

by such corporations to gain from local and State governments special favors and privileges. I hold that no man who is officially connected with a corporation that is seeking privileges ought to act as a member of a political organization, because he can not represent his corporation and the people at the same time. He can not serve the public while he is seeking to promote the financial interests of his corporation. I do not know how you feel about it, but I am opposed to having a man situated as Sullivan is use the public treasury to pay the debts that he owes to those who helped his corporation take advantage of the public. Therefore I insist that the fight be commenced to-day to prevent his re-election to the national committee. And what I say of him I say of aspirants in the party organizations of other States. If the Democratic party has not virtue enough to spew out those who traffic in politics for the advantage of the corporations to which they belong, it does not deserve victory nor can it hope for it.

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Mr. Bryan concluded his speech before midnight, and a few minutes after midnight he and Mrs. Bryan and their daughter Grace took the train for Lincoln.

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American Politics.

At the Democratic convention of Minnesota held at Minneapolis on the 4th Gov. John A. Johnson was renominated, and William J. Bryan was endorsed for the Democratic nomination for President (p. 466) in a resolution congratulating him and the nation upon the present recognition of his worth. The platform also declares against government by injunction, advocates an eight-hour law, except in agricultural and kindred pursuits, the election of United States Senators by popular vote, and tariff revision. In connection with the tariff it demands that "there shall be placed on the free list all trust-made articles and that all protection shall be removed from articles sold cheaper to the foreigner than to the American."

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The State election for Vermont, which occurred on the 5th, resulted in the choice of Fletcher D. Proctor, son of Senator Proctor, for Governor. Mr. Proctor was the Republican candidate and was elected over P. W. Clement, the fusion candidate, by about 15,000 majority. Clement was an independent Republican endorsed by the Democrats.

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In the biennial election in Arkansas on the 3rd, Congressman John S. Little, the Democratic nominee for governor, was elected by about 50,000 over John I. Worthington, the Republican.

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In a campaign speech at Carlisle on the 30th Lewis Emery, Jr., the gubernatorial nominee of the Democratic and Lincoln Republican parties (p. 349), made a pronounced declaration in favor of woman suffrage. He declared his desire to be placed squarely on record as favoring untrammelled political suffrage for women in Pennsylvania, and in support of his declaration he referred with emphasis to the value of universal suffrage in Colorado. Mr. Emery declared that if women were allowed to vote in Pennsylvania there need be no further fear of such

"devilish gangs" as those maintained by Cameron, Quay and Penrose.

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The first trial, for general State nominations, of the new primary election law in Wisconsin took place on the 4th, and Governor Davidson received the Republican nomination for governor. He defeated Speaker Lenroot, whom Senator La Follette had supported. The same reports state that returns from Democratic counties indicate that the Democrats instead of going into the Republican primaries and voting for Lenroot either remained at home or voted for Democratic candidates. The total vote was very light. Estimates put it at not more than 30 per cent. of the voting strength of the State. It was lighter in the Democratic than in the Republican primaries. The Democratic candidate is reported to be John A. Aylward.

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Preliminary to the Democratic convention for New York (p. 442) a conference of Democrats was held at Albany on the 5th for the purpose of considering the situation with reference to the possibility of the nomination by the Democratic convention of William Randolph Hearst (pp. 439, 457). Those responsible for the conference were opposed to the endorsement of any candidate nominated by any other body prior to the convention of the Democratic party. The leading spirit of the conference is reported to be ex-Mayor Thomas M. Osborne of Auburn. Mr. Hearst has announced that he is not a candidate for the Democratic nomination, but in an interview on the 28th he said that he did not object "to the Democrats or others voting for him."

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Public Utilities in Ohio.

At their meeting in Cleveland on the 28th, the City Council adopted a resolution declining to consider any proposition from the old traction company for a renewal of franchises "until the company shall abandon its policy of obstructing the building of low fare lines."

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At a special election in Hamilton, Ohio, on the 1st, the people voted by an overwhelming majority to continue to sustain its municipal ownership policy. The question voted on was the issuance of \$305,000 of bonds for repairing the water, gas, and electric light plants owned by the city. If the bond issue had been voted down at the election, these plants would have been leased to private corporations. With that alternative before them, the people voted to issue the bonds.

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The Proposed Spelling Reform.

In confirmation of previous instructions regarding reformation in spelling in public documents (p. 505) President Roosevelt wrote the following letter to the public printer on the 2nd:

I enclose herewith copies of certain circulars of the Simplified Spelling Board, which can be obtained free from the board at No. 1 Madison avenue, New York City. Please hereafter direct that in all government publications of the executive departments the 300 words enumer-

