

power we pledge thereto the earnest efforts of the Republican party of this state.

The Michigan Democrats will be obliged to nominate another candidate in place of George H. Durand (p. 281) for governor. Mr. Durand has been seriously ill and now his physicians advise him that he would be physically incapable of performing the duties of the office of governor if elected. For this reason he resigned the nomination on the 24th.

At the Democratic convention of Montana, held at Bozeman on the 24th, Senator Clark was in complete control. The platform demands a tariff for revenue only and pledges the party of the State to "continuing loyalty to the principles of the Democratic party, as enunciated at the national convention held in Kansas City." John M. Evans was nominated for Congress.

Ex-Gov. Horace Boies opened his campaign for Congress in Speaker Henderson's district, Iowa, on the 24th, with a letter of acceptance in which he couples the tariff with the trusts, pledges himself to the principles of tariff for revenue only, and in concluding says of the trusts: "Do not understand that I would do nothing more. There is not a missile any human being could invent I would not help to use if I could drive these monsters from every inch of our soil and scatter them at once into their component parts."

Activity in Colorado in connection with the constitutional amendment for home rule in taxation (p. 376), has very greatly increased within the week, and prospects are better for a full understanding by the people of the measure at issue—the Bucklin amendment. This is due in no small degree to the hostile action of members of the Denver Real Estate Exchange, the Denver Chamber of Commerce and the Denver Commercial Club, who held a meeting on the 16th and organized the "Anti-Bucklin Amendment League," which has adopted the following motto: "The Bucklin amendment means the Single Tax, Confiscation, Confusion, Panic." It has issued a personal letter to sympathizers over the State calling upon them to organize local leagues and to prosecute the work of defeating the amendment. In re-

sponse the Australasian Tax League has sent to each member of the Chamber of Commerce and to every business man of Denver, and is circulating over the State as widely as its narrow means permit, a challenge to the hostile organization. In its challenge it shows that the New York Chamber of Commerce, the New York State Commerce Convention of 1900, the New York Board of Trade, and Transportation, the Real Estate Owners Association of New York, and the Building Trades Council—all conservative bodies—besides such conservative men of New York as Mayor Low and George Foster Peabody, support a similar but even more radical measure there. The challenge points out furthermore that the Bucklin measure is simply "the initiative and referendum applied to local taxation," that it is permissive only, and that home rule by the people is its essential principle; and this explanation is followed by an invitation to the hostile organization to debate the issue. As an offset to what it calls the "lying shibboleth of the Anti-Bucklin League," the Australasian Tax Reform Association adopts as its war cry the words, "Shall the people rule?"

Complete returns from the Maine election (p. 359) are for the first time available. The result, as compared with the presidential years of 1896 and 1900 and the "off-year" of 1898, is as follows:

	Rep.	Dem.	Rep. plu-ral-ity.	Rep. per-cent-age.
Governor, 1896	32,764	34,337	43,377	.70
Governor, 1898	54,266	29,497	24,779	.65
Governor, 1900	73,965	29,323	34,132	.64
Governor, 1902	66,094	39,238	27,368	.63

The vote for Congress for 1898, 1900 and 1902 was as follows:

	Rep.	Dem.	Rep. plu-ral-ity.	Rep. per-cent-age.
1st Dist., 1898	14,598	9,072	5,526	.61
1st Dist., 1900	17,883	10,040	7,763	.64
1st Dist., 1902	16,227	11,076	5,151	.60
2d Dist., 1898	15,149	8,126	7,023	.65
2d Dist., 1900	19,216	11,439	7,776	.63
2d Dist., 1902	17,365	11,733	5,622	.60
3d Dist., 1898	12,364	6,634	6,220	.66
3d Dist., 1900	17,067	10,241	6,816	.62
3d Dist., 1902	16,651	7,902	7,749	.61
4th Dist., 1898	12,480	5,534	6,946	.69
4th Dist., 1900	13,323	8,705	9,508	.68
4th Dist., 1902	16,253	7,776	8,477	.61

It appears therefore that the Democrats made slight gains in percentage, but not enough to indicate any marked change in public sentiment. In the State senate there will be 30 Republicans and 1 Democrat, the same as before, while in the lower house there will be 129 Republicans and 22 Democrats, a Democratic

gain of 3. The Prohibition and Socialist votes were as follows:

	Prohibition.	Socialist.
President, 1896	1,570
Governor, 1898	2,335
Governor, 1900	3,638	622
Governor, 1902	4,570	1,970
Congress, 1st Dist., 1900	1,533	30
Congress, 1st Dist., 1902	536	11
Congress, 2d Dist., 1900	714	138
Congress, 2d Dist., 1902	664	8
Congress, 3d Dist., 1900	510	291
Congress, 3d Dist., 1902	583	14
Congress, 4th Dist., 1900	746
Congress, 4th Dist., 1902	1,064	110

Within a few days disquieting reports of riot and bloodshed in the region of the anthracite coal strike (p. 376) have been published, followed immediately by accounts of the movements of State troops. The Pennsylvania 13th regiment, with headquarters at Scranton, was ordered out on the 23d, making four regiments now in the field—the 8th, 9th, 12th and 13th—besides two companies of the 4th, the governor's troop of cavalry and the Second or Philadelphia City troop. As soon as it had assembled, the 13th regiment was sent to Oliphant, whence the most serious rioting was reported, this being the place where the coal trust had determined to make an effort to resume operations. Another force was sent, also on the 23d, to Lebanon, where the American Iron and Steel Co. was attempting to break a strike. The regiment was not ordered out until the 24th, and is still quartered at its armory in Wilkes-barre.

At an open air meeting held at Madison Square, New York City, on the 20th, attended by 10,000 people and addressed by President Mitchell and Samuel Gompers a resolution regarding the coal strike was adopted, declaring that "the time has come when no individual or corporation may longer be allowed to remain in sole ownership and control of a prime necessity for the whole people," and demanding the—
collective ownership and operation by the people of the coal mines and the railways dependent on them as the only way out of the present state of social war between a few capitalists who own all the means of production and the masses of the toiling people who use them.

The Philippine question has been reopened by the publication this week of a letter dated September 6, to the President, from the anti-imperialist committee of which Charles Francis Adams is chairman (p. 265). The letter reminds the