

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