

enterprises. It would be better from a mere selfish standpoint than all the anthracite coal in the country is worth, but from the humanitarian standpoint would be a benefaction. I go home to-morrow to face 9,000 coal miners, and with a miner candidate against me. C. H. Grosvenor.

Senator Hanna's systematic campaign of Ohio began on the 6th (see p. 408), when he left Cleveland in the private railroad car upon which he and his companions are to live while making the tour. In his speech at Steubenville on the 6th Mr. Hanna is reported by the press to have thrown out a challenge to Tom L. Johnson to debate the tariff question, on condition that "the subject must be discussed from a strictly economic standpoint and with no reference to monopolies." The challenge was at once telegraphed to Mayor Johnson, who immediately replied with an unqualified acceptance, agreeing to debate the subject in any way or at any time Senator Hanna might name. But on the 7th, at his Barnesville meeting, Mr. Hanna denied having challenged Mr. Johnson to debate economic questions with him on the same platform. "I did say," he explained, "that I would discuss certain questions with him, referring of course to our respective campaigns." In his Barnesville speech on the 7th, Senator Hanna, who is confining his speeches to the trust question, opposed tariff revision, saying that it "would affect every State in the Union, and nobody would know where it would end. 'But I know,' he added, "where the Republican party would end if revisions were attempted. It would end in the ditch."

From Upper Sandusky, where Mayor Johnson's campaign tent was pitched on the 29th (p. 409), Mr. Johnson, Mr. Bigelow and the rest of the party went down to Kenton for their meeting of the 30th. Kenton is in Hardin county, which is a Republican locality, though close. The attendance was 3,800. They went next to Marion, in the Democratic county of Marion, where an audience of 3,500 greeted them on the 1st, and Mr. Johnson applauded nine Republican members of the legislature for voting against the so-called "curative" measure and exoriated eight Democratic members for voting for it, one of them representing the county where the meet-

ing was held. The significance of all this may be best understood by reference to Mr. Johnson's explanation of the "curative" measure, which he made as follows:

Six years ago a Republican legislature passed the Rogers bill, which allowed town councils to give away franchises in the streets of cities for a term of 50 years. It was so iniquitous that the next legislature repealed it, not daring to let it remain on the statute books. But, meanwhile, the mischief had been done in Cincinnati, and Mr. Foraker and Mr. Cox had bought a council and had secured possession of the streets. Not until this year was the Rogers act tested in the courts and declared unconstitutional. It is to render invalid the decision of this court and to reenact the 50-year franchise that the "curative act" was drafted and forced through the legislature.

Mr. Johnson spoke the same night (October 1) at Columbus before an audience of 5,000. The other speakers here were John H. Clarke, James Kilbourne, John J. Lentz and Judge Badger. At this meeting also Johnson denounced the recreant Democrats of the legislature. The next place for the Johnson-Bigelow meeting was at Galion, in the strongly Democratic county of Crawford, on the 2d, where the tent was packed with 5,500 people, while hundreds stood outside unable to get in. Bigelow is reported to have made at this meeting an exceptionally eloquent speech. Johnson pursued his policy of denouncing the recreant eight legislators of his party, one of them representing this county. On the 3d the meeting was at Mansfield, in the Democratic county of Richland, 2,000 people attending in a deluge of rain. Recreant Democratic auditors and legislators were not forgotten by Mr. Johnson, while Mr. Bigelow discussed the subject of franchises. Ashland, in the Democratic county of Ashland, was the place of meeting on the 4th. Here also the attendance was enormous, fully 5,500 people being within hearing of the speaking. After a Sunday's rest, the speakers appeared on the 6th at Wooster, in the strong Democratic county of Wayne. Mayor Johnson had been warned by the Democratic legislator from this county that if he were denounced for his vote for the "curative" act the audience would hiss Johnson. Johnson did denounce him, and instead of hissing, the audience—numbering

fully 6,000 both within and around the tent—applauded vociferously.

The Republican convention of Massachusetts met at Boston on the 3d and nominated John L. Bates for governor. The platform pledged the party to support President Roosevelt for another term, and indorsed tariff revision, to be made along the lines laid down by President Roosevelt and in harmony with protection.

What has excited more interest among Massachusetts Republicans than the State convention, is the nomination, not only by the Republican Congressional convention, but in obedience to the result of a contest before the Republican primaries, of Eugene N. Foss, whose platform demands—

Tariff revision along such lines as will give New England industries fair play and every man a fair chance to earn a living.

Reciprocity with Canada, our best foreign customer per capita, and Cuba, our ward, and for such reciprocal treaties with other countries as will build up our home industries and increase our commerce.

The improvement of Boston harbor, the natural port of New England and Canada.

The upbuilding of the American merchant marine, which can never be sustained except upon the principle of reciprocity.

Free coal, free iron, free hides.

On the 4th the first official announcement of the government relative to bank reserves as government deposits (p. 468), was made. After a conference between the President, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency, it was agreed and the banks were notified that the law requiring the banks to hold a reserve against deposits will not be enforced so far as it relates to government deposits.

Since the announcement of a contemplated military expedition against the Moros, in the Philippine islands, (p. 362), two have been made. The first was a reconnoitering expedition under Capt. Pershing, of the Fifteenth infantry. He found the Maciu country strongly protected, and his proposal to the Moro sultans that they surrender was rejected. Returning to Camp Vicars on the 23d, Pershing headed a second expedition, which left camp on the 28th. His