain rather than to relieve it; and Gov. Altgeld and the county and city officials joined in stating that their difficulties were rendered all the more trying by what they declared to be an invasion of Illinois by United States soldiers over the protest of the constituted authorities.

Milwaukee Daily News (Dem.), May 3.—In the course of his address, Mr. Cleveland, referring to Gov. Altgeld, seeks to carry the impression that the governor was opposed to maintaining order, and that he was friendly inclined to rioting and the destruction of railway property. . . . Gov. Altgeld did protest against the presence of Federal troops in Illinois, not because he was friendly disposed to rioting, but on the ground that their presence was unnecessary, and an insult to the State authorities, who were exercising the powers of the State, and who stood ready to call on every able-bodied man to maintain order, if necessary.

#### THE PRESIDENCY.

Seattle Mail and Herald (Dem.), April 30.—Meanwhile many Democrats are not fully satisfied to accept the leadership of Hearst, and are looking diligently for some one more fitting to take up the ensign of their party where W. J. Bryan laid it down. But as between Judge Parker and William Randolph Hearst, if he be true to the faith, they must accept the latter.

The Chicago Voter (Ind.), May.—I am writing these lines merely to prove one thing—that Col. Bryan will be able to command enough influence to prevent the nomination of Judge Parker, or, failing in that, cover the Democratic party so hard that Col. Bryan's managers will have nothing to do during the presidential campaign except arrange for the inauguration ceremonies.

The Nashville Daily News (Dem.), April 27.—We hear a great deal just now of the