

for the legitimate purposes of the same," and to this end the passage of a corrupt practices act; referring to the liquor question in a clause favoring "the largest measure of personal liberty to the individual which does not infringe upon the personal rights and liberties of others and which is not inconsistent with good government and good order," and "that freedom of individual action which is not license," and "that liberty of action which is tempered by law;" favoring transportation rates based upon the actual value of the property of carriers; favoring "a strong employers' liability act and an amendment to the Sherman anti-trust act excluding labor unions from its operation;" favoring a tariff for revenue only; opposing convict labor in competition with free labor; and declaring for taxation upon the principle of "the ability of the individual to pay." Regarding peace and war the platform declares that "this nation cannot be made truly great and influential by means of a great standing army and a big navy;" that "for a big nation to play the bully with a weak nation is not greatness" and that "this nation can be made truly great only by being just and considerate to its national neighbors throughout the world." On the question of conservation the platform reads:

We are in favor of the conservation of the nation's natural resources. We are opposed to the gobbling up of the mines, the forests, the oil fields, and the water power sites of the country by the greedy representatives of Big Business. The bounties of the earth belong to the people thereof.

The platform declaration on the Initiative and Referendum is as follows:

As the first step toward the restoration of representative government in Illinois, we favor the submission and addition of an Amendment to our State Constitution providing for direct legislation by means of the Initiative and Referendum.

John J. McGlynn, A. L. White and George S. Page were nominated for trustees of the State university. Among the defeated candidates were Anna E. Nicholes, who got 325 votes, and Fannie B. Thacker, whose vote was 191. The number necessary to nominate being 571.

The Republican convention for Illinois, held at Springfield on the 23rd, is reported to have been dominated by Gov. Deneen, who was its chairman. In its platform, the convention endorses President Taft's and Gov. Deneen's administrations; approves President Taft's steps to advance the cause of "conservation of national resources;" declares for revision of the tariff schedule by schedule, and the establishment of a permanent tariff commission; congratulates the present Congress on its "unparalleled accomplishments;" favors an anti-pass law; favors revision of the revenue laws "so

that the burdens of taxation may be more equitably distributed;" favors fair laws governing the relations of employers and employes; urges a constitutional amendment abolishing minority representation; asks further power for regulation of public service rates; calls for early legislation to transfer water power sites to the State; and advocates amendment of the commission form of municipal government law so as to reduce the number of signatures necessary for a Recall petition to the number required in other States; advocates a Statewide civil service law, an effective corrupt practices act, and the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people. The Initiative and Referendum clause reported by the committee on resolutions, was opposed on the floor of the convention on the ground that only one Constitutional amendment at a time can be constitutionally submitted to popular vote, and that this would interfere with the amendment for abolishing minority representation. It was defended by Harold Ickes, one of the originators of and most active spirits at the Peoria Conference (pp. 802, 902) and in popularizing its proposals, and was adopted without alteration. It is as follows:

We favor an amendment to the Constitution providing for the Initiative and Referendum.

Following are the Republican nominees for trustees of the State university: Mary E. Busey, for re-election; W. H. Abbott, for re-election; and Otis W. Hoit.

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Roosevelt's Return to Politics.

The long looked for Republican convention of New York (p. 896) met at Saratoga on the 27th. Its crucial event in anticipation was the contest for temporary chairman between Vice President Sherman, the regular nominee of the State committee (a nomination that is seldom contested on the floor of an American political convention), and ex-President Roosevelt, who was defeated for the nomination in the State committee (p. 852) by a vote of 20 to 15. In carrying the question to the convention, Mr. Roosevelt and his supporters assert that the contest was not personal but was made for the advantage of tactical position in the struggle between the "old guard," or "regulars," or "standpatters" of the Republican party, and the "progressives." Nationally it was generally regarded as a contest between ex-President Roosevelt and President Taft.

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The tactical advantage of the temporary chairmanship is due to the fact that the speech of the temporary chairman, who is usually appointed in advance by a committee holding over from the previous convention, instead of the speech of the permanent chairman, who is theoretically elected from the body of the convention over which he

then presides, has by custom come to be regarded as the "keynote" speech of the party for the forthcoming campaign. So it is to gain the advantage of telling the party what it stands for in this campaign, that the Standpat Republicans have fought for Mr. Sherman as temporary chairman, and the Insurgents for Mr. Roosevelt.

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Mr. Roosevelt was in the convention as a delegate, the first time he has been a delegate since 1900, when he was nominated for Vice President. Of the 1,015 delegates news dispatches credited Roosevelt in advance with 500—8 less than the necessary majority. The convention was called to order by Timothy Woodruff, chairman of the State committee, who stated that the committee had named Vice-President Sherman for temporary chairman, and that at Mr. Sherman's request it had passed judgment on charges that in selecting him it had been influenced by deceit regarding President Taft's desires in the matter, its judgment being (by a vote of 22 to 15) that there was no deceit. Mr. Woodruff thereupon nominated Vice-President Sherman for temporary chairman of the convention. In his speech he supported Mr. Sherman as the representative of the administration. Mr. Roosevelt was nominated in opposition, by Joseph Hicks, of his own county. In the debate that followed, Abraham Gruber, of New York city, made a bitter speech against Roosevelt. One of his thrusts was the exclamation that "the lungs of the nation are not its brains." He was unable to proceed at one time for the hissing and hooting, but Mr. Roosevelt interfered with the request that Mr. Gruber be heard. Upon roll call Roosevelt was elected by 567 to 445.

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Mr. Roosevelt's address as temporary chairman was not extraordinary as a keynote address. In his general statements, the most significant of a progressive tendency were these:

I believe in the party to which we belong because I believe in the principles for which the Republican party stood in the days of Abraham Lincoln, and furthermore, and especially, because I believe in treating these principles not as dead but as living. . . . We can deserve the confidence of the people by proving in deed as well as in word that we face the problem of dealing with political and business corruption and of working for social and economic justice and for the betterment of the conditions of life and the uplifting of our people with the same fervor and sincerity that Lincoln and his followers brought to the great tasks allotted to them in their day.

Mr. Roosevelt's more specific declarations were these:

We must strive to do away with the social and economic injustices that have come from failing to meet by proper legislation the changed conditions

brought about by the gigantic growth of our gigantic industrialism.

It is absolutely essential that the people should exercise self-control and self-mastery, and he is a foe to popular government who in any way causes them to lose such self-control and self-mastery, whether from without or within. But it must be literally self-control and not control by outsiders. We should introduce at once in this State the system of direct nominations in the primaries, so that the people shall be able themselves to decide who the candidates shall be instead of being limited merely to choosing between candidates with whose nomination they have had nothing to do.

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The Initiative and Referendum in Colorado.

Both the Republican and the Democratic parties in Colorado (p. 898) are now committed to the Initiative and Referendum. The Democratic party has submitted to the people a constitutional amendment for that reform. It was adopted at a special session of the Colorado legislature called partly for that purpose by Gov. Shafroth (p. 853), and Gov. Shafroth has been renominated by the Democratic convention (p. 898), which endorses the proposed amendment. At the Republican convention on the 21st, the Standpat delegates tried to pass a resolution condemning the Initiative and Referendum, but the Progressives not only defeated them but carried a platform plank approving it. Isaac N. Stephens was nominated as Republican candidate for Governor over Merle Vincent, by 931 to 36.

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The Oregon Primaries.

At the Oregon primaries on the 24th, the Republicans were divided over the question of tolerating an "assembly" ticket. The "assembly" device, lucidly described in these columns a few weeks ago (p. 750) by C. E. S. Wood of Portland, is designed as a "bosses'" substitute under the direct primary law for the party conventions which that law abolished. The Republican "assembly's" "recommendee" for governor was Jay Bowerman. Against him were three other Republican candidates—Albert Abraham, distinguished as the "Roosevelt-Hughes" candidate, and Grant B. Dimick and B. Hofer.

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Early dispatches reported Bowerman as having probably defeated Abraham for the Republican gubernatorial nomination; and Congressman Ellis ("Assembly recommendee") of the second district as having probably been defeated by A. W. Lafferty ("Anti-Assembly"). Incomplete returns reported since tend to confirm the early dispatches.

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The Single Tax Movement in Missouri.

The Missouri Federation of Labor at Jefferson City was addressed on the 19th by Gov. Hadley,