

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		2,000
" (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

of the stiff exclusion act. The commission will again recommend the gold standard. I repeat that the merchants must rely on the organization of the Filipinos for their labor.

But the most significant part of his speech was that wherein Gov. Taft discussed the future of the islands, saying that the United States will retain them indefinitely with a view to educating the natives in the principles and practice of self-government, so as to enable them to decide whether they desire to become independent or to be made into a province like Canada or Australia under Great Britain. He thought they would need a generation of instruction.

The Ohio situation demands further attention with reference to the construction of a municipal code now in progress in the special session (p. 325) of the legislature. The special committee of the lower house began its sessions on the 27th. First to address it was Wade H. Ellis, one of the governor's advisers in framing the pending administration measure. On the 28th the committees of both house and senate were addressed by T. H. Hogsett, Democrat, and James R. Garfield, Republican, both of Cleveland. The latter, a son of President Garfield, is now United States civil service commissioner. They are reported to have "riddled the governor's code," and to have joined in urging the adoption of what is known as the federal plan. Several proposed codes have been introduced, including one which would allow a municipality to make its own charter (p. 305), and an amplification of this, intended to avoid constitutional objections, which is distinguished as the Democratic measure.

NEWS NOTES.

—National Association of Mail Clerks met in Kansas City on the 1st.
 —The future of the Indian territory of Tishomingo on the 1st.
 — has appointed Mgr. Guidic as apostolic delegate to the Philippines.
 —National Association of Letter Writers met in annual convention at Chicago on the 1st.
 —The annual meeting of the American Mathematical Society began at Chicago, Ill., on the 2d.
 —Eggleston, the author of

the "Hoosier Schoolmaster," died at Glen Falls, N. Y., on the 3d.

—Alderman Patrick Dowd, the labor candidate, was elected lord mayor of Dublin, Ireland, on the 1st.

—The answer of the defendants in the railroad merger suit pending in Minnesota (p. 42) was filed on the 1st.

—The Republic of Cuba (pp. 121, 172) was formally recognized during the week by Greece, Austria and Brazil.

—King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, entered Berlin in state on the 28th upon a royal visit to the German emperor.

—Theodore F. Seward, well known in the East as a musical student and composer, died at Orange, N. J., on the 1st.

—Another eruption of Mt. Pelee (p. 87), which occurred on the 30th, destroyed Morne Rouge and killed hundreds of people.

—The French government on the 29th transferred Jules Cambon from Washington to Madrid and M. Jusserand from Copenhagen to Washington.

—Wu Tingfang, the Chinese minister, was the Labor Day orator at Binghamton, N. Y., on the 1st and the guest of the Central Labor union of that city.

—On the 1st the Thirty-fifth Trades Congress of Great Britain convened in London with 500 delegates. The American Federation of Labor was represented by Harry Blackmore and Patrick Dolan.

—A receiver for the bicycle trust, the American Bicycle Co., of New Jersey, which controlled 70 per cent. of the output, was appointed on the 2d, the company having passed the payment of interest on its bonds.

—The Illinois petition, circulated by the Referendum League (p. 282), had been signed on the 3d by 140,000 voters, more than enough to compel the submission of the question proposed to an advisory vote of the people at the next election.

—An extension of the British crimes act in Ireland (p. 41) was proclaimed on the 1st, so as to include 17 counties—nearly the whole of Ireland—under the suspension of jury trial and the inhibition of public meetings. Dublin city is included for the purpose of reaching the principal newspaper of the United Irish league.

—A landslide in Russia, which occurred near the hot springs of Tmenkau, on the northern slope of Mount Kasbek, on the 17th of August, but is just reported, destroyed some 20 villages and caused a loss of hundreds of lives. It was due to subterranean disturbances which gave rapid movement to the glacier at the

summit of Mount Kasbek and to the whole northern slope below. The entire valley, nearly 12 miles long, was devastated in a few minutes by the moving wall of rock, ice and earth, and by the mountain stream swollen to a torrent.

PRESS OPINIONS.

OHIO POLITICS.

Cleveland Recorder (Dem.), Aug. 30.—The Republicans are having a great deal of trouble to catch their breath after the announcement made by Hanna that he is in favor of having a clause in the municipal code which provides for perpetual franchises for street railroads. They might have imagined that Hanna favored something of the sort, but they could not come to the point of thinking that he would come out boldly and declare his ideas.

ROOSEVELT'S TOUR.

Albany Argus (Dem.), Aug. 27.—President Roosevelt shows his insincerity and desire to mislead the people, when he rejects the obvious, effective and immediate means of putting the trusts out of business, and authorizes vaguely about constitutional amendments, publicity, and other remedies repeatedly discussed, and as repeatedly rejected by Republican Congresses.

Pittsburg Post (Dem.), Sept. 2.—The President says nothing that puts him out of touch with the politicians and managers, or the trusts that the European papers with a lack of knowledge advertise he is entering on a crusade against. We have no instance that the presidential crusade on trusts has abated their demands or their power. They are going ahead increasing the one and cementing the other.

Kansas City World (Dem.), Aug. 29.—One of the planks in the platform of the Social Democratic party in 1900 declared for "the revision of the constitution to the end that the powers of the Federal government be enlarged so as to deal with the question of corporate monopolies." With Mr. Roosevelt, the party of Debs agrees that state interference with trusts is practically useless. The Socialists also agree with the President that it is futile "to rail at the growth in the industrial centralization of the last half century." It is a question whether the Socialists will feel complimented over the adoption of their ideas by the President, or whether they will regard him as a plagiarist.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.

Omaha World-Herald (Dem.), Aug. 31.—Coming events have cast their shadows before in all the history of the world; and those "trustees of God" who object to government ownership of public utilities will do well to profit by the lessons of the past. The shadows lengthening in this land to-day are not without substantial meaning, and the good citizen will do well to make intelligent interpretation. Public ownership of the mines, public ownership of the railroads, public ownership of the trusts may come before many of us are prepared for the charge, unless private ownership of the people and private control of the people's necessities are abolished by the restoration of popular government in the purest meaning of the term.

THE DEMOCRATIC POLICY.

Nashville Daily News (Dem.), Aug. 26.—For all sorts of persons who call themselves Democrats we have kindly feeling, and a good word, but we would state the case thus: The first thing is to have the truth to fight for; the next is to have a true man to lead the fight. Platform and man must match, otherwise both will be nothing worth. This is not original, nor brilliant; it is simply true.