

Anti-lobby law.

Graduated income tax and ad valorem tax of corporations.

Home rule in the liquor traffic.

National control of natural resources and protection of Alaskan wealth.

Employers' liability law.

Condemnation of the "suppression by special interests in Congress of the investigations of the Country Life Commission."

Regulation of working hours of women and children.

The Federal government to determine the style of craft best adapted for river use in the light of future improvement of streams.

+

In addressing the convention, Senator La Follette referred in these terms to the Initiative, Referendum, and Recall planks in the platform:

You will write into the laws of Wisconsin—you have written into the platform of the Republican party of this pioneer progressive State—that which shall be of great value to the great movement now sweeping over the country from coast to coast to restore representative government—not to destroy representative government, but to make those safeguards which shall insure to the people true representative government.

He added:

You are going into a campaign now which means not only everything for Wisconsin, but means everything for this great movement. Other States have come to look to this State up here in the old Northwest as a pioneer and a pilot now, for we have gone far enough and demonstrated enough so they no longer call it the "radical" State, but the "pioneer" State—the State that proves every step it takes, that does not write a platform pledge or a statute that does not represent sound economic principle and the ideas of our forefathers which they have embodied in the Declaration of Independence. A great campaign is on, not for our State alone but for all the States of this country of ours, and for our great country itself.

+

The platform had made the following declaration regarding President Taft's use of official patronage (pp. 889, 895) to defeat Insurgent Republicans at the primaries:

Wisconsin is to be congratulated upon having representatives in the Senate and House who remained true to the people and to the national platform of the party, notwithstanding the efforts to punish them for so doing by withdrawal of Federal patronage.

Another clause in the platform points with peculiar significance to the question of progressive Republicanism:

It is now recognized throughout the country that Robert M. La Follette was the pioneer in this progressive movement; and although he had behind him years of sound, progressive work, tried and approved

in this State, when he entered the United States Senate he had there neither sympathizers nor following. With the courage, ability and determination that has characterized all his public services, he adhered to his course, grew into leadership, and now holds a position of undisputed power and influence in the nation.

+ +

The Republican Party in New York.

After the keynote speech by Theodore Roosevelt as temporary chairman of the Republican convention of New York at Saratoga (pp. 922-923), Elihu Root was made permanent chairman; and on the 28th H. L. Stimson, a former professional associate of Mr. Root's in the latter's law office, and recently the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York who prosecuted the sugar trust tariff frauds, was nominated for Governor.

+

The platform declares—relentless warfare upon official and legislative wrongdoing. . . to the end that the guilty shall be punished and the innocent relieved of unjust suspicion. . . The crook and grafter and unfaithful man in public service shall be put out and kept out.

"The progressive and statesmanlike leadership of William Howard Taft" is "enthusiastically" endorsed, the platform declaring the pride of the Republican party in New York—

in the achievements of his first eighteen months as President of the United States. Each succeeding month since his inauguration has confirmed the nation in its high esteem of his greatness of character, intellectual ability, sturdy common sense, extraordinary patience and perseverance, broad and statesmanlike comprehension of public questions, and unflinching and unswerving adherence to duty. . . . Under his administration the prosecutions of those implicated in the sugar and other customs frauds have been continued and convictions obtained; there have been impartial and energetic enforcement of the Sherman anti-trust act; . . . remarkable progress in the construction of the Panama Canal, and the withdrawal from private entry of over 71,000,000 acres of the public domain to preserve for public benefit valuable coal and other mineral deposits, timber land, and water power sites. . . . The Payne-Tariff law reduced the average rate of all duties 11 per cent. By increasing the duties on some luxuries and articles not of ordinary use, making, however, no increase on any common food product, it turned a national deficit into a surplus. Under its first year of operation the value of imports free of duty was the greatest in our history by \$109,000,000, and the average rate of duty was less than under the Wilson law. Unlike the Democratic law, its great reductions of duty have not stopped industry nor deprived labor of any part of its hire. It gives free trade with the Philippine Islands and it establishes a Customs Court. Its maximum and minimum rates give us for the first time equality of oppor-

tunity with other nations in our foreign trade. In providing, upon the suggestion of President Taft, for a tariff board, it affords the means of still more accurately determining the difference in cost of production at home and abroad. A Republican Congress is necessary to provide needed appropriations for this board and to assure business and labor that changes in rates will be made only to equalize the difference in cost of production and not to reduce rates to the free trade or purely revenue basis favored by the Democratic party. To avoid disturbance of business we urge the adoption by the Congress of the joint rule of the two Houses recommended by the President and leaders in Congress, by which the two Houses could consider a single schedule or a single paragraph of the tariff without the necessity for amendment which would lead to a general revision. Advances in the cost of living are only the local reflection of a tendency that is world-wide and cannot be truthfully said to be due to the present tariff. . . . The right of the President to withdraw public lands for conservation purposes has been set at rest by legislation, and the completion of irrigation projects is assured by the authorization of \$20,000,000 of bonds.

Other features of the platform demand that—"capital honestly employed, should be permitted to feel that sense of security essential to stimulate its legitimate investment, and thus safeguard the prosperity which has been so well established under Republican administration; that great areas of productive lands now idle should be brought under cultivation;" "favor all practical methods for increasing the number of farm owners and furthering their own interests;" "favor the conservation, development and utilization of all our natural resources under conditions, however, which will protect and safeguard the rights of the State;" "favor such regulation of our rivers by storage reservoirs, or otherwise, as will multiply and equalize the hydraulic power, give relief to thousands of wage earners who are now regularly deprived of work during the Summer months, prevent needless loss of profits to manufacturing and mercantile communities, stimulate the upbuilding of our industries, eliminate the annual destruction of property by floods and improve unsanitary conditions;" pledges "the prompt adoption of such constitutional and statutory enactments as will accomplish these ends;" and, crediting Gov. Hughes with "arousing the interest of the people and convincing them of the need of directly electing their party officers and directly nominating their party candidates," promises "legislation which will enact these principles into law."

Mr. Roosevelt is reported to have been in complete control of the convention throughout, and the same reports are to the effect that the Republican party in his State is now reunited. President Taft has publicly approved the work of the convention.

† †

The Democratic Party in New York.

Mayor Gaynor appears to have been looked to by party leaders as the Democratic candidate for Governor of New York; but before the convention

he published an announcement that he was not a candidate, and on the eve of the convention James Creelman gave out a further letter from Mr. Gaynor, in which the latter authorized the former to announce authoritatively, if necessary to prevent his nomination, that he would not accept if nominated. The principal candidates then were Edward M. Shepard (vol. iv, pp. 433, 448, 450, 451, 469, 487, 578; vol. v, pp. 594, 746; vol. vi, pp. 571, 803; vol. vii, p. 362; vol. viii, p. 227; vol. x, pp. 56, 866, 1043; vol. xi, pp. 627, 628). Thomas M. Osborne (vol. viii, pp. 451, 490; vol. x, pp. 313, 1085; vol. xi, pp. 221, 442; vol. xiii, pp. 649, 733), and Congressman William Sulzer (vol. iv, p. 817; vol. v, p. 675; vol. vii, p. 753; vol. xii, pp. 1290, 1204; vol. xiii, pp. 444, 709, 733). Mr. Osborne was willing to stand aside for Mr. Shepard; but the latter did not get the nomination notwithstanding the widely recognized progressiveness of his democratic Democracy, and apparently for the reason that he is the regular attorney of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in New York City in connection with its engineering undertakings. In the end none of the contesting candidates was nominated.

†

The convention met at Rochester on the 29th and Alton B. Parker was temporary chairman. The keynote of Judge Parker's speech was a denunciation of centralization of power politically and the creation of privileges economically. The platform denounces the Taft-Payne-Aldrich tariff law as having—

placed great additional burdens upon the shoulders of the average man, thereby largely contributing to the present high cost of living, a cost out of all proportion to the earning capacity of the great mass of the people.

It charges the Republican party with responsibility for compelling—

the citizen of the United States to pay a much larger price for American made goods than is paid by the people of other countries.

And it declares—

inflexible opposition to the so called "new nationalism." Its inventor put this forward as if it were progress, while in reality it is sheer reaction to tyrannical methods long ago shaken off by the free peoples of the world, ofttimes at cruel cost in treasure and blood. The settlers of our country fled from Europe to escape it. Whatever advance its adoption would bring is advance toward Socialism. They would have us abandon freedom. They would reduce the States to prefectures governed from Washington. They would clothe the President with power to declare what is lawful—a power usurped by one President in the case of a giant corporation absorbing a competitor. Such a "new nationalism" would lay the meddling hand of a bureaucracy upon every industry, increasing the burdens of taxation, making the struggle for life still harder, and compelling

every American workman to carry on his back a Federal inspector. Against all this exaltation of Federal centralized power to the destruction of home rule, against this despair of representative government, against this contemptuous impatience of the restraint of the law and of the decisions of the courts—we contend, in supreme confidence that the people of this State and of this nation will not forget the noble heritage of their past, but upon that foundation will build the still nobler progress of their future.

The affirmative declarations pledge the Democratic party of New York to—

sovereign State rights, and “for the largest possible measure of home rule for all cities of the State,” three-platoon system for the New York police force, downward revision of the tariff, a thorough investigation of all official wrongdoing, “that the guilty may be punished and business relieved of blackmail,” and Statewide direct primaries.

John A. Dix, a millionaire and a nephew of Gen. John A. Dix (of Civil War fame, principally from his military order: “If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot!” and a senator from New York more than 60 years ago), was nominated for Governor over Congressman Sulzer. Mr. Sulzer’s name had been presented by Col. Alexander S. Bacon and seconded by the Rev. Madison C. Peters. Upon roll call the vote stood 16 for Sulzer to 434 for Dix.

+ +

The Independence Party in New York.

Under the general direction of John J. Hopper, chairman of the New York State committee of the Independence party (vol. xi, p. 637), preparations are making for the nomination of a full State ticket.

+ +

The Socialist Party in New York.

At the head of the Socialist ticket in New York, as candidate for Governor, is Charles E. Russell, better known throughout the United States as a magazine writer than as the Socialist he is. He is reported as standing for the Initiative and Referendum, home rule for cities, an eight-hour work-day, no child labor, no overtime work for women, workmen’s insurance, old age pensions, food for school children, municipal ownership of lighting, telephone, transportation and other public service utilities, equal pay for men and women doing the same work, a minimum wage level in every trade, and conservation of the State’s natural resources.

+ +

Conservation at the Miners’ Congress.

At the American mining congress (vol. xii, p. 973) at Los Angeles on the 26th, Gifford Pinchot’s speech on the conservation of natural resources was received with great cheering; but before the congress adjourned it adopted resolutions (due, it was reported, to the influence of large

mining interests), placing itself on record as opposed to the Roosevelt-Pinchot conservation policies and declaring itself in favor of State control of water power and all other natural resources as against Federal control. It also adopted a report from the committee on Alaska mining laws in which L. R. Glavis, the land office special agent dismissed by Secretary Ballinger (pp. 899, 915), was attacked. The report of the Alaska mining laws committee advocated immediate opening of the vast coal fields beyond the arctic circle, denounced the proposed leasing system as confiscatory and unjust to legitimate claimants and declared for more “home rule and less interference from Washington in the affairs of the northern territory.” The report of the resolutions committee was in part as follows:

We condemn as opposed to the best interests of the American people, and as wholly unnecessary to the success of any plan of true conservation, legislation that tends to make the miners and other citizens of the public land States, lessees of, or tribute payers to the national government. We believe that every legitimate means should be adopted in the control of public lands to eradicate the evils of monopoly, but fail to find in any of the remedies by advocates of the leasing system how this can be accomplished by changing the present laws so as to take from the citizens a clear title and substitute therefor a lease.

A feature of the Congress was the introduction of a resolution by Thomas E. Gibbon of Los Angeles appealing to President Taft to take immediate action looking to the recovery by the Government of the oil lands in California now held by the Southern Pacific Railroad company. Gifford Pinchot in his address had won applause by suggesting such action.

+ +

Conservation at the Irrigation Congress.

The fight of Colorado special interests for State instead of national control of water power streams was crippled at the National Irrigation Congress at Pueblo (pp. 782, 925), by a split in the Colorado delegation. When Gifford Pinchot spoke on the 29th, he pleaded for harmony between the advocates of national and of State conservation, urging that only by working together could the opponents of all conservation be fought successfully and natural resources be kept in possession of the people. “There is one enemy we all have to fight,” he declared. “It is the man in politics to feather his own nest. Any scattering of our power, therefore, is harmful. So I make this plea: ‘Do what you can to get the State and nation together to fight the common enemy, and stop any attempt to excite antagonism between the two, thereby creating a gap in which the enemies of both will best flourish.’” He asserted that the loudest cries against the new policy and the most bitter fight