

lic service corporations to be at salable value.

Public service corporations to be required to make public reports.

Free passes on railroads denounced and a minimum passenger rate of two cents a mile advocated.

Government by injunction condemned.

Home rule for counties, cities and villages, and extension of merit system of civil service to all city departments, including water and lighting service now authorized by law, and municipal street car service, etc., as introduced.

All franchises to be submitted to popular vote, and initiative and referendum applied to all other matters of legislation.

Custom of compelling railway employes to insure with the companies and to waive claims for damages, to be declared null and void.

A school law that shall preserve the principle of home rule and prevent the extortions of book trusts.

Election of United States senators by the people, and nomination of United States senators by party conventions.

The pledge regarding all these promises reads:

Upon these principles of home rule and just taxation, and to the accomplishment of these purposes in municipal and State affairs, we invite the cooperation of all citizens of Ohio, regardless of their party affiliations or personal views on national questions, hereby solemnly pledging our candidates to the faithful observance of this platform of principles and declaration of purposes, both in letter and in spirit.

A resolution proposed by the committee on resolutions, and adopted by the convention, instructs the executive committee to invite Mr. Bryan to participate in the State campaign.

The only other political event of note is the action of the Populist convention of Nebraska. It met at Grand Island on the 26th. A motion that the convention approve the action of the Denver conference (p. 262) declaring against fusion was voted down and a substitute adopted. The substitute referred the question of fusion to the Populist national convention of 1904. This action was followed by the nomination by this convention and the Democratic convention, in session at Omaha, of a fusion State ticket.

In Europe, the Macedonian insurrection (p. 311) continues to concentrate attention. Turkish official reports of the 20th were to

the effect that Kushevo (p. 312) was still in the hands of the insurgents. But Associated Press reports of the 21st, from its correspondent at Monastir and coming by way of Salonica, confirmed the earlier reports. They stated that the Turks had taken possession of Krushevo on the 14th and had pillaged the houses and massacred the people. Reports of widespread fighting throughout the Macedonian region continue. An important battle was said to be in progress on the 21st near Flornia, which was occupied by an insurgent garrison. The town had been bombarded and the garrison annihilated; and the battle was then raging among the neighboring villages. On the 24th the reports were to the effect that the previous reports of massacres were being verified and that the Monastir region was completely under Turkish control. At that time it was apprehended that the insurgents would move the center of their activities closer to the Bulgarian frontiers. The latest reports of the situation are from Sofia. They tell, on the one hand, of the calling out by the Sultan of reserves sufficient to bring the force in the field up to nearly 350,000 men, and on the other hand of a fresh appeal by the Macedonian committee to the Powers for intervention.

The Russian squadron which, at the time of our last report (p. 312-13), had arrived off Jani Ada has been withdrawn. Its contemplated withdrawal was reported from Paris on the 21st. These reports indicated that the Turkish government had given adequate assurances to Russia, and that the withdrawal would be made in consequence. They were confirmed on the 23d by dispatches from Constantinople, announcing full compliance by Turkey with Russia's demands regarding the murder of her consul at Monastir, and the sailing of the Russian squadron out of Turkish waters.

Greece has followed the example of Bulgaria (p. 312) by appealing to the great Powers. On the 20th the premier of the Grecian ministry, who is foreign minister, communicated to the representatives of the Powers at Athens the gist of the reports made by Greek con-

suls in Macedonia, showing numerous outrages, and asked intervention to terminate the disturbed condition in Macedonia.

Regarding the report that the British squadron in the Mediterranean had been ordered immediately to Salonica (p. 313), the British admiralty denied on the 20th that any such orders had been issued.

British military operations in Nigeria (p. 89) appear to be unfinished. The British colonial office made public a dispatch on the 20th which had been received from the British governor of Northern Nigeria. It stated that a British column, consisting of thirty whites and 500 natives, with four Maxim guns, successfully attacked Burmi on July 27. After a determined fight the tribesmen were routed. They suffered a loss of 700 killed. The town was destroyed. The British loss was eleven killed and seventy wounded. The former sultan of Sokoto and most of the chiefs were killed.

The British-American yacht race at New York on the 20th, between Shamrock III. (British) and Reliance (United States), was declared off for the day, the wind being too light to carry either boat over the course within the prescribed time. On the 22d the first race of the series was completed and the Reliance won it by 7 minutes and 2 seconds. The second race came off on the 25th. This also was won by the Reliance, the corrected time being 1 minute and 19 seconds.

NEWS NOTES.

—Lord Salisbury, formerly premier of the British ministry, who recently resigned and was succeeded by Balfour (vol. v., p. 232), died on the 22d.

—Secretary Root sailed from New York for Liverpool on the 21st to attend the meetings of the Alaska boundary commission, of which he is a member.

—Elihu Root's resignation as secretary of war was tendered and accepted on the 25th, and Gov. Taft, of the Philippines, was appointed in his place. Luke E. Wright is to succeed Gov. Taft.

—The arbitrators appointed by the Czar to consider the question of priority of the claims of the three blockading powers against Venezuela (vol. v., p.