

was the adoption on the 28th, by an almost unanimous vote, of an amendment to the constitution of the church, authorizing the selection of bishops without regard to nationality or race. On the 28th the conference adjourned.

In the political field the principal event of the week is the reassembling on the 31st of the Republican convention of Illinois (p. 119) after the recess necessitated by a long deadlock. The first ballot for gubernatorial candidate, after this recess, being the 59th ballot of the convention:

Yates	487
Lowden	396
Deneen	383
Hamlin	116
Warner	41
Sherman	50
Pierce	28

The subsequent changes are indicated by the following report of the last ballot on the 1st of June, the 66th of the convention:

Yates	474
Lowden	411
Deneen	384
Hamlin	119
Sherman	51
Warner	36
Pierce	28

Democratic conventions (p. 119) for choosing national delegates were held in Georgia, Michigan, Oklahoma and Nebraska on the 1st. The Georgia convention instructed for Parker by a vote of 166 to 157. That of Michigan refused to instruct for a candidate, a defeat for Hearst, but it did instruct the delegation to act as a unit. In Oklahoma the convention, controlled by the Bryan wing, overwhelmingly voted against instructions for Parker and made none for anyone else.

The Nebraska Democratic convention was most important of all. It met at Omaha on the 1st, and of the 1,065 delegates present 1,056 were devoted to Bryan, who was chosen to lead the delegation as first delegate at large. Mr. Bryan, as chairman of the committee on resolutions, reported the platform which the convention adopted, and with the authorship of which he is credited. As reported by the dispatches, the platform imposes the

unit rule and is otherwise as follows:

We, the Democrats of the State of Nebraska, in convention assembled, reaffirm our faith in democratic principles as those principles were set forth in the last national platform of the party, adopted at Kansas City in 1900.

Democracy means the rule of the people—a government resting upon the consent of the governed and administered according to the will and in the interest of the people.

With an increasing love for the principles of democracy and an increasing confidence in their final triumph, we look upon the present time as opportune for their earnest and courageous promulgation. With a chief executive who has disregarded constitutional limitations, stirred up antagonism between the races, employed all the powers of his office to secure a renomination, and purchased political support by turning the treasury department over to the financiers and putting the law department into the hands of the trusts—with such a chief executive and with Republican leaders openly and arrogantly in alliance with organized wealth the country imperatively needs a return of the government to positive and clearly defined democratic principles.

Democracy, as taught by Jefferson and exemplified by Jackson, is the hope of the Republic and offers the only relief from the plutocracy which now dominates the Republican party and through that party the country.

Democracy would oppose as inimical to the welfare of the people all private monopolies, and would exterminate them by the enforcement of the remedies suggested in the Kansas City platform. The failure of the present administration to enforce existing laws, or to suggest more effective laws, is conclusive proof that it lacks the desire, the intelligence, or the moral courage to attack the conscienceless combinations of capital that have flourished during recent years.

Democracy would relieve the country of the menace of militarism and imperialism by following the example set by this country in its dealing with Cuba, and giving the Filipinos an immediate promise of ultimate independence. The administration of a colonial system according to monarchical principles is repugnant to our theory of government and cannot be depended upon without the assertion of doctrines which, if carried out, will undermine free government in the United States.

Democracy would restore the tariff to revenue basis and administer it for revenue only, thus demolishing the legal bulwarks behind which the predatory trusts have found refuge. Protection for protection's sake is an ingenious device for the exploitation of the masses by the privileged classes; it has brought

great injustice to the consumers and has been the fruitful source of widespread political corruption.

Democracy would administer the treasury department in behalf of the public, not, as now, in the interest of Wall street; it would prevent the recoinage of legal tender silver dollars into limited legal tender subsidiary coin. It would secure to the people a volume of standard money sufficient to keep pace with the demand for money. It would favor paper money issued by the government without the intervention of national banks. It would resist the attempt to establish an asset currency and branch banks, and it would oppose the loaning of government money to favored banks—a scheme by which the people's money is employed to lay a foundation for a campaign fund and to bribe the financial interest to oppose any reduction of taxation. The present administration of the treasury department is progressively beneficial to the capitalistic class and progressively harmful to the producers of wealth.

Democracy would make taxation more equitable by collecting a part of the revenues from an income tax, secured by a constitutional amendment, and would bring the government nearer to the people by the popular election of United States senators and direct legislation.

Democracy would strictly regulate railroads, thus protecting farmers and merchants from excessive rates and discriminations.

Democracy would safeguard the interests of the wage earner and the artisan by providing for an eight hour day; by substituting arbitration for strikes and lockouts; and by restoring the right of trial by jury, now suspended through government by injunction.

Democracy would secure to surviving soldiers and sailors and their dependents generous pensions, not by an arbitrary executive order, but by legislation which a grateful people stand ready to enact.

Democracy would construct an Isthmian canal without a violation of treaty obligations and without exciting suspicion among our sister republics of Central and South America.

Democracy has nothing to gain from ambiguity and nothing to fear from the light. Democratic platforms should, therefore, set forth democratic principles, policies, and purposes with frankness, clearness, and definiteness. Those who champion the principles embodied in a truly democratic creed can appeal to the moral sense of the country, and trust for vindication to the awakened conscience of an intelligent and patriotic citizenship.

In addition to the platform the following resolution, offered by a delegate on the floor was unanimously adopted:

The Democracy of Nebraska heralds

to the democracy of the nation its steadfast respect for, confidence in, and loyalty to Nebraska's great champion of pure democratic principles, and bids him God speed in his splendid efforts to prevent the national organization from falling under the baneful control of the enemies of the real democracy.

Another pronouncement on the Presidential situation in the Democratic party (p. 8) was put forth by ex-President Cleveland on the 30th in the form of an interview in the Philadelphia North American. He reiterates his belief that Judge Parker will be the nominee, but implies that while favorable to Parker he does not yield his original judgment that Mr. Olney or Judge Gray might have proved the strongest candidate against Roosevelt.

Important court decisions are a notable feature of the week's news, the Supreme Court of the United States having contributed most of them. One of these, rendered on the 31st, sustains the oleomargarine law of Congress (vol. v, pp. 90, 148), which imposes a higher tax upon oleomargarine colored to look like butter than upon the uncolored product. Another decision, rendered the same day, invalidated a street car ordinance of Cleveland which reduced fares from 5 to 4 cents, holding that the 5-cent ordinance was an inviolable contract. The conviction of two Philippine editors, convicted of libel at Manila without jury trial, was sustained by the same court on the same day, Judge Harlan writing a dissenting opinion in which he said:

The guarantees for the protection of life, liberty and property embodied in the Constitution were for the benefit of all, of whatever race or nativity, either in the States composing the Union or in any territory, however acquired, over which and for the independence of which the United States may exercise the power conferred upon it by the Constitution. The conclusion reached by the Court is so obviously forbidden by the Constitution that I cannot regard the judgment of this Court otherwise than as an amendment to the Constitution by judicial action, when another mode of amendment is expressly provided for in that instrument.

In another Philippine case two convicts were released by the Supreme Court in a decision of the same date. They had been once acquitted, but upon appeal by the

prosecutor a new trial was ordered at which they were convicted. The Supreme Court holds that they were twice in jeopardy, contrary to the Constitution of the United States and at variance with the practice established by Congress for the government of the Philippines. Finally, this court made a decision, also on the 31st, refusing to review a decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the circuit including Chicago, and thereby reversing Judge Grosscup, one of the Federal judges of the Chicago circuit, who had granted an injunction against minority stockholders of the Union Traction Company, in the hands of receivers appointed by him, forbidding those stockholders to assert their rights in the State courts.

That decision was preceded only by a few days by the decision of Judges Grosscup and Jenkins, in the contest between his receivers of the Union Traction Company and the city of Chicago (vol. vi, p. 777). They hold (1) that as to such ordinances as were passed by the city council of Chicago prior to the counting of the vote at the charter election in 1875 (whereby Chicago acquired full power to grant local traction privileges), and accepted and acted upon by the railway companies, there exists, between the companies and the city a contract relation, terminable by neither party without the consent of the other, until the 99 years named in the legislative acts expires; but (2) that as to the streets occupied under ordinances passed after that date, the contract relation is to be looked for solely in the ordinances themselves. In substance this decision denies the contention of the city that the so-called 99-year act is ineffective to fix the term of any franchise at 99 years from its passage, but admits its contention that the act can apply only to some of the trunk lines. Both sides claim a practical victory, but the probability appears to be that the decision, as it stands, fatally cripples the traction monopolists.

NEWS NOTES.

—President Roosevelt delivered the Memorial Day oration at Gettysburg on the 30th.

—Robert M. McLane, mayor of Balti-

more, committed suicide on the 30th. His age was 36.

—A joint convention of British and American engineers began its session in Chicago on the 31st.

—The international tuberculosis congress was formally opened at Copenhagen on the 27th.

—United States Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, died at his home in Beaver, Pa., on the 28th, at the age of 71.

—A Filipino leader of the name of Ricate was sent to Guam in exile by the American authorities at Manila on the 30th.

—During the military parade at Denver on Memorial Day the militia were frequently hissed along the line of march.

—Jane Addams, of Hull House fame, has been elected by the University of Wisconsin to receive the honorary degree of LL. D.

—At the tenth annual conference on international arbitration, held at Mohonk on the 1st, Judge Gray presided, and Gen. Horatio C. King and Congressman Robert Baker spoke.

—The 50th anniversary of the recognition of Kansas as a Territory of the United States was celebrated at Topeka on the 30th. The Secretary of War, Mr. Taft, delivered the oration.

—Prof James H. Dillard, of Tulane University, New Orleans, to whom the presidency of the Louisiana Industrial school at Ruston, was recently tendered (p. 41), has declined the appointment.

—A. N. Waterman, former justice of the Illinois Appellate Court, has been elected dean of the John Marshall law school, of Chicago, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late John N. Jewett.

—The Worcester (Mass.) Spy, established in 1770, by Isaiah Thomas, a patriot refugee from Boston, and which has never before missed an issue, suspended publication on the 31st. It was loaded down with debt.

—At the inter-State oratorical contest at Springfield, Ill., a young woman, Miss Mamie White, of Wheaton College, was the victor. She had won three preliminary contests as a condition of admission to this one.

In the contest of the Northern Illinois High School League at DeKalb, on the 27th, Edwin M. Miller, of Geneva, Ill., a grandson of a former Virginia slaveholder won the gold medal for oratory with an oration in eulogy of "William Lloyd Garrison."

—The consecration of King Peter of Serbia is to take place on the 15th (28th) of June at the Convent of Yatcha. He will not, however, be crowned, for the simple reason that there is no historical royal crown or insignia in Serbia, and the democratic ideas of the Serbs are al-