

ceeds its power of consumption, that foreign markets are a prime condition of its continued prosperity and when the existence and abuses of trusts have been brought about by the policy of protection of favored industries. The abolition of the so-called protective system and the substitution in its place of the traditional democratic policy of a tariff for revenue so levied as not to burden one industry for the benefit of another.

In this connection trusts and subsidies are made subjects of condemnation:

The enactment and rigorous enforcement of measures which shall prevent all monopolies and combinations in restraint of trade and commerce—the matter of first importance being to prevent the use of the government as an instrumentality for the creation and increase of the wealth of the few while preserving intact the right of private property and the fullest measure of individual liberty of contract and assuring to every man the just reward of superior industry and skill. We demand the suppression of all trusts and a return to industrial freedom. As a means to that end all trust products should be placed on the free list and the government should exercise a more rigid supervision of transportation lines and abolish, in fact, all discrimination in rates.

Our merchant marine to be restored to its former greatness and made the ally of the people against monopoly by the repeal of antiquated and restricted navigation laws. But no subsidies for favored shipowners.

On imperialism the convention declares that—

The powers granted the federal government were not meant to be used to conquer or hold in subjection the people of other countries. Their use for such purposes not only belies our declaration of the rights of men, but also unbalances our system by increasing the centralization of power at Washington to the ultimate overthrow of home rule. The democratic party has never favored and now opposes any extension of the national boundaries not meant to carry speedily to all inhabitants full equal rights with ourselves. If these are unfitted by location, race or character to be formed into self-governing territories and then incorporated into the union of states in accordance with the historic policy of the republic they should be permitted to work out their own destiny. Only territorial expansion demanded by the national welfare and the national safety to be at any time favored—the objection which should have prevented certain of our recent acces-

sions being that they imperil the national safety without promoting the national welfare; that they devolve upon us enormous responsibilities we have no call to assume; that they are certain to be unremunerative drain upon our resources; that they tend to embroil us with European powers; that they weaken our claim to supremacy on the American continent, at the same time that they lessen our ability to make the claim good; and that they furnish a dangerous opportunity and temptation for the disregard of "the self-evident truth of universal application that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed."

The remainder of the platform consists of condemnations of the republican party for aiding and sympathizing with the British against the Boers and for class legislation and public corruption; of promises to improve conditions; of a reaffirmation of the Monroe doctrine, and a demand for a sufficient navy; of pledges of devotion to civil service reform; of a plank on the labor question; and of the following clause with reference to the election of United States senators, taken from the Cuyahoga county or Johnson platform (p. 137-38), and only slightly changed in verbiage:

A constitutional amendment requiring the election of United States senators by the direct vote of the people. Hereafter, until this is passed, whenever a senator is to be elected it shall be the duty of the state committee to give notice in its call that the nomination of a senator will be made at the state convention.

The platform carefully excludes all reference to the Chicago and the Kansas City national platforms and also to Mr. Bryan.

Upon the adoption of the foregoing platform, the convention made the following nominations:

Governor, James Kilbourne; lieutenant governor, Anthony Howells; judge of supreme court, Joseph Hidy; clerk of supreme court, Harry R. Young; attorney general, M. B. McCarthy; treasurer of state, R. P. Alshire; member of board of public works, James B. Holman.

The second National Social and Political conference, in session at Detroit, as reported last week, closed its deliberations on the 3d with the adoption of an address and a brief platform, none of the delegates or those they may represent being bound thereby except as they themselves

may elect to be. The platform is as follows:

We declare for direct legislation and proportional representation, direct nomination of candidates for offices, equal suffrage for all, regardless of sex or color; honest elections, free from all partisan manipulation or control; direct taxation through progressive land values, inheritance and income taxes; public ownership of public utilities, an eight-hour day, sole control of the medium of exchange by the government, home rule, postal savings banks, state insurance and workmen's compensation for industrial injuries, opposition to militarism and conquest and advocacy of peaceful arbitration; demand the same rights and liberties for others as for ourselves.

A series of socialist resolutions, though adopted one by one, was laid upon the table as a whole.

British politics referred to last week on page 182, is marked by a further step in connection with the imperialist defection in the liberal party. A meeting of liberal members of parliament was held at the Reform club, in London, on the 9th, which had been officially summoned by Herbert Gladstone, the chief liberal "whip." It was a large gathering, 159 liberal members of parliament being present. The object of the meeting was to ascertain whether the Asquith "imperial liberal" speech (p. 182-83) had seriously affected party cohesion. Mr. Asquith was present and spoke, as did other "imperialist liberals;" but the "imperialist liberal" movement was not strong enough to raise an issue. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the liberal leader, took prompt advantage of its weakness. He boldly tendered the party the alternative of accepting his resignation as leader or giving him a vote of confidence. This put the "imperialist liberals" in a dilemma. Not being prepared to name a leader in Bannerman's place, they were forced to support the vote of confidence. While doing this, however, they declared their opposition to him on the South African question. The vote of confidence in Bannerman was accordingly adopted unanimously.

The South African war, which has caused this uneasiness in the British liberal party, is more deeply hidden in mystery as to its progress than ever. The British reports are censored, though to what extent can only be inferred. The Boers are evidently active, and the British are evidently

baffled; but of the facts the public is kept in ignorance. The only important exception comes out through parliament. On the 5th, the secretary for war, Mr. Broderick, announced on the floor of parliament that Gen. Kitchener had a few days previously granted permission to Gen. Botha to send a cipher message to Mr. Kruger and to receive a reply in cipher. Through this concession the Boer commandant in the field was able to communicate confidentially with the Transvaal president in Europe. The result was disclosed at a meeting of De Wet, Botha and other Boer leaders, who, after consultation, issued a proclamation to the burghers declaring that Mr. Kruger is still loyal to Boer independence, and that armed resistance to the British invasion will continue. This episode implies that the British have been trying to negotiate peace without independence, and have failed.

Independence day was celebrated in the Philippines by the formal inauguration of American civil government there. Commissioner William H. Taft, appointed civil governor by Mr. McKinley, pursuant to the Philippine amendment to the army appropriation bill of last February (vol. iii, p. 762) was escorted by Gen. MacArthur and Gen. Chaffee to the Plaza Palicio, Manila, where he took the oath of office as first civil governor.

In his inaugural address, Gov. Taft said:

This ceremony marks a new step toward civil government, the ultimate step of which will be taken by congress. Of 27 provinces that have been organized five are still in a state of armed insurrection and hence will remain under the control of the military governor. There are 16 provinces entirely free from insurrection which the commission lacked time to organize. The conditions under which the municipal governments will have their first test are trying. Four years of war and the ravage of cattle and locust pests have pauperized the country and crippled agriculture. With to-day's change to civil government you must stand alone, not depending on the army to police the provinces. Congress has delayed to pass provisions for the sale of public lands and the mining franchises—all that is necessary to give the country the benefit of American and foreign enterprise. Our most satisfactory ground for expecting the success of this experiment is the universal desire for education. Without

assuming to express an opinion on the Puerto Rico cases I venture to state that the supreme court decision will be of benefit to the Philippines, as the application of a high protective tariff in connection with trade and manufacturing conditions in the United States would be a hardship. The conduct of the civil and military branches of the military government under independent heads is a delicate matter, depending on the fullest cooperation of the military and civil arms. I believe that there will be the same cooperation in the future as in the past. While profoundly grateful it is with no exultant spirit, if with confidence, that I begin my new duties. I rely upon the cooperation and energy and ability of those sharing my responsibility.

A feature of this address was an announcement by Gov. Taft that on the first of September the Philippine commission would be increased by the appointment of three native ministers—Dr. Wardo Detavera, Denit Legarda and Jose Luzuriaga. It was also stated that before that date executive or cabinet departments would be established as follows: Interior, Commissioner Worcester; commerce and police, Commissioner Wright; justice and finance, Commissioner Ide, and public instructor, Commissioner Moses.

As part of the inaugural ceremonies at Manila, the following dispatch from Mr. McKinley to Gov. Taft was publicly read:

Upon the assumption of your new duties as civil governor of the Philippine islands, I have great pleasure in sending congratulations to you and your associate commissioners and my thanks for the good work already accomplished. I extend to you my full confidence and best wishes for still greater success in the larger responsibilities now devolved upon you, and the assurance not only for myself but for my countrymen of good will for the people of the islands, and the hope that their participation in the government which it is our purpose to develop among them may lead to their highest advancement, happiness and prosperity.

Other colonial celebrations of American independence day took place in Guam, Tutuila, Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

The Puerto Rican celebration included the passage by the colonial legislature and the signing by the colonial governor of a resolution looking to the immediate establishment of

free trade between Puerto Rico and the United States. This action has reference and is pursuant to the act of congress of April, 1900, for the government of Puerto Rico. The act provides (No. 105 of The Public, p. 5) for a tariff on commerce between Puerto Rico and the United States, of 15 per cent. of the Dingley act rates, until March, 1902, unless Puerto Rico shall sooner establish her own system of taxation. The Puerto Rican resolution mentioned above recites this limitation, and then proceeds:

The Puerto Rican assembly, in extra session, and acting pursuant to the instructions of congress, does hereby notify the president of the United States that by virtue of the Hollander act and other acts, it has enacted and put into operation a system of local taxation to meet the necessities of insular government, and it hereby directs that a copy of this joint resolution be presented to the president of the United States, and it requests that Gov. Allen deliver the resolution to President McKinley to the end that proclamation may be made by him, and if it shall seem wise and proper to the president of the United States, the assembly requests that his proclamation be issued July 25, as that day is being established a legal Puerto Rican holiday to commemorate the anniversary of the flying of the American flag. Gov. Allen purposes bringing this resolution to Washington and presenting it to the president in person.

#### NEWS NOTES.

—A bank failure at Odessa has caused a financial panic in South Russia.

—The fortieth annual convention of the National Educational association met at Detroit on the 9th.

—Turkey has paid to the United States the amount of the indemnity claim of the latter against her, \$95,000.

—The American Library association has been in convention during the current week at Waukesha, Wis.

—Prince von Hohenlohe, formerly chancellor of the German empire, died in Switzerland on the 5th of old age. His age was 82.

—Pierre Lorillard, head of the great tobacco establishment founded by his father, Peter Lorillard, died at New York on the 7th, aged 69 years and worth \$25,000,000.

—Gen. Gomez, of Cuba, was entertained at dinner at the white house by President McKinley on the 3d, and by W. E. D. Stokes at the Union League club, New York, on the 6th. He returned to Cuba on the 10th.