

you see most justly censured one to whom it is the noblest.

This difference might be traced by the speculative back to the boyhood of the men, and if it were much might be found in the way of excuse for him of the brutal instincts.

Physically, he was a puny boy. This defect was the one great burden upon his mind, and to remove the defect became his laudable but too absorbing ambition. He removed it, but in doing so acquired the brutal tastes of the prize-fighter, the adventurous spirit of the buccaneer, the bellicose passions of a Napoleon, and the ideals of a catapult.

Bryan, on the other hand, was blessed with such physical perfection that he had no call to surrender his mental and moral faculties to its improvement. He was able to begin where Roosevelt left off—with a strong body, needing no adventurous sports to build it up. This left him free to develop those higher qualities which so sharply distinguish him from the man whose low ideals he has criticised. No one, not even imperialistic clergymen, can compare Bryan's criticism of President Roosevelt's West Point speech with the speech itself, without being forced to admit the superiority of Bryan's moral ideals thus contrasted. But that admitted, all is admitted so far as moral ideals are concerned. Roosevelt's West Point speech and Bryan's criticism are respectively typical of the men.

Nor is Mr. Roosevelt's character helped out by the ex post facto explanations of what his bellicose language might have meant but didn't. Some apologists think it might have meant that a good soldier should be anxious to fight when the time comes. Even that isn't true. Such soldiers are least to be depended upon. Napoleon had the true conception of a brave soldier in battle when he described him as a man who realized and feared his danger, but nevertheless faced it unflinchingly. But Mr. Roosevelt's language is not open to the interpretation of his apologists. Not only in its terms, but in the light of his whole career, it could have meant nothing but that a soldier should love a fight.

## NEWS

The Democratic convention of Ohio closed its session at Sandusky on the 3d, after completely and by an overwhelming majority committing the party in that state to the policies of Mayor Johnson of Cleveland.

This extraordinary victory was won, not at the convention by the manipulation of delegates, but at the primaries by an appeal to the rank and file of the party. Three elections had made the Johnson policies secure in his own county of Cuyahoga. Mr. Johnson's election 18 months ago as mayor of the Republican city of Cleveland; the election a year ago, under his leadership, of the entire legislative delegation from the Republican county of Cuyahoga, the first time in twenty years that this county had elected a single Democratic legislator; and the election last Spring, also under his leadership, of the director of public schools,—all this, coupled with his record of fidelity as mayor to his declared principles of "home rule and just taxation" and to the merit system in the public service, made the task of defeating Mr. Johnson at the party primaries in his own county a hopeless one. Yet it was attempted. Opposition tickets were filed for use at the primaries, but most of these were discredited by the discovery that they had been filed and the filing fee paid by a Republican holding the place of confidential clerk in the Cleveland post office. Not one opposing delegate was elected; and in the mayor's own ward, where it had been confidently predicted that he himself would be defeated, he was elected by 349 to 14. Though his leadership in the party had been fully assured so far as his home county was concerned, Mayor Johnson was not supposed to be in favor in the Cincinnati county—Hamilton. This county had long been under the control of John R. McLean, proprietor of the Cincinnati Enquirer, whose chief lieutenant is Lewis G. Bernard. Mayor Johnson had refused from the beginning to make terms with the McLean faction, taking the ground that it acts regularly in collusion with Mr. Cox, the Republican "boss" in Cincinnati, and cannot be trusted by the Democratic party of the state. At his suggestion, therefore, the Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow, of the Vine street Congregational church, of Cincinnati, organized an opposition. Here-

tofore, the Democratic committee of Hamilton county had been self-perpetuating, each committee naming its successor. Delegates to state conventions, also, were named by the county committee and not at primaries. But under Johnson's influence, the state committee this year decided that no delegates to the state convention should be admitted who were not chosen either at primaries or at delegate conventions elected at primaries. Since this requirement brought Bigelow's contest in Hamilton county directly before the people, the McLean faction was defeated. Meanwhile, at nearly all the contested primaries in other parts of the state Johnson's followers were successful.

The delegates so elected to the state convention met at Sandusky on the 2d. Under the rules of the party in Ohio, they immediately came together in groups, one from each congressional district, prior to the meeting of the convention in a body, and selected members of the various committees, which forthwith organized to prepare the work for the convention. The committee on resolutions adopted Johnson's suggestions as to platform by a vote of 16 to 5, and the state central committee named Johnson men exclusively on the executive committee. In the state committee itself, 14 out of the 21 members are supporters of Johnson.

When the convention assembled in a body on the 3d, Mr. Johnson was elected temporary chairman by acclamation. His speech upon taking the chair is printed in full in the Miscellany department of this issue, under the title of "The Ohio Key-note." The temporary officers were made permanent, and the following state ticket was nominated:

Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow, of Cincinnati, for secretary of state, without opposition.

Judge Michael Donnelly, of Napoleon, for supreme court judge.

Philip H. Bruck, of Columbus, for food and dairy commissioner.

Joseph J. Pater, of Hamilton, for member of the board of public works.

The platform adopted by this Ohio convention is of national interest and importance, and we give it in full:

In state convention assembled, we, the Democrats of Ohio, hereby acknowledge and declare our continued allegiance to the Democratic party of the nation, and on national issues reaffirm and endorse the principles laid

down in the last national platform adopted at Kansas City and faithfully and ably represented in the presidential campaign of 1900 by William Jennings Bryan. Regarding those principles as opposed to imperialism and colonialism, as opposed to government by injunction, as opposed to trusts and trust-fostering tariffs, as opposed to financial monopoly, and as opposed to all other legalized monopolies and privileges, we condemn every effort to repudiate or ignore them.

In state and municipal affairs we pledge our party to a faithful application of those democratic principles, to the end that the burdens of taxation may be equalized and home rule and local self-government be established and preserved.

Under the long-continued control of the Republican party in this state, monopoly has been fostered and protected; the farmer and the small homeowner have been burdened with excessive taxes, that the beneficiaries and favorites of that party might be permitted to escape their just share of the public burdens; our public institutions have been wastefully and inefficiently managed, and in them scandalous and cruel wrongs have been practiced upon the defenseless wards of the state; the farmers and small shippers continue to suffer from unjust discrimination at the hands of unregulated monopoly; the entire system of municipal government has been wrecked and the credit of cities destroyed, thereby producing a spirit of insecurity and unrest in all public affairs. The people can no longer trust the administration of their affairs to a party thus recklessly devoted to interests adverse to the public welfare. As a more specific statement of our principles upon these and other public questions we declare:

1. That all taxable property should be appraised by assessing boards, which should be in session for at least a part of each year and whose proceedings and deliberations should be open to the public; that power should be given to employ a representative to present the interests of the public in hearings before these boards, and that in making assessments all properties should be appraised at not less than its saleable value.

2. That the present laws for assessing the property of steam railroads and other public service corporations should be so changed as to compel the assessment of those properties at not less than their saleable value as going concerns and to prevent their evasion of just taxation.

3. That to prevent evasion of state taxes by discriminating valuations, a separation of the sources of state and local revenues should be made. And to that end, we heartily endorse the constitutional amendment now pending before the people and to be

voted on next year, which will permit classifications of taxable property.

4. That all public service corporations should be required by law to make sworn public reports and that the power of visitation and examination over such corporations should be given to the proper auditing officers, to the end that the true value of the privileges held by such corporations may be made plain to the people.

5. That the acceptance of free passes or other favors from railroads by public officers or employees should be adequate ground for their removal from office.

6. That the denial of the right of peaceable persuasion in times of labor disturbances is a denial of the right of free speech, and that government by injunction, if persisted in, will wreck the liberties of the people.

7. That we demand the enactment of a code which provides absolute home rule for municipalities; which shall include the right to establish the merit system with civil service, under which that system, as now in use in fire and police departments, may be strengthened and perfected and be extended to other municipal departments, particularly to water and lighting plants now operated by municipalities, and to street car and all public service plants as they may hereafter be established under municipal ownership and operation.

8. That we condemn the vicious and corrupt bargain between the boss of Cincinnati and Ohio's United States senators to force through the legislature a code that, on the one hand, will foist upon the municipalities of Ohio Cincinnati's form of government in order that the power of its Boss may be preserved, and on the other hand will perpetuate existing street railway franchises which Ohio's United States senators represent.

9. That the municipal code should protect the public against all clauses which may be clandestinely placed therein in the special interest of public service monopolies, by requiring that all ordinances granting, renewing, extending or modifying franchises shall be inoperative until confirmed by a majority vote of the people of the municipality. And we are unalterably opposed to the granting of any perpetual franchises.

10. That until United States senators are required by amendment of the Federal constitution to be elected by popular vote, nominations of candidates for United States senator should be made by state conventions.

And we hereby direct that in the official call for the next Democratic state convention of Ohio there be embodied a clause providing for the nomination at that convention of the Democratic candidate for United States senator; and a clause providing for action by said convention upon all the

amendments to the state constitution then pending before the people.

Upon these principles of Home Rule and Just Taxation, and to the accomplishment of these purposes in municipal and state affairs, we invite the cooperation of all citizens of Ohio, regardless of their party affiliations on national questions, hereby solemnly pledging our candidates to the faithful observance of this declaration, both in letter and spirit.

A dispatch from Sandusky to the Cleveland Plain Dealer outlines the method of making the Ohio campaign for the Democrats as follows:

Mayor Johnson will make the opening speech of the campaign in Lorain, the little city he made with his steel plant and in which he is by no means forgotten, and from Saturday night until the ballots are counted there will be no let up in the fight. And this campaign will be the most unique of any ever conducted in Ohio, for Mayor Johnson will carry his circus ten plan, made familiar in every one of his Cleveland campaigns, into execution throughout his tour of Ohio. Plans for doing this were completed here to-day, after the arrival of the Cleveland party. A representative of the Wagner Manufacturing company of Cleveland called on Mr. Johnson soon after his arrival this afternoon and the final contracts for the equipment to be used on this tour were drawn. A big tent with a seating capacity of 3,500 will be the movable auditorium into which the crowds of voters will be gathered to hear Mr. Johnson's views on code, franchises and taxation reform. Ten wagons, drawn by as many teams, will transport the great canvas and the gang of men needed to handle its unwieldy folds. A cook will accompany the outfit and the tent gang will sleep in the wagons that carry them, and eat in the roadside camps pitched at and between stops. One stand a day will be made by this traveling political caravan. The mayor will not depend on local chairmen to introduce him to the people he will address. Some Cleveland man will accompany him throughout the tour, and probably Echo M. Heisley will act as aid-de-camp and announcer. The itinerary arranged for this trip begins as stated at Lorain Saturday night of this week; Monday evening he will speak at Norwalk; Tuesday evening he will be at Bellevue; Wednesday will see him at Green Springs; Thursday at Tiffin; Friday at Fremont, and the first week's engagement will come to a close at Oak Harbor in Ottawa county. The following Monday will see a revival of the campaign at Geneva, a rock-

ribbed Republican town in a rock-ribbed Republican district. From Geneva the tent will be jumped to Toledo, where the mayor will speak Tuesday. From Toledo he goes to Columbus to tell the lawmakers his opinions on franchises on the day set for hearings on that subject, the first instance on record, probably, where a political leader in the midst of a campaign has addressed members of that body on questions he is discussing on the stump. After his hearing at Columbus Mayor Johnson will invade the northwest section of the state, renewing hostilities probably at Celina or Cold Springs. He will make several speeches during the campaign in Cincinnati, the stronghold of two of his bitterest enemies, George B. Cox and John R. McLean.

In Iowa also the Democratic state convention met on the 3d. There the question of endorsing the Kansas City platform was disturbing. The "reorganizing" or "gold" faction refused an overture on the 2d for a compromise clause reaffirming the platform but declaring that the silver question is no longer an issue, and succeeded in securing the adoption by the resolutions committee of a platform ignoring the whole subject. A minority report was made, however, and the question came before the convention, where the "gold" faction won by 384 to 344. The platform as adopted merely reaffirms "the fundamental principles of Democracy as promulgated by the fathers of the republic at its birth and interpreted by the great leaders from the foundation of our government to the present time." On the tariff issue it demands tariff for revenue only. Richard Burke was nominated for secretary of state, the highest office on the ticket.

Still another Democratic state convention was held on the same day—that of Wisconsin. Here the subject of national issues was wholly ignored, neither the national platform nor Democratic principles even in the abstract being mentioned. Ex-Senator Vilas, who opposed the party in 1899 and 1900, was a conspicuous and influential member of the convention. Like the convention of Iowa, this of Wisconsin is regarded by the press as having been controlled by the "gold" faction. It nominated David S. Rose for governor.

A fourth Democratic state convention to meet on the 3d was that of California, which nominated Frank-

lin K. Lane, a radical democrat and a free trader even to the extent of being a single taxer, for governor. This convention, too, ignored the national platform, and on national questions denounced the protective tariff. It also denounced government by injunction.

The New York convention of the Socialistic Labor party, which met at Utica on the 3d, nominated Daniel De Leon for governor.

Two state elections have occurred since our last issue, one in Arkansas and the other in Vermont, and both on the 2d. Neither is of more than local importance.

In Arkansas, Gov. Jefferson Davis, the regular Democratic candidate for Governor, was reelected by a majority of from 35,000 to 45,000, and the congressional delegation is all Democratic.

In Vermont, where a majority vote is required to elect, no governor nor lieutenant governor was chosen, and the selection must be made by the legislature. This condition is the result of a split in the Republican party, primarily on the liquor question and incidentally on the alleged corrupt methods whereby the nomination of the regular Republican candidate was secured. Gen. McCullough defeated Percival W. Clement for the nomination. Clement charged fraud and corruption, and made an independent canvass on the question of local option and high license, which he had represented in the convention. He was evidently strongly supported by the Democratic vote, which, as compared with two years ago, fell off 65 per cent. McCullough's vote was about 31,000 and Clement's about 28,000. All the Republican ticket except governor and lieutenant governor having been endorsed by Clement's faction received about 55,000. The comparison with the state vote of two years ago is as follows:

	1900.	1902.
Gov. (R.).....	48,441	about 31,000
" (D.).....	17,129	about 28,000
" (Pro.).....	950	(about) 6,000
" (Soc.).....	567	?
" (Scat.).....	12	?
Total.....	67,099	67,000

It would appear, therefore, that a full vote was polled, and that local issues had drawn two-thirds of the Democratic vote over into the Republican factional contest.

At the Democratic primaries in South Carolina, where the struggle for supremacy is always settled in that state, the elections being only a proforma endorsement, none of the contestants have won. The struggle must, therefore, be decided at the second primaries, at which only the two highest candidates for each office at the first primaries are eligible to be voted for. For governor, the candidates at the second primaries will be D. C. Hayward and Congressman W. Jasper Talbert; and for United States Senator in place of Senator McLaurin, Congressman A. C. Latimer and ex-Gov. John Gary Evans.

President Roosevelt continues his speaking campaign (p. 325) through New England. He was in New Hampshire on the 28th, and also on the 29th. He spent part of the latter day in a hunt for big game in the forest of the Corbin game preserve, and after making several speeches on the 30th, passed Sunday at the country place of Dr. W. Seward Webb, of the Vanderbilt family. On the 1st his tour carried him through Vermont, on the eve of the state election, which took place on the 2d. His principal speech on the 2d was made at Fitchburg, Mass. On the 3d, while on his way from Pittsfield, Mass., to Lenox, in a carriage and accompanied by Gov. Crane, his carriage was struck by an electric motor car and he was slightly injured. His driver was very badly hurt, and a secret service officer who sat by the driver was killed, as was one of the horses.

What is widely regarded as President Roosevelt's Philippine policy was outlined by Gov. Taft, at a banquet given by the American Chamber of Commerce of Manila. The banquet had been given in honor of Gov. Taft's return (p. 326) and he was the principal speaker. He spoke at length, saying among other things that the Americans are there—

to benefit the Filipinos and not for selfish exploitation. The investment of American capital, however, is a very important factor, and the commission will support the business men. Nevertheless, it is my conviction that the merchants must rely upon the Filipinos as laborers and also to work out their own salvation. It is possible that representations will be made to the committees of the House and Senate of the Congress that will result in a moderation