

that for thirty years has been of the past. Probably the riots at the copper camp of Cananea last June were of their making; for the lives of their countrymen are nothing to them, and the copper trust is fully capable of having committed that double treason. Very likely the present insurrection in Cuba, like those fomented in Venezuela by the asphalt trust, comes about through their machinations. How quickly comes the talk of intervention! Did not just such a revolution once take place at Panama?

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In spite of all the rumors, there is no country so tranquil as Mexico. Not a single one of the great powers of Europe is in a state of internal peace so well cemented as that of Mexico, unless we count Great Britain and Germany as exceptions. Yet Mexico has practically no standing army. There are only about 25,000 men. But present indications seem to point this way: that if at any time it should be possible to stir up some kind of a revolution in Mexico, or even a pretended revolution, the trusts of the United States may be depended upon to do it. If possible, the revolution will be "anti-foreign," and hiring ruffians, the riff-raff of the cities, will be hired with oily money to murder a few American citizens (no matter about them, of course), and stir up as big a disturbance as they can. Of course, this will be considered ground for an immediate invasion from the United States, and thus will follow a war that will not terminate until North America is depleted of brave men. But, no matter for the fallen independence of one nation, or the forgotten republic of the other; no matter for the lost men and broken homes; no matter—to the interests—for the thousands who die upon parching battlefields defending the lost flags.

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If there are men in Mexico so low as to answer the call for treason which floats across the river, then we may expect that within one or two years some disturbances will be arranged to take place which may be so magnified as to serve as a pretext for intervention. But if there are men in either country who guess the truth, and love freedom, they will not fail to keep a vigilant watch, and give warning of all that may occur; and with them, the peace and liberties of America will be safe.

BUELL BUTTERFIELD.

NEWS NARRATIVE

To use the reference figures of this Department for obtaining continuous news narratives:

Observe the reference figures in any article; turn back to the page they indicate and find there the next preceding article on the same subject; observe the reference figures in that article, and turn back as before; continue until you come to the earliest article on the subject; then retrace your course through the indicated pages, reading each article in chronological order, and you will have a continuous news narrative of the subject from its historical beginnings to date.

Week ending Wednesday, October 3.

The Nomination of William Randolph Hearst.

Strictly in accordance with expectations earlier in the day (pp. 607-08), the Democratic convention of

New York, in session at Buffalo, nominated at a late hour in the evening of the 26th, William Randolph Hearst for governor, Mr. Hearst being the gubernatorial candidate already of the Independence League. The candidates against Mr. Hearst were Congressman William Sulzer, whose vote was 124, and John A. Dix, whose vote was 17. Mr. Hearst's vote was 309, and he was declared the nominee on the first ballot. In consequence of the unit rule, he received the entire vote of New York county, under the leadership of Tammany Hall.

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Two other candidates of the Independence League were nominated with Mr. Hearst: Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler for lieutenant governor, and John S. Whalen for secretary of state. For the remainder of the ticket the convention named regular party Democrats instead of Independent League candidates. They were Martin H. Glynn for comptroller, instead of C. H. W. Auel; Julius Hauser for state treasurer, instead of George A. Fuller; William S. Jackson for attorney general, instead of John Ford; and Frederick W. Skene for state engineer and surveyor, instead of Frank L. Getman. But on the 29th (Messrs. Auel, Fuller, Ford and Getman having meanwhile resigned from the League ticket) the executive committee of the Independence League substituted for theirs the names of the Democratic candidates—Messrs. Glynn, Hauser, Jackson, and Skene. In doing so this committee adopted the following resolution:

The Independence League convention met on September 11 and received a communication from Democrats stating that the rank and file of the Democratic party, which believe in the purpose of the Independence League, would undoubtedly have control of their convention and would desire to co-operate with the Independence League in its efforts to restore the action of the government to the principles of Jefferson and Lincoln. The Independence League proceeded with its nominations, but declared by resolution a willingness to co-operate with Democrats if the Democratic masses should succeed in securing control of their convention in the interests of good government. The Democratic convention assembled on September 25 and conspicuously repudiated corporation influences and agents that had hitherto controlled its politics and its actions. The Democratic convention nominated for the first places on its ticket the candidates of the Independence League. Under such circumstances, and with these guarantees of good faith, the executive committee of the Independence League is prepared to carry out the instructions of its convention and make common cause with the Democratic party in the interest of good government.

It was thereupon decided by the committee that it proceed to nominate by petition William Randolph Hearst for governor, Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler for lieutenant governor, John S. Whalen for secretary of state, Martin H. Glynn for comptroller, Julius Hauser for treasurer, Frank W. Skene for engineer and surveyor, and William S. Jackson for attorney general, as the candidates of the Independence League. There will consequently be at the New York election this fall two State tickets bearing the same names,—the Democratic and the Independence League. Should the latter poll 10,000 votes it will become a legally recognized political party of the State.

Two immense ratification meetings have been held since the Hearst nomination, one in Madison Square Garden, New York, and the other in Brooklyn. At the former John DeWitt Warner presided, and Mr. Hearst made an extended speech in which he outlined his views. On the tariff question he declared his belief "that the protective principle is valuable in itself, but has been unreasonably extended and outrageously abused;" and "in protection for infant industries" and "protection for American labor." On the subject of government ownership he laid down this principle: "I do not believe in private ownership of public property nor in public ownership of private property. I believe in public ownership of public utilities." At the Brooklyn meeting on the 30th, presided over by Charles Frederic Adams, after Mr. Hearst had denounced District Attorney Jerome and others, a man in the audience shouted, "How about Murphy?" which raised cries of "Put him out!" But Mr. Hearst, whose speech had been interrupted, responded: "Don't pay any more attention to him than I pay to Murphy. I've said right along that I didn't care whether Murphy was for me or not; I am not for Murphy. And I repeat it now—I'll conduct this campaign according to my own honest convictions, and if I'm elected governor I'll conduct the affairs of the State according to my own honest convictions."

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Reports of Democratic defections are numerous. District Attorney Jerome has volunteered to stump the State for the Republicans. The Morning Herald and the Union and Advertiser of Rochester, Democratic papers, have bolted the nomination; and so have the New York Times, the World and the Evening Post, and the Brooklyn Eagle, besides papers in the interior of the State. When William J. Bryan who had gone from Memphis (p. 609) to Kansas City and thence to Oklahoma, where he spoke to an immense audience on the 27th, was informed of Mr. Hearst's nomination he said: "I am much gratified at the nomination of Mr. Hearst, because I feel that he will make not only a strong race for the election, but also a good governor after his election." At Oklahoma that day Mr. Bryan was reported to have told a friend that he would not only support Mr. Hearst in his public utterances and privately as much as possible, but he would, if requested, go to New York and make speeches in his favor.

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The Nomination of "Anti-Pass" Baker.

Robert Baker (p. 530), whose term in Congress won him the nickname of "Anti-Pass" Baker, because he alone openly fought the pass-bribery of the railroads until it had been killed, was unanimously renominated on the 2d by the Democratic convention of his district, the same district from which he was elected four years ago and defeated two years ago.

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League of American Municipalities.

The meeting at Chicago on the 26th of the League of American Municipalities (p. 610) composed of municipal officials, was one of the most successful in the ten years' history of the League. The principal features were a paper on Taxation by Lawson

Purdy of New York, which is reproduced in this issue of The Public, an address by Jane Addams in behalf of municipal suffrage for women, and a debate between Prof. Frank Parsons, president of the Boston Municipal Ownership League, and Prof. Roberts of the University of Denver, on the subject of municipal ownership. It was Prof. Roberts' contention that public ownership of public utilities involves the principle of socialism, while Prof. Parsons took the ground that public property and functions should not be put in private hands to be used for private profit; that public property and functions should be managed in the public interest; and that if they are made the subject of private ownership they will be managed in private interest.

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The place selected for the next meeting was Norfolk, Va., and Mayor Dunne of Chicago was elected president for the coming year.

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Traction Progress in Cleveland.

The details of the traction contest in Cleveland (p. 609) are so complicated that it is difficult to follow them. The substance of it all, however, is that franchises to the 3-cent fare company for four lines have been granted, making altogether about forty miles of single track franchises, and the beginning of operation is very near at hand. "With each new grant and with each rail laid," writes a correspondent, "the street railway question comes nearer to a final settlement in accordance with Mayor Johnson's plans for immediate cheap fare and ultimate municipal ownership."

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The Southern Hurricane.

A fearful hurricane struck the Gulf States on Wednesday, the 26th, and raged for three days, producing widespread devastation and large loss of life. The city of Pensacola, in Florida, was almost demolished. Sixty big steamships in the harbor were wrecked or driven on shore. Huge ships are described as being driven through houses a block from the water front. The dead are estimated at 25, and the property loss estimated at \$5,000,000. The city of Mobile, in Alabama, also suffered very severely. Wharves and docks were destroyed, and every church and countless homes damaged or altogether wrecked. One hundred and twenty-five persons, at least, are supposed to have perished, and the property loss is put at from \$2,500,000 to \$4,000,000. The low-lying coasts both east and west from the two large cities suffered as severely, some of the smaller towns and villages being entirely wiped out. The full tale of the dead will never be known.

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The whole west shore of Mobile Bay was entirely devastated. The east shore did not suffer so severely. At Fairhope, which is on the east shore, many buildings were badly damaged by wind and water, and some were wrecked. Two-thirds of their valued wharf was swept away. An old gentleman, the Rev. Silas Lawrence, was seriously bruised by the blowing away of his house, but no one was killed.