

Brooklyn delegates unless their leaders have practically dictated it. But to Democrats throughout the country who are interested in the contest here as a party matter, it may be of interest to also learn that this spirit of greed rarely extends to actual disloyalty at the polls.

E. J. SHRIVER.

Cleveland, Oct. 6.—Any unbiased observer must conclude that Tom L. Johnson has his political adversaries badly frightened. Evidence of this is furnished by the hysterical character of the news sent out by the Republican Press Bureau from the headquarters in Columbus. The Democratic managers claim that they are making converts wherever they hold meetings. They base this conclusion upon the interest manifested by the vast audiences they draw, and hold to the close of the meetings. The closing talk at the night tent meetings is made by Peter Witt, the Cleveland tax expert. He gives stereopticon illustrations of inequalities in taxation not only in Cleveland but also in the towns where the meetings are held; and in every case the audiences have remained until he has finished. That great gains will be made generally throughout the State, so far as indications point, is clear.

There is one uncertain point—Hamilton county. Boss Cox is so strongly entrenched there and the people are so apathetic that it is questionable whether much can be done. It has been the policy of Mayor Johnson to discourage outside speakers from coming into the State to participate in the campaign, but an exception is now to be made of Hamilton county. Mr. J. B. Vining, secretary and treasurer of the Ohio Single-Tax League, is inviting single-tax organizations to send as many speakers into Hamilton county as they wish to, and conduct the campaign there as they deem best. The only condition is that they work entirely independently of the Democratic State committee. This will open the field to single-taxers everywhere to volunteer their services or contribute money.

"Billy" Radcliffe is on his way to Hamilton county and will remain there until the campaign closes. He has been continuously on the road in Ohio since June 29th, and has done effective work wherever he has been.

So far there is no indication that the overwhelming Republican plurality will be overcome. It will take a political upheaval to do that. But there is a fair chance to carry the legislature, which will bring home rule throughout the State and incidentally relegate Mark Hanna to private life. Tom L. Johnson is everywhere conceded to be the most effective campaigner in the political arena to-day. Much is said about his "red devil" and "circus attraction," but it is the unique personality of the man that draws. Five thou-

sand people were packed into a tent in this city last night to listen to him. There was no brass band accompaniment, no music whatever. For an hour and a half he held the audience after two other speakers had spoken. The last half hour was devoted to questions. Anyone listening to Johnson for fifteen minutes will understand why Mr. Herrick declines to meet him on the platform.

D. S. LUTHER.

NEWS

Week ending Thursday, Oct. 8.

The campaign for the revival of protectionism in Great Britain (p. 391) was opened wide on the 1st by the Premier, Mr. Balfour, in a speech at Sheffield. He plainly advocated the reversal of the traditional free trade policy of the past two generations and the adoption in its place of a retaliatory tariff policy.

One of the effects of this speech was to precipitate the resignation from the Balfour ministry of the Duke of Devonshire, its spokesman in the House of Lords. The Duke had remained in the ministry when other free traders resigned (p. 392), with a view to holding the ministry up to the free trade traditions, or, at least, preventing its becoming protectionist. But upon the publication of Mr. Balfour's Sheffield speech, the Duke resigned peremptorily. In stating his reasons he said:

I had hoped to have found in your speech a definite statement of adherence to the principles of free trade and the ordinary basis of our fiscal and commercial system and an equally definite repudiation of the principle of protection in the interest of our national industries. But in their absence I can not help thinking that such declarations as those which I have quoted cannot fail to have the effect of materially encouraging the advocates of direct protection in the controversy which has been raised throughout the country and of discouraging those who, like me, and I hoped yourself, believe that our present system of free imports and especially of food imports is on the whole most advantageous to the country, although we do not contend that the principles on which it rests possess any such authority or sanction as to forbid any departure from it—for sufficient reasons.

At the 38th annual conference

of the Conservative party association, in connection with which Mr. Balfour made his Sheffield speech, an official resolution on the tariff question had been presented during the same day. It was as follows:

This Conference, believing that the changes which have taken place during the last fifty years in the conditions under which British trade has been carried on necessitate a reconsideration of the fiscal system which we, as a nation, have adopted during that period, thanks to the Prime Minister for having instituted an inquiry into the whole subject and welcomes the policy he has foreshadowed for securing to this country fiscal freedom in our negotiations and commercial relations with foreign countries.

This resolution was unanimously adopted by the Conference on the 2d.

Three days later Mr. Balfour announced the selection of the following ministers in place of those who had resigned:

W. St. J. F. Brodrick, formerly secretary for war, to succeed Lord George Hamilton as secretary for India.

Joseph Austen Chamberlain, postmaster general, to succeed Mr. Ritchie as chancellor of the exchequer.

Alfred Lyttelton, recorder of Oxford, to succeed Mr. Chamberlain as secretary for the colonies.

H. O. Arnold-Foster, secretary to the admiralty, to succeed Mr. Brodrick as secretary of war.

Graham Murray, lord advocate of Scotland, to succeed Lord Balfour, of Burleigh, as secretary for Scotland.

Lord Stanley, financial secretary of the war office, to succeed Mr. J. Austen Chamberlain as postmaster general.

No selection to replace the Duke of Devonshire has yet been announced.

By way of supplement to the Premier's Sheffield speech, Mr. Chamberlain opened his campaign for tariff protection with a speech at Glasgow on the 6th. He announced a specific scheme of protection, proposing—

1. A tax of 2 shillings (48 cents) a quarter (8 bushels) on foreign wheat, but none on wheat from British possessions. No tax on corn, but a tax on flour.
2. A tax of 5 per cent. on foreign meat and dairy produce, but no tax on bacon.
3. A substantial preference to the colonies on wines and fruits.
4. A tax of 10 per cent. on imports of manufactured goods.
5. A reduction of three-quarters of

the duty on tea, and half the duty on sugar, with corresponding reductions upon cocoa and coffee.

American politics is at white heat in Ohio. Following their Hamilton meeting of the 26th (p. 410) Mayor Johnson and Mr. Clarke appeared on the 29th at Dayton, in the Republican county of Montgomery. The Dayton meeting packed the tent more densely than ever, for the flaps were closed, and 5,500 people crowded inside. Next came a hall meeting at Springfield on the 30th, in the Republican county of Clark, into which 1,800 people crowded. Mr. Johnson was alone at Xenia, in the Republican county of Greene, on the 1st, and spoke to 3,500 people, more than the seating capacity of the tent, after having made several "highway and byway" speeches through Clark county in the afternoon. He was rejoined by Mr. Clarke at Columbus on the 2nd, in the Republican county of Franklin, where 4,500 people were in the tent and John J. Lentz presided. On the 3d Mr. Johnson addressed the Hamilton county convention at Cincinnati in the morning; a large mass meeting, over 1,000, at the village of Georgetown, in the Democratic county of Brown, in the afternoon; and an audience of 2,500 in the Music Hall at Cincinnati in the evening. Mr. Clarke spoke but briefly at Cincinnati, his voice having failed him. The first large meeting of the campaign in Cleveland was held on the 5th. It was addressed by Mayor Johnson, Frank S. Monnett, candidate for attorney general, and Frederick C. Howe, candidate for State senator.

A feature of the Democratic campaign in Ohio was the speaking trip of one day which Wm. J. Bryan made through the State on the 5th. This was Mr. Bryan's second (p. 359) appearance in the campaign. He addressed three large meetings—one at Napoleon, in the Democratic county of Henry; one at Oak Harbor, in the Democratic county of Ottawa; and one at Sandusky, in the Republican county of Erie. Mr. Bryan is reported in the Cleveland Plain Dealer, by its staff correspondent,

Carl T. Robertson, as having shown a remarkable—

familiarity with the conditions of the present campaign in Ohio, the State issues and progress of the struggle up to date. In each of his speeches Mr. Bryan devoted about half his time to State issues, discussing them very much after the manner of Mayor Johnson and John H. Clarke. But Mr. Bryan also spoke forcibly on national issues, the ship subsidy, the Philippine policy, the proposed asset currency, the Aldrich bill and, most of all, the election of United States senators by the direct vote of the people. Mr. Bryan's references to Mayor Johnson were invariably couched in terms of highest praise. In each of his speeches also he freely indorsed the candidacy of Mr. Clarke for the Senate.

One of Mr. Bryan's reported references to Johnson was in these words:

I glory that you have a man in this State like Johnson, who is willing to risk his all in the cause of the people. He is a man of heart, of courage, of ability. I hope that the example of Johnson will raise up others who will bare their breasts to the malignant onslaughts of the corporations and take up the people's fight. Johnson has feared nothing, where others have failed through lack of courage.

The Republican touring campaign, begun near Sandusky on the 29th (p. 410), was continued at Toledo, in the Republican county of Lucas, on the 30th. At this meeting Senator Hanna defended the ship subsidy bill, and, after saying that the "bill died at the last session of Congress," promised the audience—

If you will return me to the Senate I will do anything within my power to see that it is again taken up and passed.

Three meetings were held on the 1st by the Republican touring party (Senator Hanna, and the candidates for governor and lieutenant governor), one at Napoleon, in the Democratic county of Henry; one at Defiance, in the Democratic county of Defiance; and one at Paulding, in the Republican county of Paulding. All these meetings were in halls. But at Van Wert, in the Republican county of Van Wert, on the 2d, the meeting was held in a circus tent. It was here that Senator Hanna warned his audience, saying—

Plainly I want to warn you that if you send a Democrat to the Senate from this State, almost immediately one-half

of the men now employed by the great railways and corporations will be walking the streets in idleness.

On the same day a meeting was held at Lima, in the Democratic county of Allen. The closing meeting of the week was at Findlay, in the Republican county of Hancock. On the following Monday, the 5th, the second week of the Republican touring campaign began at Kenton, in the Republican county of Hardin, with an opera house audience of 3,000. Senator Hanna was received before this meeting by an arranged meeting of railroad employes. A similar reception had been given to Senator Hanna by railroad employes at Marion, on his way to Kenton.

Next in importance to the campaign in Ohio is that in Rhode Island. The Democratic convention, which met at Providence on the 1st, unanimously renominated Gov. Lucius F. C. Garvin, who was elected a year ago (vol. v, p. 501) by 6,000 majority, though the State is strongly Republican. The Republican convention met at Providence on the 6th and nominated Samuel P. Colt for governor. The Republican platform censures Gov. Garvin for defaming the State by charging that its voters are debauched by Republican bosses. It pledges the Republican delegation to Roosevelt at the next national convention.

In Massachusetts the Democrats, in convention at Boston on the 1st, nominated W. A. Gaston for governor. The platform denounces "placing the treasury money at the service of favored banks," demands that promises to Cuba be fulfilled and the Philippines be treated like Cuba, urges reciprocity with Canada, demands election of senators by direct vote, demands State and national legislation on behalf of labor, and condemns government by injunction. On the following day, the Republican State convention, also meeting at Boston, nominated John L. Bates for governor. The platform indorses the administration of President Roosevelt and pledges him loyal support in the campaign of 1904. It reaffirms the protective tariff policy, but favors readjust-