

tax provision, he refused to sign the only tariff reform measure passed since the war, and while thundering against the trusts in his message, did even less than Knox has done to interfere with their high-handed methods. . . . Having debauched his party he was offended by its effort to reform and gave comfort to the enemy. Virginius killed his daughter to save her chastity; Cleveland stabbed his party to prevent its return to paths of virtue. And now, still gloating over his political crimes, he invites the party to return to him and apologize for the contempt which it has expressed for him. Will it? Not until the principles of Jefferson are forgotten and the works of Jackson cease to inspire. . . . The fight is on between a Democracy that means democracy, and a Clevelandism which means plutocracy. Every speech made by Mr. Cleveland shows more clearly the odiousness of the policies for which he stands. We have even more to fear from those who, like Mr. Hill, indorse Mr. Cleveland's views, but conceal their real purpose in ambiguous language.

It was only by determined opposition that Mr. Bryan succeeded in preventing his nomination for governor of Nebraska on the 24th by a fusion of the People's party and the Democrats of that state. Early in the month an urgent demand was made upon him to allow the use of his name as the only means of concentrating the opposition to the Republicans, but he insisted that he could not become a candidate. His wishes were not at once deferred to, however, for ex-Senator Allen and other leaders of the People's party did all in their power to press Mr. Bryan to accept. It was only after going himself to the conventions and uniting his efforts with those of his Democratic friends that he headed off the movement. On the 24th, consequently, the Democratic convention, meeting at Grand Island, nominated Constantine J. Smyth, who has been twice attorney general of the state. The People's party convention meeting at the same time and place nominated M. T. Harrington. But, urged on by Mr. Bryan, each convention continued balloting with the intention of doing so until an agreement could be made upon a joint candidate. This object was accomplished on the 25th, when W. H. Thompson, Democrat, was accepted by both conventions as the joint candidate for governor. Of the remaining eight places, five were filled with People's party candidates and three

with Democrats, and the fusion ticket was thus completed.

The Democratic platform declares against the Fowler banking bill, against trusts, and against the permanent colonial system designed for the Philippines by the Republican party, and in reaffirming the Kansas City platform, points to the vindication it has received from the events of the past two years. On the subject of taxation the platform demands—

that railroads and other public franchised corporations, whether state or municipal, shall be taxed in proportion to the value of their property, both tangible and intangible, and in determining that value the rule of the supreme court should be adopted—namely: the sum of their debts represented by bonds and floating indebtedness should be added to the market value of their stocks.

Fusion has been effected in Kansas between the People's party and the Democrats. The first authoritative step in this direction was taken by the Democrats in their state convention at Wichita, on the 23d of May (p. 120), when a skeleton ticket, consisting of 6 candidates out of 14 was nominated and the convention adjourned to the 24th of June at Topeka, the time and place of the People's party convention. The object was to unite the two parties upon two of the tickets for the 14 offices, one with 6 Democrats and the other with 8 People's party candidates upon it. This was accomplished on the 24th by nominations of candidates by the People's party convention for the 8 offices for which the Democrats had made no nominations. Much trouble in arranging the fusion has been encountered in consequence of the anti-fusion law adopted by the Republican legislature last winter. This necessitated (1) no fusion; (2) that one or the other of the parties desiring to fuse merge its identity in the other, or (3) that each so nominate only part of a ticket that the two tickets would name a full set of candidates. The last course has been adopted. For governor, the candidate, named by the Democrats, is W. H. Craddock, ex-Mayor of Kansas City, Kan., who announces his intention of making the campaign on the issue of the taxation of corporations, regarding which the Democratic platform commits the party to—
reform in the tax laws of the state and such changes in the law as will

reach the trusts and monopolies and give to municipalities the right to determine as to methods of taxation respecting local matters provided that no law shall authorize any violation of the constitution.

In South Dakota, as in Kansas, the Republican legislature had passed an anti-fusion law, but the People's and the Democratic parties came together on the 25th and nominated a fusion ticket, with John F. Martin for governor, to go into the Democratic column. The Kansas City platform was reaffirmed.

In Pennsylvania the Democratic convention met at Erie on the 25th, and nominated Robert Pattison for governor. Mr. Pattison was elected governor by the Democrats many years ago, and it is hoped that his reputation for personal integrity, together with the quiet support of the Elkins wing of the Republican party, will enable him to defeat the Quay wing which is now in control and has dictated the Republican ticket (p. 153). For this reason all reference to national politics is omitted from the platform, which is so drawn as to hold the campaign exclusively to state issues.

The Minnesota convention of Democrats met also on the 25th. It nominated L. A. Rosing for governor, —John Lind, who was elected four years ago and defeated by only a scant majority for his adversary two years ago, having declined the nomination on the ground that the governor's office in Minnesota has been deprived of all authority and the governor has nothing to do but draw his salary. In the platform the convention paid a tribute of respect to William J. Bryan, and reaffirmed the Kansas City platform.

Regarding the anthracite coal miners' strike (p. 170), the point is being mooted that even if the general convention to meet at Indianapolis on the 17th of July (p. 171) decides to call a general coal miners' strike, most of the bituminous miners cannot in honor join because their organizations are under contracts which do not expire until next winter. Meanwhile President Mitchell has issued a manifesto for the information of the general public in which he pleads for arbitration.

In this manifesto, Mr. Mitchell asserts that—
every delay and precaution, every conceivable conciliatory effort that

honorably and conservative men could take to avert a rupture, and every means that thought could suggest to bring the matter in dispute to arbitration, was resorted to by the union, both before the strike order was issued and since it went into effect, but without avail; the coal magnates replying that there was nothing to arbitrate.

Regarding this refusal as equivalent to saying that the strike is without sufficient cause, he explains its merits. The anthracite miners, he says, numbering 147,500, are never employed more than 200 days in the year, and as they receive only \$1.42 for a 10-hour day, their average annual earnings are less than \$300, which—

may supply a living on a par with some classes of European laborers; but who will say that it is sufficient to support American citizenship, or enable parents to educate and properly maintain their families

As to the 10 per cent. increase in wages granted two years ago, Mr. Mitchell says that—

a large portion of this 10 per cent. was paid back to the companies to buy the suppression of an old powder grievance. Moreover, according to reliable commercial agencies, the cost of living has increased, particularly in the purchase of foodstuffs, from 30 to 40 per cent.; so that the purchasing power of a miner's earnings is less now than before the strike of 1900.

To the assertion of the presidents of coal carrying railroads that the effectiveness of the miners diminished 12½ per cent. during the year 1901, Mr. Mitchell responds:

From 1890 to 1900, inclusive, the mines were in active operation an average of 182 days per year, and for each person employed there were produced 363.58 tons of coal per year, or for each day the mines were in operation 2.16 tons were produced per employe, while in the year 1901, against which the operators so bitterly complain, the mines were in operation 194½ days, and there were produced 475.43 tons for each person employed, or for each day the mines were in operation 2.36 tons were produced per employe, thus showing conclusively that instead of a deterioration there was a decided improvement in the productive capacity of the men after they became thoroughly organized. Can the unprejudiced reflect upon these facts and conclude that the anthracite miner is not a better workman than he was before the 10 per cent. concession in wages two years ago?

In reply to the plea of the employers

that they cannot increase wages without increasing the price of coal 10 cents a ton, Mr. Mitchell observes that—

their solicitude for the public weal has not deterred them from advancing the market price of their coal more than \$1 per ton since the strike was inaugurated without giving any part of this increase to the mine workers.

And to show that the companies could increase wages without increasing the price of coal he produces extracts from government reports showing that the average selling value of coal, loaded on cars at the mines and sold during the 11 years beginning with 1890 and ending with 1900 was \$1.48 per ton, while a press bulletin recently issued by Charles D. Walcott, director of the United States geological survey, says that for 1901 "the average price for the marketed anthracite coal, that is, the product shipped to market or sold to local trade, was \$1.87, the highest figure obtained since 1888." Mr. Mitchell then proceeds:

In other words, while, according to President Olyphant, 13 cents per ton represents the operators' increased cost of production in 1901, 39 cents per ton—as compared with 1900—represents the increased value of the product to the operators. In view of the fact that this enormous increase in the selling price of coal has been extorted from the consumer by the coal trust, can anyone say that the demands of the miners for a small portion of the increased wealth their labor has produced are unreasonable or unwarranted?

After presenting other points in detail and pleading in behalf of the miners for sufficient compensation for their labor "to relieve them of the necessity for sending their boys and girls of tender years and frail physique to the mines and mills, there to destroy their youthful vigor in an effort to assist their underpaid parents to maintain their families," Mr. Mitchell concludes:

Conscious of the great responsibility resting upon us, apprehensive of the danger threatening our commercial supremacy should the coal miners of the entire United States become participants in this struggle, we repeat our proposition to arbitrate all questions in dispute; and, if our premises are wrong, if our position is untenable, if our demands cannot be sustained by facts and figures, we will again return to the mines, take up our tools of industry, and await the day when we shall have a more righteous

cause to claim the approval of the American people.

The labor rioting of the 19th at Paterson, N. J., (p. 172), is reported to have grown worse, though no subsequent outbreaks are described. The mayor has suspended the chief of police for not suppressing the riot promptly, and some classes now demand his own removal for permitting what the reports call "anarchist" meetings, but of the real character of which there is no certainty. On the 20th 600 troops of the state militia were called out early in the morning to guard the silk factories, the manufacturers having asked for them on the ground that their operators were timid and afraid to return to work if protected only by the police and firemen. But every silk factory in the county (Union) with one exception was closed on that day, the owners fearing to attempt resumption of operations so soon after the riots of the day before. It is reported among other things that 50 wealthy business men of Paterson have formed a vigilance committee with the object of expelling "anarchists" from the city. They are said to have raised a fund of \$250,000 for the purposes of the committee. This was announced to induce the employment of detectives, which probably accounts for a variety of terrorizing revelations of "anarchy" plots, most extraordinary in number and character. One anarchist, William MacQueen, editor of "Liberty," published at Paterson, was arrested in New York on the 23d.

Legal news from Ohio with reference to Mayor Johnson's tax reform and street railroad agitations is somewhat full this week, and altogether against him. For one thing the decision of Judge Babcock in the lower court (p. 165), holding the recent so-called "ripper" statute, which is aimed at abolishing local tax boards in the discretion of county auditors, to be unconstitutional, has been reversed by the circuit court, an intermediate appellate tribunal, and Mayor Johnson has carried the case to the supreme court of the state. Another decision comes from the supreme court. It sustains the constitutionality of what is known as the "Willis" tax law, which was passed last winter (vol. iv., p. 742, and vol. v., p. 18) as a measure of Gov. Nash (Republican) against the opposition of Mayor Johnson (Democrat). Johnson's