

ceived the final adhesions of the military divisions stationed in the provinces. In Oporto, the second city of the country, the republic was definitely established without a struggle. The populace received the proclamation with enthusiasm, and the general commanding the local troops obeyed the instructions of the provisional Government. An official decree ordering all religious bodies in Portugal to leave the country in twenty-four hours, was promulgated on the 8th. Monks and nuns were to be allowed to return to their families if they would renounce their orders.

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The provisional President, Mr. Braga, expressed to the correspondent of the Associated Press on the 7th, his desire that it should be understood that the Revolution has no military or personal aim, but, like those in Brazil and Turkey, is purely the outcome of philosophical ideas. "Altogether," says another Associated Press dispatch, this "appears to have been one of the quickest, cleanest, and most business-like revolutions of modern times."

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British Politics.

What is regarded as a Tory keynote was sounded by Mr. Balfour, the Conservative leader in British politics (pp. 924, 947) in a speech at Edinburgh on the 7th. It is reported to have been deeply disappointing to the anti-land tax and pro-customs tax elements of his party, and as foreshadowing a possible break in the party ranks. What the "insurgent" Tories are reported as clamoring for is a fighting program in favor of tariff protection and the repeal of the Lloyd George land value taxes.

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The Independence Party in New York.

When the Independence League of the State of New York (p. 946) met at Cooper Union, New York city, on the 5th, it was expected that it would nominate the Republican candidate, Henry L. Stimson for governor, and William Randolph Hearst for lieutenant-governor, Mr. Hearst having signified his willingness to continue co-operating with the League in active politics as a minor candidate, New York dispatches of the 4th stated—we quote from the Chicago Record-Herald of the 5th—that—

after a temporary organization, a recess will be taken until evening. The nominations will then be made. There will be no dispute in the convention over the nomination of Mr. Stimson and other reform candidates.

This dispatch added that such was the opinion of a majority of the State Committee at its meeting at the Park Avenue hotel on the 4th; and in a New York dispatch to the Chicago Evening News of the 7th, it was explained that Mr.

Hearst's personal representatives at the convention strenuously urged such a course. But the convention, while glad to nominate Mr. Hearst for second place, refused to nominate for first place the Republican for Governor.

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The convention was called to order on the 5th by John J. Hopper, chairman of the State Committee. Owing to differences on the point of co-operating with the Republicans, the convention did not reach a vote until after midnight. It then voted, 212 to 34, for a straight Independence League ticket, and nominated Mr. Hearst for Lieutenant-Governor and John J. Hopper for Governor.

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Mr. Hopper is a Harlem business man of high repute and of sterling probity, who has for years been active in the promotion of radical and honest politics. In the Democratic party he was a democratic Democrat. Since the formation of the Independence League he has been in and of it as a political refuge from the reactionary and the dishonest politics of the Democratic organization. Mr. Hopper has been since the '80's a consistent and active advocate of the fiscal and social doctrines of Henry George. He has resigned as chairman of the State committee in order to devote himself to the field work of the campaign.

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The platform adopted at this meeting of the convention, and upon which Hopper and Hearst were nominated, makes, among others, the following declarations:

Our duty is, disregarding all considerations of personal preference and present advantage, to do for the State what we did last fall for the City of New York, and in the interest of honesty and public decency deal a crushing blow to Murphy's scheme to Tammanize New York State.

First and foremost, we declare for and reaffirm our belief in genuine direct nominations.

We call for Constitutional amendments which will permit the municipal ownership and operation of all municipal utilities.

We favor the submission to the voters of the State of a Constitutional amendment guaranteeing suffrage to the women of New York.

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At an adjourned meeting of the convention on the 7th, the ticket was completed with the following nominations,—all from the League membership:

Dr. Thomas B. Scully of Rome for Secretary of State, Arnold B. McStay of New York for Controller, Dr. William I. Sinovick of New York for State Treasurer, James A. Lee of Rockland county for State Engineer, and Robert Stewart of Kings county for

Attorney General. Reuben Robie Lyons of Steuben county and James A. Allen of New York were nominated for Judges of the Court of Appeals.

The convention listened, before finally adjourning, to a message from Mr. Hearst, approving its independent action. He said:

I wrote lately "My preference is always for a straight Independence League ticket, but I have sacrificed my preferences whenever two progressive tickets would merely have divided the progressive vote." I say tonight that I would have sacrificed my preferences again if I had felt that a straight ticket would do nothing better than divide the progressive vote. But, on the contrary, I am confident that a straight ticket will unite the progressive vote under the banner of the Independence League. A straight ticket will give progressives the only opportunity that they will have in this campaign to vote for a platform that sincerely expresses their ideas, and for candidates that honestly represent their principles. Our straight ticket offers the only refuge to the progressive citizens who were shrewdly tricked in the Republican convention and boldly driven out of the Democratic convention.

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Roosevelt Back in Politics.

Ex-President Roosevelt left home on the 6th for his speaking tour through the South and Southwest. He has spoken at Knoxville and Atlanta.

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At Atlanta Mr. Roosevelt's speech explained his relations to and responsibility for the New York campaign (p. 944); for in the course of it he said:

I want at the outset to answer publicly a question put to me by a couple of your journalists as to one feature of what I had spoken of as the new nationalism, concerning which they thought I had spoken differently at different times. These gentlemen asked me just how I reconciled what I had said in the West with the tariff plank in the New York State Republican platform. I answered them that I did not reconcile it; that on that particular platform I must refuse to be judged by what the platform said, but what I myself said. You probably know we had a lively time at Saratoga. I was elected temporary chairman and served as such with effectiveness before the platform was adopted. A number of men voted for me for temporary chairman who were in harmony with me on all the most vital points at issue, yet who disagreed with me on certain points, on one or two that I regarded as of great importance, and so my speech as temporary chairman put my position as accurately as language could put it. That fight, as I regarded it, was primarily a fight for the great fundamentals of citizenship. It was a fight against corruption, against what is the absolute negation of democracy, and that is, against bossism and a fight for genuine popular rule. We carried the issue to a triumphant conclusion and in our platform embody all three planks and on that platform as a candidate we put a man of unflinching courage and high character. To achieve that great good I

worked with many men who on one or more other points did not agree with me. We laid no emphasis on our conditions as regards the points that in that particular district were minor because it was absolutely essential to good citizenship that we should win on the vital issues; that we should win on the great principles of insisting that there should be no pardon for the dishonest public servant and least of all for the dishonest public servant of our own party; that no boss or group of bosses should rule the party and that the people should exercise their rights to control their own affairs.

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Senator Bourne's Appeal.

Jonathan Bourne, Jr., Republican Senator from Oregon, has made an extraordinary address to the people of his State, relative to the attempt of the bosses of his party to revive the old party conventions, superseded under Oregon law by the direct primaries, doing so by calling their convention an "assembly" (pp. 750, 923). This attempt made "assemblyism" the issue in the Republican primary campaign (p. 923). As the anti-"assembly" Republicans were divided by a multiplicity of candidates, the pro-"assembly" candidate for Governor was nominated at the primaries notwithstanding the overwhelming sentiment manifested against "assemblyism." In Portland every "assembly" candidate was defeated. The result was by no means a victory for the "assemblyites," but to make complete the protest against this evasion, Senator Bourne's address is issued to the people of the State. In this address he says with reference to the approaching elections that—

this is not a campaign of individuals, but one of a great principle, namely, whether Oregon shall continue to enjoy personal liberty and protection to property under popular government, or shall return to the old system of political slavery and perpetual blackmail incident to delegated government as represented by the anti-primary efforts of the "assemblyites" . . . Compromise is impossible in a contest involving fundamental principles of popular government. The issue in our primary campaign was whether the direct primary shall be maintained in letter and spirit or the people shall accept dictation from an "assembly" manipulated by political bosses who chose many of the delegates and pledged a large proportion of them before the "assembly" met. . . . Will the people of Oregon compromise with political bosses? Not if I correctly estimate their intelligence, courage and independence. This was not a fight of the people's seeking. It was forced upon them by "assembly" leaders and now that the battle has begun it cannot end until the bosses or the people have been defeated. Let no one be deceived by over-night conversions. Some candidates who have read their doom in the primary returns seek to stay the onslaught by pretense of changed attitudes. Their attempted deception not only insults the intelligence of the people but brands such candidates as trimmers and demagogues. . . . In an effort to deceive the people and put them to sleep while enemies of popular government secretly