

moment she will be attacked by Turkey. In the presence of such a situation, which it looks upon as calculated to bring about a collision between Turkey and Bulgaria, the Bulgarian government asserts its inability longer to remain indifferent. It therefore declares that—

If the great Powers do not take measures to give the Sublime Porte counsels of wisdom and of moderation, the Bulgarian government will be obliged to take the necessary steps to be ready for every eventuality and not be taken by surprise.

In explanation of this Bulgarian note, the Premier of the Bulgarian ministry made the following statement on the 15th:

It has been from the first plainly evident that the policy of Turkey is to hinder the development of the Bulgarian race in Macedonia, the strongest national element there. With this end in view the Turks proceeded to devastate the country and kill the Bulgarian Christians, driving the survivors into the mountains and forests, where they would either perish of hunger or else cross the Bulgarian frontier and become a burden to the Bulgarian nation. The Bulgarian government is now compelled to protect not only Bulgaria itself but also the Bulgarian element in Macedonia. Turkey has concentrated 300,000 troops in Macedonia, only about 25,000 of whom are engaged in the suppression of the revolt. There is no attempt to fight the insurgents, but the troops attack innocent women and children. The Bulgarian government is forced to perceive in this excessive mobilization a clear sign of Turkey's desire, after she succeeds in suppressing the outbreak in Macedonia, to attack Bulgaria and exterminate the Bulgarian race. All our latest information from Macedonia and Constantinople confirms this view. Confronted by such conditions, Bulgaria is forced to the conviction that Turkey intends to attack her, and the Sofia government has taken this last step of asking the Powers to intervene. Otherwise Bulgaria must take measures for her own protection.

Although there is as yet no authentic news of action by any of the Powers in response to the Bulgarian note, it was reported from Sofia on the 16th that three of them (none of them named), had that day notified Bulgaria that if she goes to war with Turkey she will receive no aid from the Powers.

The sessions of the Socialist congress at Dresden, Germany, which began on the 13th, are at-

tracting general attention on account both of the number of voters represented and of the questions under debate. There are 3,000,000 voters of Germany represented at the congress, being more than 25 per cent of all the voters of the Empire. The first business meeting of the congress began on the 14th, and the question which has distracted the party—whether it shall claim representation among the three vice presidents of the German reichstag (p. 328)—was the principal subject of debate.

This question gives concreteness to the issue between the opportunist socialists, whose leader is Bernstein, and the programme socialists, whose leader is Bebel. By virtue of their large representation in the Reichstag—over 80—the Socialists are entitled to a vice-president of that body. Bernstein advocates claiming the first-vice-presidency, because the party is second in party strength in the Reichstag. In support of this position he argues that the Socialists should assume government responsibilities as fast as opportunity offers. Bebel objects to any Socialist's taking such an office as vice-president of the Reichstag under the existing capitalistic regime. Out of this contest has grown a bitterness of feeling among programme Socialists toward opportunists who make their living by writing for capitalistic publications; and one of the resolutions debated at Dresden proposed that members of the Socialist party be prohibited from writing for papers that are not socialistic. A vote was taken on the 16th upon resolutions condemning the proposition that the Socialists accept a vice presidency in the Reichstag, and the resolutions were adopted, thus giving the victory to Bebel.

Further hostility to the Socialist party of Germany was shown on the 16th by the German government. The minister of war issued a decree forbidding non-commissioned officers and privates from having in their possession or distributing any Socialistic writings without the permission of higher authority, or singing songs, uttering cries, giving expression to any Socialistic senti-

ments, and from attending any meeting, contributing money to or belonging to any society, without the permission of their officers.

The British outlook in politics is still undefined, although a meeting of the ministry, understood to have been called to consider the ministerial policy with especial reference to Mr. Chamberlain's protection programme (pp. 129, 147, 163, 200, 313, 338, 347, 360), came off on the 14th. No disclosure has yet been made of the proceedings at that meeting. It is surmised, however, that an irreconcilable difference of opinion developed, and that a reorganization of the cabinet is probable.

Immediately after the meeting the Premier issued a pamphlet in advocacy of a moderation of the free trade policy of Great Britain. Its title is "Insular Free Trade," and in it the Premier describes himself as—

a free trader, but not of the pattern which holds that the doctrine of free trade is so universal in its application and so capable of an exact expression that every conclusion to which it logically leads must be accepted without hesitation and without reserve.

American political interests are kept alive by the Democratic campaign in Ohio (p. 359), which Mayor Johnson is leading. The Akron meeting of the 9th in the Republican county of Summit, of which we had no trustworthy details last week, proves to have numbered fully 7,000. The only speakers were Johnson and Clarke. The chairman, Judge C. R. Grant, dispensed entirely with an opening speech. On the 10th both Mr. Johnson and Mr. Clarke spoke in the county court house at Wadsworth, a town of 2,000 inhabitants in the Republican county of Medina. Owing to a heavy storm two meetings on the way from Akron to Wadsworth were abandoned and only 1,000 people attended the Wadsworth meeting. The meeting on the 11th also was small—only 800 attending—the explanation being that it had not been advertised in advance of the arrival of the speakers. It was at Ravenna, in the Republican county of Portage, a town of 4,000. At Youngstown on the 12th, the audi-

ence numbered over 4,000, and was addressed by Mr. Johnson and Thomas McNamara, Thomas Taylor presiding. Youngstown is the capital of the Republican county of Mahoning. The meeting on the 14th was at Alliance, in the Republican county of Stark. Mr. Clarke was alone here, Mr. Johnson being at home to attend a weekly meeting of the city council. The attendance is reported indefinitely as "several thousand people."

While conducting the Ohio campaign, Mayor Johnson also conducts the affairs of Cleveland with the comprehensive business grasp for which he is notable both in political and business life. He succeeded on the 9th in securing further progress in his long-fought-off effort to reduce car fares in Cleveland to three cents.

Bids for a 3-cent road were opened in July (p. 249), when it was found that a short road on Denison avenue, Cleveland, had been bid for. As explained at the time the object of bidding only for this short line was to put the 3-cent company in the same position with reference to extensions that the established 5-cent companies are in. Under the new municipal code, extensions of lines are easily obtained, but new franchises are obtained only with great difficulty and much red tape. This was intended to favor old companies and to balk Mayor Johnson's 3-cent fare plans. But it is now seen that if the bidder for a 3-cent fare line builds on Denison avenue, he will be able to secure extensions all over the city. The fight against 3-cent fares is therefore concentrated against the proposed Denison avenue franchise. One method adopted by the old companies was to secure consents of property owners on Denison avenue for a line which they themselves proposed to build; and pursuant to this method they induced signers of consents for the 3-cent line to withdraw. There was in consequence a long-drawn-out struggle for consents. Some property owners signed and withdrew five or six times. On the 24th of August the 3-cent fare proposition had been consented to by a majority of the property owners, but enough were

induced to withdraw before the city council met that night to destroy the majority. The 5-cent companies, however, claimed a majority that night and applied for an extension of their lines through Denison avenue. In their application they stated that while they were in possession of consents from a majority of the property owners they were not yet ready to file them. They never did file them and on the 4th the board of public service denied their application and granted that of the 3-cent fare bidder. This grant was confirmed by the city council unanimously on the 9th, the requisite number of consents for it then having been filed.

This is described by the Cleveland Plain Dealer as "a most notable victory" for Mayor Johnson. The Plain Dealer's report adds: "Unless blocked by the courts there can now be no obstacle to the immediate fulfillment of at least a part of the original issue with which Mr. Johnson went before the people of this city in his first campaign for the mayoralty." Mayor Johnson himself is reported by the Plain Dealer as saying:

The road will be built on Denison avenue within the specified time beyond any question, barring injunctions. It will certainly be built long before the opponents of the move desire it.

Although interest is centered upon the campaign in Ohio, Iowa also lays claim to attention. The Democratic campaign in the latter State was opened on the 12th at Dennison, Crawford county, by the Democratic candidate for governor (p. 182), Jeremiah H. Sullivan. Mr. Sullivan's "keynote" was his description of the two schools that struggle for political mastery:

These schools cannot be united. You and I belong to one or the other. If you believe in equal rights for all and special privileges to none, you believe that all source of power rests with the people. You believe in competition in trade. You believe in giving to the individual the greatest latitude and freedom possible in organized society. You believe in a trade that has the world as a market. You believe in the levying of taxes only for payment of public expenditure. You are opposed to tribute in any form. If you are a disciple of the other school you believe it proper for a government to aid you at my expense. You believe that great organiza-

tions of wealth and power have the right of levying tribute upon the citizenship of our country for their special benefit. You believe not only that a sufficient tax should be levied to pay legitimate public expenditure, but in addition the same law should indirectly be the instrument of collecting from you that for which you do not receive any compensation.

Upon this basis Mr. Sullivan argued against protective tariffs, and for revenue tariffs.

The Democratic convention of Maryland met at Baltimore on the 16th, and nominated Edwin Warfield for governor. Its platform is distinguished for the following race question plank:

We believe that the political destinies of Maryland should be shaped and controlled by the white people of the State, and, while we disclaim any purpose to do any injustice whatever to our colored population, we declare without reserve our resolute purpose to preserve in every conservative and constitutional way the political ascendancy of our race.

#### NEWS NOTES.

—The eleventh National Irrigation Congress assembled at Ogden, Utah, on the 15th.

—On the 22d the people of Denver are to vote on the adoption of a city charter submitted by the recent city charter convention (p. 282) under a recent amendment to the State constitution.

—The best individual shooting of the infantry rifle team of the U. S. army at Seagirt, N. J., on the 10th, which won the Dryden trophy, was done by Quartermaster Sergeant Hawkins, a colored man.

—The sixty-sixth anniversary of the birth of Father Edward McGlynn is to be celebrated at Murray Hill Lyceum, Thirty-eighth street and Lexington avenue, New York city, on the 28th at 8 o'clock. The address will be made by Mrs. Marguerite Moore.

—A bronze statue of William McKinley was unveiled at Toledo, Ohio, on the 14th. Addresses were made by Senators Hanna and Fairbanks. Mayor Jones is not reported to have been present. The statue was received by the president of the board of county commissioners.

One hundred cases of bubonic plague and eighty deaths were reported in Tondo, the most populated suburban district of Manila, on the 16th. Twelve cases, with nine deaths, are reported from Cebu, in the province of Visayas. Cholera is prevalent in all parts of the Philippine islands.

—President Roosevelt, on the 16th, pardoned G. D. and B. F. Cosby, convicted (p. 215) of Negro peonage in Alabama and serving terms in the penitentiary.