

to make them ask how the official career of such a President could possibly have ended otherwise than it did—in administrative disaster and popular distrust.

## NEWS

Week ending Thursday, June 30.

The Republican national convention (p. 182) closed on the 23d with the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, for President of the United States, and Charles Warren Fairbanks, of Indiana, for Vice President.

The vote for Roosevelt was not only unanimous, but every one of the 994 delegates voted. They represented 45 States, 6 Territories, the District of Columbia, and the two Colonies—Porto Rico and the Philippines. Ex-Governor Black, of New York, made the nominating speech and Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, made the seconding speech. The nomination of Mr. Fairbanks was by acclamation. Before the afternoon of the 23d was half gone, the convention, which had been opened for the day with prayer by the third day's chaplain, the Rev. Thaddens A. Snively, adjourned sine die.

George B. Cortelyou, of New York, a member of President Roosevelt's cabinet, was chosen as chairman of the national committee, with Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York, as treasurer.

The Prohibition national convention met at Indianapolis on the 29th. Homer L. Castle was made temporary, and A. F. Wolfenbarber permanent, chairman.

The Democratic convention for Missouri met on the 29th. It instructed for United States Senator Francis M. Cockrell.

Conditions in the strike regions of Colorado (p. 184) are reported as having improved, but the improvement appears to be such only from a strictly military point of view. The fourth wholesale deportation of union workmen by the military under Gen. Bell took place on the 28th, the number deported

on that occasion being 34. This makes a total of 181 deportations.

Plans appear to be on foot to place Denver also under martial law, Gen. Bell having so indicated on the 25th, in an interview published in the Chicago Record-Herald of the 26th by saying:

I should not be surprised if Denver were to be put under martial law, and I think we shall have to do it before this insurrection in the State is suppressed. The streets of Denver are filled with the men we deported from the mining districts, and they will start trouble here before very long.

An address to all organized labor has been issued by President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, in behalf of the Colorado strikers, calling for moral support and financial assistance. More pronounced action has been taken by the executive committee of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, of which Frank Buchanan is the president. This committee adopted a series of resolutions on the 23d reciting the facts about the military usurpation in Colorado, concluding as follows:

These circumstances demand a protest from all good citizens. In that protest we join, with the hope that a way may yet be found to give it legal effect, and to the end that the law may be respected by all classes because enforced without partiality for any. Finally, we hereby request the officers of the American Federation of Labor, of the Mine Workers of America, of the Western Federation of Miners, and of all other national, international, and central federations of labor, to call an emergent delegate conference, to meet at an early date in some city centrally located, for the purpose of dispassionately considering the circumstances and dangers to organized labor in general of the Colorado situation, and we recommend that this conference take positive action in at least three particulars, namely: First, that it vigorously set in motion proceedings to discover and lawfully to punish the perpetrators of the dynamite crime at Independence, without regard to whether the criminal acted as an agent of the miners, or as a matter of personal animosity, or as the agent of the mine owners. Second, that it vigorously set in motion legal proceedings to punish the corporate and official criminals who have outraged the rights of union labor in Colorado; and third, that it adopt measures calculated to prevent in the future any repetition, whether in Colo-

rado or any other State, of corporate and official lawlessness of like character.

No action in accordance with the above request appears yet to have been taken by the officials appealed to, unless it be the call by Mr. Gompers, noted above, for moral support and financial aid.

It is reported that the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States is making an investigation of the Colorado situation and the facts leading up to it, under the direction of Mr. Carroll D. Wright.

News of an impending battle of great magnitude in the Russian-Japanese war (p. 185) has been coming over the wires for several days. From this it appears that the Japanese had got as far north as Kaichow, as reported last week, and have even pushed farther northward. The impending battle is expected to occur between Kaichow and Haicheng, probably near Simucheng, about 15 miles southeast of Haicheng and the same distance eastward from the line of railway. The opposing armies are four, the Russian main army under Gen. Kouropatkin, and three Japanese armies, one under Gen. Kuroki, one under Gen. Nodzu, and the third under Gen. Oku. These three Japanese forces are reported to be advancing from three points—south, southeast and east—toward Haicheng, their apparent point of concentration.

A slight naval diversion was created on the 23d by the escape in the night of the whole Russian fleet from Port Arthur harbor. It was attacked by the Japanese fleet eight times before dawn on the 24th. Late in the afternoon of the 24th the Russian vessels sought refuge again in the Port Arthur harbor.

### NEWS NOTES.

—John Alexander Dowle landed in New York on the 25th upon his return from Australia by way of England.

—Pericardis and Varley, the captives whom the Moorish leader, Raisuli, was holding to ransom (p. 157), were released on the 24th.

—Helen Keller, the young woman, now 24 years old, who has been deaf, dumb and blind from infancy, received