

Attorney General. Reuben Robie Lyons of Steuben county and James A. Allen of New York were nominated for Judges of the Court of Appeals.

The convention listened, before finally adjourning, to a message from Mr. Hearst, approving its independent action. He said:

I wrote lately "My preference is always for a straight Independence League ticket, but I have sacrificed my preferences whenever two progressive tickets would merely have divided the progressive vote." I say tonight that I would have sacrificed my preferences again if I had felt that a straight ticket would do nothing better than divide the progressive vote. But, on the contrary, I am confident that a straight ticket will unite the progressive vote under the banner of the Independence League. A straight ticket will give progressives the only opportunity that they will have in this campaign to vote for a platform that sincerely expresses their ideas, and for candidates that honestly represent their principles. Our straight ticket offers the only refuge to the progressive citizens who were shrewdly tricked in the Republican convention and boldly driven out of the Democratic convention.

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Roosevelt Back in Politics.

Ex-President Roosevelt left home on the 6th for his speaking tour through the South and Southwest. He has spoken at Knoxville and Atlanta.

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At Atlanta Mr. Roosevelt's speech explained his relations to and responsibility for the New York campaign (p. 944); for in the course of it he said:

I want at the outset to answer publicly a question put to me by a couple of your journalists as to one feature of what I had spoken of as the new nationalism, concerning which they thought I had spoken differently at different times. These gentlemen asked me just how I reconciled what I had said in the West with the tariff plank in the New York State Republican platform. I answered them that I did not reconcile it; that on that particular platform I must refuse to be judged by what the platform said, but what I myself said. You probably know we had a lively time at Saratoga. I was elected temporary chairman and served as such with effectiveness before the platform was adopted. A number of men voted for me for temporary chairman who were in harmony with me on all the most vital points at issue, yet who disagreed with me on certain points, on one or two that I regarded as of great importance, and so my speech as temporary chairman put my position as accurately as language could put it. That fight, as I regarded it, was primarily a fight for the great fundamentals of citizenship. It was a fight against corruption, against what is the absolute negation of democracy, and that is, against bossism and a fight for genuine popular rule. We carried the issue to a triumphant conclusion and in our platform embody all three planks and on that platform as a candidate we put a man of unflinching courage and high character. To achieve that great good I

worked with many men who on one or more other points did not agree with me. We laid no emphasis on our conditions as regards the points that in that particular district were minor because it was absolutely essential to good citizenship that we should win on the vital issues; that we should win on the great principles of insisting that there should be no pardon for the dishonest public servant and least of all for the dishonest public servant of our own party; that no boss or group of bosses should rule the party and that the people should exercise their rights to control their own affairs.

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Senator Bourne's Appeal.

Jonathan Bourne, Jr., Republican Senator from Oregon, has made an extraordinary address to the people of his State, relative to the attempt of the bosses of his party to revive the old party conventions, superseded under Oregon law by the direct primaries, doing so by calling their convention an "assembly" (pp. 750, 923). This attempt made "assemblyism" the issue in the Republican primary campaign (p. 923). As the anti-"assembly" Republicans were divided by a multiplicity of candidates, the pro-"assembly" candidate for Governor was nominated at the primaries notwithstanding the overwhelming sentiment manifested against "assemblyism." In Portland every "assembly" candidate was defeated. The result was by no means a victory for the "assemblyites," but to make complete the protest against this evasion, Senator Bourne's address is issued to the people of the State. In this address he says with reference to the approaching elections that—

this is not a campaign of individuals, but one of a great principle, namely, whether Oregon shall continue to enjoy personal liberty and protection to property under popular government, or shall return to the old system of political slavery and perpetual blackmail incident to delegated government as represented by the anti-primary efforts of the "assemblyites" . . . Compromise is impossible in a contest involving fundamental principles of popular government. The issue in our primary campaign was whether the direct primary shall be maintained in letter and spirit or the people shall accept dictation from an "assembly" manipulated by political bosses who chose many of the delegates and pledged a large proportion of them before the "assembly" met. . . . Will the people of Oregon compromise with political bosses? Not if I correctly estimate their intelligence, courage and independence. This was not a fight of the people's seeking. It was forced upon them by "assembly" leaders and now that the battle has begun it cannot end until the bosses or the people have been defeated. Let no one be deceived by over-night conversions. Some candidates who have read their doom in the primary returns seek to stay the onslaught by pretense of changed attitudes. Their attempted deception not only insults the intelligence of the people but brands such candidates as trimmers and demagogues. . . . In an effort to deceive the people and put them to sleep while enemies of popular government secretly

assassinate the direct primary, assurance has been given that another "assembly" will never be held. To make this certain let the people refuse to sleep, but fight until every "assemblyite" has been defeated and the votes counted and recorded. Months ago the challenge was given by "assembly" leaders: "This is war to the knife and the knife to the hilt." The people of Oregon accepted the challenge and cannot retreat under fire. . . . Oregon has evolved, enacted and demonstrated the best form of government known to the world. General welfare is the basic principle; general and individual development the result; personal liberty and equitable protection of property the keystone. Oregon's greatest assets are her progressive laws. They attract brains, muscle and money to come here because they insure equal opportunity and equal protection. The election of any "assembly" nominee, especially for any of the important offices, will be heralded throughout the country by enemies of popular government as a declaration by the great State of Oregon that after years of trial the people have ascertained and by successful "assembly" demonstration confessed themselves incapable of self-government. Every man who honestly believes in the principles of popular government will fight till victory has been won and the news proclaimed throughout the United States that no man can assail popular government and secure an endorsement from the people of Oregon. Vote against every "assembly" nominee.

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Politics in Michigan.

A compromise platform was adopted at the Republican convention (pp. 847, 872) in Michigan, held at Detroit on the 6th. Its spirit was expressed by Congressman Diekema, who said of ex-President Roosevelt and President Taft that—

they are as opposite as the poles in methods, but they are absolutely alike in essential aims and purposes. The one has aroused the public conscience, has revealed great national sins, has stimulated courage and patriotism. The other has used his powerful influence to crystallize into permanent law those reforms which his advice and work helped to produce. Without the one the work of the other would have been incomplete and impossible.

Charles S. Osborn was nominated for Governor.

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The Democratic convention at Kalamazoo nominated Lawton T. Hemans for Governor and John T. Winship for United States Senator. A fight for and against an Initiative and Referendum plank in the platform prolonged the session and was exciting. Action was finally deferred by mutual agreement until the next convention.

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Politics in Massachusetts.

At the Republican convention in Massachusetts, held at Boston on the 6th, Eben S. Draper was nominated for Governor. The platform endorsed President Taft and the new tariff law.

The Democrats, meeting at Boston on the 7th, nominated Frederick W. Mansfield for Governor.

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Initiative and Referendum in Arkansas.

Complete unofficial returns from the vote in Arkansas on the Initiative and Referendum amendment (p. 926) are now available. This and one other proposed amendment to the State Constitution were voted upon. They were known as No. 10 and No. 11. No. 10 was the Initiative and Referendum amendment; No. 11 was an amendment allowing tax exemptions of cotton factories for limited periods. The latter was defeated; the former was adopted.

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The vote on the tax exemption amendment (No. 11) was 74,132 in the affirmative and 54,485 in the negative—a majority for the amendment of 19,647. But this amendment was nevertheless defeated, because the Constitution requires, as interpreted by the Supreme Court of the State, that the adoption of amendments must be by a majority of all the votes cast for a Constitutional official of the State; and the total at this election for the State office receiving the highest vote was 158,564. As the majority of this vote is 79,283, amendment No. 11 fell 5,151 short of the necessary number, notwithstanding its large majority among those sufficiently intelligent to vote for or against it.

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But Amendment No. 10, for establishing the Initiative and Referendum, was carried by 91,363 to 39,680. Not only is this an affirmative majority of 51,683 of the voters sufficiently intelligent and interested to have and express an opinion on the subject, but it is 12,080 more than the requisite majority for incorporating the amendment in the Constitution.

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The "City Beautiful."

The curious omission from the "city beautiful" plans for Chicago (p. 459) of any provisions for "housing" has brought out numerous criticisms, the most specific and pronounced being that of the University of Chicago Settlement, of which Mary E. McDowell is the head resident. This letter, which is signed by Floyd R. Mechem, head of the settlement board, points out some of the deadly living conditions which should startle their beneficiaries, whether the benefit to them be direct or indirect.

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"In the Twenty-ninth ward," writes Mr. Mechem, "hundreds of families are existing in dark, unventilated rooms, sometimes in cellars. Two, three and four families are crowded in frame cottages originally built for one family. In the long two