

and evoking from them charges of bad faith. Two months afterwards parliament was dissolved, and it is probable that the bitterness among workingmen, engendered by the attitude of the Ministry described above, accounts for the Labor party's victory.

Apart from the issues raised by the Labor party, the questions at issue were chiefly between protectionists and free traders, the latter advocating a revenue tariff, and the former urging "fiscal peace,"—or, as we should say in this country, a "stand pat" policy. The elections were very much confused, as there were several factions. In some places it was Labor candidate versus anti-Labor. Then there was a good deal of sectarianism, an organization called the Australian Protestant Defense Association having sought to stir up strife against Roman Catholics. Women voted at this election, for the first time in most of the States. The women candidates, however, were all defeated, though more women voted than men.

The principal event of the week in American politics was the return from his European observation tour (pp. 613, 632) of William J. Bryan and his delivery of two important speeches on the political situation. The first was delivered at a reception at the Victoria hotel, New York, immediately after he had landed, which was on the 9th. Among those who participated in this reception to Mr. Bryan were Dr. Girdner, John S. Crosby, Senator McCarren, Bourke Cockran, Charles A. Towne, General James B. Weaver, and Edward M. Shepard, all of whom delivered appreciative speeches of welcome. As reported, Mr. Bryan said he intended to keep away from any personal identification with the campaign of 1904, and dwelt upon the idea that a high moral principle of equality and justice must hereafter form the basis of all party contests in this country. His second speech was made at a banquet at New Haven on the 11th, at which the other principal guests were Congressman De Armond of Missouri and Governor Garvin of Rhode Island. It was in this speech that he defined the great

political issue of the time as being—

the issue between man and mammon, between plutocracy and democracy. All surface questions of policy, of taxation, and of regulation of finance are but phases of that century-long, that world-wide struggle between the common people and organized wealth. To say that it does not pay for a nation to violate the rights of the people of another nation involves so much of addition, subtraction, multiplication and division that many get lost in a maze of mathematics. But to say that "the wages of sin is death" is to give an epitome of history that accords with each person's experience. In dealing with the trusts, with finance, with labor problems, and with all the other questions at issue, we must view them from a moral standpoint and arraign every evil at the bar of the public conscience. Will it win? Nothing else will give permanent success. As the martyrs who, eighteen hundred years ago, kneeling in prayer while hungry beasts devoured them, invoked a power mightier than the legions of Rome, so to-day it is not only possible, but necessary to appeal to that moral sentiment which when aroused will prove more potent than the purse.

St. Louis has been decided upon as the place and July 6 as the time for holding the Democratic national convention. This decision was made by the national committee of the party at Washington on the 12th. Both New York and Chicago were in the contest, and the selection of St. Louis is reported to have been effected partly in the interest of Mr. Gorman, as the Southern candidate, and partly in fear of Mr. Hearst, in whose favor it was supposed the galleries in either New York or Chicago might be packed, and whose claims have developed into a serious problem for the party.

An arbitration conference, also held at Washington on the 12th, adopted resolutions urging the government of the United States to endeavor at once to arrange arbitration treaties. These resolutions were submitted to a mass meeting in Lafayette theater in the evening of the same day and were accepted with enthusiasm. The resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That it is recommended to our government to endeavor to enter into a treaty with Great Britain to submit to arbitration by the permanent court at The Hague, or, in default of such submission, by some tribunal specially constituted for the case, all differences

which they may fail to adjust by diplomatic negotiations.

Resolved, That the two governments should agree not to resort in any case to hostile measures of any description till an effort has been made to settle any matter in dispute by submitting the same either to the permanent court at The Hague or to a commission composed of an equal number of persons from each country of recognized competence in questions of international law.

It is further resolved that our government should enter into treaties to the same effect, as soon as possible, with other Powers.

Among the notable speakers were Gen. Miles, Cardinal Gibbons, Andrew Carnegie, Edward Everett Hale and Rabbi Silverman. John W. Foster, former secretary of state of the United States, was president of the conference, and Thomas Nelson Page was secretary.

News from the San Miguel mining strike in Colorado (p. 631) must be read with caution, since this strike region is subject to press, telegraph and telephone censorship; but such as has been allowed to go out is to the effect that since the declaration of martial law and down to the 7th, 56 men had been expelled from San Miguel county by the military authorities, and that the search for firearms had resulted in the confiscation of between 600 and 700 weapons.

Similar efforts to drive men out of the Cripple Creek region have been met—whether successfully or not, does not appear—by an injunction. This was issued on the 7th by Judge Seeds of the District Court on the application of the Western Federation of Miners against the State militia, the Mine Owners' Association and the Citizens' Alliance. It enjoins them from driving union miners from the district. Adjutant General Sherman M. Bell was reported on the 7th to have said that he had given instructions to Colonel Verdeckberg, commanding the State troops in the Cripple Creek district, to permit no service upon himself and other officers of the guard in the injunction suit, and he declared that no attention would be paid the writ.

Regarding the Cleveland, Ohio, traction question, Mayor Johnson appears to have scored a pro-